No. 472.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1904-5.

(For Report for 1903–4, *see* [Cd. 2242]).

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

November, 1905.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
By DARLING & SON, Ltd., 34-40, Bacon Street, E.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
WYMAN and SONS, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C.,
and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.;
or OLIVER & BOYD, Edinburgh;
or E. PONSONBY, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

1905.

[Cd. 2684–18.] *Price* 3½*d.*

CONTENTS.

		PAGE
I.	Financial	4
II.	Trade	5
III.	Shipping	6
IV.	Agriculture	7
V.	Afforestation	17
VI.	Native Affairs	18
VII.	Cattle	27
VIII.	Vital Statistics	28
IX.	Legislation	28
X.	Postal	29
XI.	Public Works	31
XII.	Military	35
XIII.	Volunteer Reserve	38
XIV.	Marine Transport	39
XV.	Game	40
XVI.	General	40

ANNEXES.

I.	Statistical Tables	42
II.	Medical Report	46
III.	Game Return	56
IV.	Native Cotton in Upper Shire District	58
V.	Meteorological	60
VI.	Overtoun Missionary Institution	62

No. 472.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

Mr. WALLIS to Mr. LYTTELTON.

Government Offices, Zomba,

SIR, British Central Africa, July 2, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you my report on the British Central Africa Protectorate for the year 1904-5, the first year under Colonial Office administration.

I have, &c.,

H. R. WALLIS,
Acting Commissioner.

1125 Wt 23792 11/05 D & S 5 22483 A 2

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1904-5.

I.—FINANCE.

Revenue.

1. The revenue of the Protectorate for the year 1904-5 was approximately £67,537, being £2,608 below the estimate and £8,358 less than the preceding financial year.

The ordinary revenue for 1904-5 amounted to £61,255, as against £61,974 in 1903-4; the extraordinary revenue to £6,282, as against £13,921 in the previous year. Under the latter heading the revenue from sales of Crown lands in 1904-5 was £168, as compared with £707 in 1903-4.

The increases were:—Judicial revenue, £192; native hut tax, £2,748; postal, £216; rents of Crown lands, £441; rents, &c., at Chinde, £469; stamp duties and licences, £349.

The decreases were:—Customs, £5,462; miscellaneous, £1,480; sales and royalties on timber, £12; survey fees, £195; sales of Crown lands, £539.

Expenditure.

2. The total expenditure of the year 1904-5 was approximately £123,000, being £8,000 more than estimated, and £20,500 more than in 1903-4. Of this total, civil expenditure, including Police, accounted for £73,210, the balance, £49,790, being for military expenditure incurred on behalf of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the King's African Rifles. This item includes £6,190 deferred pay due to officers and men serving with the Somaliland contingent on the 31st March, 1904.

3. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure (civil and military) of the Protectorate for the last five years:—

Revenue and Expenditure Table.

Year.	Revenue	Expenditure.
	£	£
1900–1	49,214	78,366
1901–2	51,704	107,439
1902–3	67,477	107,257
1903–4	75,895	102,527
1904–5 (approximate)	67,537	123,000

II.—TRADE.

Condition.

4. Trade conditions have improved, due to the extension of cotton cultivation and the general developments in agriculture, also to the freer circulation of cash, owing to the large sums paid to time-expired troops and natives from the Transvaal mines.

Table I., Annex I., shows the values of imports and exports during the five years 1900-1 to 1904-5, not including goods in transit.

Imports.

5. Inclusive of railway material and specie, imports for home consumption amount to £220,697, or £13,011 more than the previous year. Soft goods show a considerable decrease, which is accounted for by the unusually large quantities imported during 1903-4, and reduction of stock in hand of the trading community on 31st March, 1904.

General details are shown in Table II., Annex I.

Exports.

6. Exports are very satisfactory, and have increased from £27,409 to £48,453. Excluding £2,000 specie exported to Portuguese East Africa, the increase in the actual products of the Protectorate is £19,044. Cotton and coffee are responsible for the greater part of this sum. See Table III., Annex I.

Comparative Table, Imports and Exports.

The total values of imports and exports, not including "goods in transit" through the Protectorate, as compared with the previous year, are shown as follows:—

	Value.	
	1903–4.	1904–5.
	£	£
Imports—		
Trade imports	169,309	135,928
B.C.A.A. imports	9,578	6,885
Railway material	27,799	69,684
Specie	1,000	8,200
Total imports... ...	207,686	220,697
Exports	27,409	48,453
Grand total	235,095	269,160
Increase	—	34,055

Transit Trade.

7. Imports and exports of "goods in transit" show a considerable decrease, chiefly on account of trade being diverted through territories where no transit dues are charged, and to the development of other trade routes outside the Protectorate.

The decrease in transit imports as compared with the previous year is £19,414, exports, £5,740.

Table IV., Annex I., gives a comparative statement showing volume of transit trade for the past five years.

Direction of Trade.

8. The direction of the Protectorate's trade for the past four years is shown in Table V., Annexure I.

The general direction of the import trade remains unaltered, Great Britain supplying the larger portion, the figures for 1904-5 being £175,370, exclusive of specie, as against £24,324 from foreign countries and £12,803 from British Colonies.

Exports to Great Britain for the same period amounted to £32,410, to foreign countries £12,941, and to British Colonies £3,102.

III.—SHIPPING.

9. For the third year in succession the want of water in the Shire River during several months of the dry season has greatly hampered the transport of goods to the Protectorate.

Towards the end of the year under review the British Central Africa Company opened a temporary railway line between Port Herald on the Lower Shire and Chiromo, the port of entry for British Central Africa. This line, which is 30 miles long, has assisted to some extent in relieving the congestion on the river, especially as regards material for the Shire Highlands Railway.

The number of vessels on the Chiromo Register of Shipping is 139, being an increase of 15. The classification is as follows: Steamers, 19; barges or lighters, 96; and boats, 24. There are 22 steamers trading between the Protectorate and Chinde, 2 being under the Portuguese flag, 1 under the German flag and 19 under the British flag. The number of vessels that cleared at Chiromo and Port Herald was 1,798; of these 278 steamers cleared inwards and carried 11,304 tons of cargo. 318 European passengers entered the Protectorate through these two ports and 207 left the Protectorate for Chinde.

Owing to the scarcity of water in the river and the completion of the temporary railway line, the port of Port Herald has increased in importance, and an European Customs Officer is now permanently stationed there. A large proportion of the exports was sent by rail and shipped from Port Herald.

IV.—AGRICULTURE.

Coffee.

10. A very satisfactory feature during the past year has been the maintenance of the increased prices paid for coffee on the London market, *i.e.*, satisfactory compared with prices for the past few years. Several consignments of last year's crop fetched from 60*s.* to 63*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and at these rates fair profits were realised. These figures do not, of course, bear comparison with those paid in 1896, when some lots were sold in London at 114*s.* per cwt., while the majority of the best lots of that year fetched over 100*s.*, but nevertheless there is an upward tendency, which is hopeful.

The total crop exported from the 1st April, 1904, to the 31st March, 1905, was 1,303,655 lbs., valued at £27,159. This is an increase of 588,912 lbs. compared with the previous year.

The following tables show (1) the acreage under cultivation, production, and value, from the year 1894 to present date; and (2) present acreage in districts, and estimated production from this season's crop.

(1.)

Year.	Total Acreage under Cultivation.	Crop exported at 31st March of each Year.	Valuation for Export Purposes.	Valued at
		Lbs.	*Per lb.*	£
1894 ...	No statistics	93,118	No statistics	
1895 ...	„	165,320	5*d.* and 6*d.*	4,133
1896 ...	„	322,000	5*d.* „ 6*d.*	7,136
1897 ...	„	762,382	5*d.* „ 6*d.*	16,426
1898 ...	13,299	861,034	5*d.* „ 7*d.*	22,412
1899 ...	11,816	809,758	5*d.* „ 7*d.*	23,756
1900 ...	12,191	2,148,160	5*d.* „ 7*d.*	62,245
1901 ...	16,917	1,248,402	5*d.* „ 6*d.*	26,576
1902 ...	10,713	699,030	5*d.* „ 6*d.*	14,751
1903 ...	11,287	1,007,092	6*d.*	25,177
1904 ...	8,867	714,743	5*d.*	17,869
1905 ...	4,880	1,303,655	5*d.*	27,159

(2.)

District.	Acreage.	Estimated crop, lbs., 1905.
Ruo	54	8,960
West Shire	568	106,400
Blantyre	2,810	693,050
Mlanje...	330	43,680
Zomba...	459	86,352
Upper Shire	650	84,000
Central Angoniland	9	1,300
Total	4,880	1,023,742

From these tables it will be observed that there is acreage decrease of nearly 4,000 acres (due to a large extent to greater acreage put under cotton), and a decrease of 279,913 lbs. in the estimated production.

These estimates are based on figures supplied by the planters and I should think reliable, bearing in mind the recent good rainy season and suitability of climatic conditions generally for coffee. I am glad to be able to state that the crop at present on the trees is in a most flourishing condition, the beans being of good size, so that if the market holds, good prices may be expected during the year.

The West Shire District is more especially suitable for coffee growing, chiefly due to the large quantity of lime in the soil, outcrops of which exist all over the district. As an instance of production, Messrs. Walker's estate of 220 acres at Neno, in this district, gave, in the first year, after reaching maturity, 24 tons, second year 26 tons, third year 26½ tons, fourth year 20 tons.

The Scientific Department reported on the experimental plantation at Zomba as follows:

The abundant rains of the season 1903-4 produced much young growth on the trees, and although one and a half tons of coffee were taken from the seven-acre plantation during 1904, the condition of the trees now is very much better than hitherto. They are again carrying a heavy crop, estimated at two tons, while the growth of new wood during the recent summer season has been such as to give promise of a large crop again in 1906. This is perhaps partly due to the chemical manures applied early in January last.

Sulphate of potash was given in 1904 at about 4 ozs. per tree. As a result, this is more noticeable this season where the soil is stiff and free from rocks. Previously this class of soil was not productive, but after the application of the sulphate of potash there was a marked improvement. Experience has shown that where this manure was applied by itself, the trees

were induced to crop too heavily and not produce new growth. This being the most important point in coffee cultivation, it was very desirable to find a suitable manure to act in conjunction with the sulphate of potash, and in January last, after the present crop had set and fruit well formed, a large portion of the plantation was treated with a mixture of kainit, sulphate of ammonia and sulphate of potash in equal parts, and 4 ozs. of this fertilizer applied to the roots of the trees. At time of writing—two months after application—there is great improvement observed in the trees so treated in the production of strong healthy new wood.

Cotton.

11. The total quantity of ginned cotton exported during the year under review was 285,185 lbs. (127 tons), being an increase of 228,299 lbs. on the previous year. This increase, however, is somewhat disappointing, the difference between the 127 tons actually exported and the 600-800 tons estimated being due to the fact that the industry is still in the experimental stage, and at the time of last report little was known as to the altitudes best suited for Egyptian cotton. It has now been proved without doubt that the highlands, where rain and cold winds are heavy at times, are not so suitable as the lowlands bordering on the Upper and Lower Shire River, more especially for the Egyptian variety, the altitude limit of which has been found by experience to be under 1,500 feet above sea level; consequently, during the year 1904-5 American Upland cotton was planted largely in the highlands, and Egyptian in the lowlands.

Notwithstanding this reverse at the outset, planters and companies have redoubled their efforts thoroughly to test cotton cultivation, and to constitute it permanently as one of the staple industries of the Protectorate. The following table, which has been prepared from locally supplied statistics, shows the districts considered suitable for cultivation, the total acreage actually under cotton, and the estimated crop for the present season:—

District.	Acreage.	Estimated crop (lbs. unginned).
Lower Shire	414	205,600
Ruo	2,452	1,519,200
West Shire	3,627	1,411,200
Blantyre	11,729	4,755,980
Mlanje...	743	150,360
Zomba...	1,297	369,910
Upper Shire	1,638	262,488
	21,900	8,674,738

comprising 93 different estates in all.

This means that about 1,200 tons of ginned cotton are estimated from the crop at present in bearing. In addition, the Collectors of Districts, who have done their utmost to encourage natives seriously to take up this cultivation as an easy means of earning money, estimate a crop of about 180 tons of unginned cotton, or about 60 tons of lint. The total estimated for the coming year should, with favourable conditions, reach 1,260 tons of ginned cotton.*

The British Cotton Growing Association continues to take an interest in this country as a cotton field, their representatives, the African Lakes Corporation, Limited, being empowered to advance money on loan, and advances on crops on their behalf.

Cotton gins, hydraulic presses, seed distributers, ploughs, &c., &c., to the total value of £7,229, were imported into the country during the year. The chief drawback to the industry is the difficulty of overland transport. What is vitally needed is the completion of the railway from Chiromo to Blantyre, and eventually its extension north to the south end of Lake Nyasa. At present the only means of transport overland for cotton, is by ox-wagon or cart from the estate to the river. Provided these local freight difficulties can be overcome, there is nothing in the ocean freights to hamper the industry, as at present the rate from Chinde to Liverpool is quoted at under £2 a ton, according to packing and size of bales.

Cotton cultivation by natives has been carefully fostered, and promises to be a success, provided a sufficiency of reliable seed can be obtained. Arrangements have been made for the crops to be bought at 1*d.* per lb. (unginned) up to the south end of Lake Nyasa, and ¾*d.* per lb. on the shores of the northern portions of the lake. At these rates it pays to cultivate, prices being guaranteed by buyers for the present season.

Over 20 tons of seed were distributed amongst natives for the 1905 crop.

Of the 25 tons of cotton produced by natives last year, 24 came from the Upper Shire District, the valley of the Upper Shire being admirably suited for cotton cultivation.

The drawback to small garden cultivation by natives is the unreliability of seed supplied, and district reports to March 31st show a large proportion of that issued as not having germinated. The Cotton Association, to whom early application was made for 20 tons seed to improve this industry, found itself unable to assist, the result being that the Administration had to depend on the goodwill of the chief trading companies for the year's supply, the results being as before stated, viz., that a considerable quantity of that issued has proved useless,

* The cold weather experienced during April and May has destroyed a considerable proportion of this crop. The estimates were based on local crop statistics of the 31st March.

and also that in many cases the seed was mixed American Upland and Egyptian. This is much to be regretted, as natives generally, having realised from the results of their first crop that money can be earned near their own homes by cotton cultivation, have seriously taken up the industry.

The following table shows acreage of native-grown cotton planted this season:—

District.	Acreage.
Mlanje	42
Zomba	34
Upper Shire	2,000
Marimba...	81
West Nyasa	50
	2,207

Upwards of 20 acres have also been planted in the West Shire, Central Angoniland, South Nyasa, and North Nyasa Districts.

During the year four small wooden hand gins were purchased, as an experiment, and sent to four districts, where they were worked publicly by natives before other natives, in order that they themselves might undertake ginning their own cotton and save the seed for future planting. Unfortunately the gins were not a success, being much too slow in operation, and a system has yet to be devised whereby cotton can be ginned at a reasonable rate in the respective districts grown, in order to save the expense and labour of transit of seed cotton in place of lint.

In the August "Gazette" a notice was published, with a view to further encouraging the cotton industry, temporarily exempting cotton seed from import duty, and also—

(1) Bisulphide of carbon,
(2) Corrosive sublimate,
(3) Paris green,
(4) London purple,

which are used for disinfecting imported seed, and destroying insect pests.

Towards the close of 1904-5, the Colonial Office appointed Professor Samuel Simpson, of the Agricultural College at Ghizeh, Egypt, as Cotton Expert, for service in this country. Mr. Simpson is at present inspecting the various cotton plantations, and it is hoped that his advice and co-operation will benefit the industry to a considerable extent.

The disinfection of imported cotton seed was commenced in September, 1904, by the carbon bisulphide treatment, 75 tons having been dealt with to March 31st, 1905.

The export of cotton for the last four years is as follows:—

Year.	Total Acreage under Cultivation.	Crop Exported to 31st March of each year (ginned).
		lbs.
1902...	60	Experimental parcels.
1903...	580	692
1904...	7,000	56,886
1905...	21,900	285,185

Tobacco.

12. On the 31st March last there were 421 acres under cultivation, from which a crop of 205,200 lbs. is estimated, being an increase of 145,374 lbs. on last year's production. Actually only 56,826 lbs. were exported during 1904-5, but a considerable quantity was consumed in the country.

The past season, as regards rain and temperature, has been a good one for tobacco cultivation, and planters anticipate a crop of better quality than before.

There is no doubt whatever as to the suitability of soil and temperature for tobacco in the highlands of this country; the raw product is good, the only trouble being in the curing.

There is a growing opinion both at home and in South Africa that the British Central Africa flue-dried tobacco is a high-class product. The great drawback is that it takes years to learn to flue-dry properly; but this is being overcome by the engagement by the larger planting companies of expert American curers, and it is anticipated that the quality will benefit accordingly.

The following table shows acreage and export since 1899, but does not represent the total production, as large quantities are used locally:—

Year.	Total Acreage under Cultivation.	Crop Exported to 31st March of each year.	Valuation for Export purposes.	Valued at.
		lbs.	per lb.	£
1899 ...	No statistics	2,240	5*d.*	47
1900 ...	69	4,480	9*d.* (Manufactured) 4*d.* (Raw)	113
1901 ...	24	1,482	—	25
1902 ...	88	14,369	7*d.*	418
1903 ...	441	17,604	4*d.*	293
1904 ...	944	28,914	4*d.*	481
1905 ...	421	56,826	4*d.*	947

CHILLIES.

13. During the past year 79,423 lbs. of chillies, valued at £1,324, were exported, an increase of 13,073 lbs. on the previous year's production.

The estimated crop for the present season is 110,792 lbs., an increase of 31,369 lbs.

There is a decrease of a little under 100 acres under cultivation, compared with last year, owing to sundry chillie gardens being replaced by cotton.

The following table shows the position of this industry since the year 1898:—

Year.	Total Acreage under Cultivation.	Crop Exported to 31st March of each year.	Valuation for Export purposes.	Valued at.
		lbs.	per lb.	£
1898	No estimates.	757	5*d.*	16
1899	,,	1,120	5*d.*	29
1900	,,	21,280	5*d.*	443
1901	,,	7,840	5*d.*	155
1902	408	19,780	5*d.*	412
1903	920	58,761	4*d.*	979
1904	725	66,350	4*d.*	1,064
1905	627	79,423	4*d.*	1,324

RICE.

14. Rice is grown in considerable quantities for home consumption, but at present, owing to high freight charges, the market is confined to the Protectorate and Lower Zambesi, the demand being limited.

The cultivation on a large scale was first undertaken in 1895, when means for feeding native troops had to be devised in order to reduce expenditure caused by having to import supplies from Bombay. A second, and perhaps more important, consideration was the establishment of the hut tax in the northern districts of the Protectorate, where district officers were confronted with the problem of having to create, as well as to collect, a revenue, since, though the native population was willing to pay, it was too far away from labour centres to work, and was without manufactures or produce, or a market to realize them, had it possessed them.

The experiment was first made in the Marimba District on Lake Nyasa, where small crops had long been raised by the coast Arabs settled there, and encouragement was given to the people to pay their hut tax in rice, with the promise that in so far as possible a market would be found for surplus crops.

The first year's crop yielded 100 tons, seed being supplied free by Government, and from year to year the cultivation has been extended to meet increasing demands.

A further supply of seed was obtained from India in 1902 and distributed gratis, with the view of improving the quality grown.

Upwards of 500 tons are now used yearly by Government alone in providing rations for native troops and feeding labourers employed in public works, the balance being bought up by transport firms, planters and the railway company.

There are large tracts of land on the lake shore suitable for rice cultivation, more especially in the Central Angoniland, Marimba, West and North Nyasa Districts, where small crops have been raised with unvarying success for the past ten years, the want of a market and reasonable transport being the only drawbacks to the establishment of a thriving industry.

The production for the past five years is estimated as follows, the value being computed at £3 per ton, the local price where grown. The price in the Shire highlands varies from £5 to £8 per ton according to demand:—

Years.	Tons.	£3 per ton (where grown).
		£.
1900 ...	500	1,500
1901 ...	614	1,842
1902 ...	723	2,169
1903 ...	994	2,982
1 04 ...	976	2,928

Rubber.

15. Cultivation on a small scale has only been attempted to date on account of the length of time which necessarily elapses before any return is received.

There is a plantation in the Ruo District of 60 acres which is not yet in bearing, and another in the West Nyasa District of 8,000 acres, all the plants of which are not yet in bearing. From the latter plantation a yield of 845 lbs. was obtained last year, and 1,500 lbs. this year.

There is no export duty on cultivated rubber.

The total export during the year was 17,664 lbs., valued at £2,208, an increase of 13,402 lbs.

There is a duty of 4*d*. per lb. on uncultivated rubber.

The following table shows the quantity of rubber exported since 1898:—

Year.	Crop exported to 31st March of each Year.	Valuation for Export Purposes.	Valued at.
	Lbs.	*Per lb.*	£
1898	21,416	1*s.* 0*d.*	1,059
1899	91,264	2*s.* 3*d.*	10,267
1900	118,720	2*s.* 3*d.*	13,356
1901	85,904	2*s.* 3*d.*	9,669
1902	14,393	2*s.* 3*d.*	1,619
1903	11,723	2*s.* 0*d.*	1,172
1904	4,262	2*s.* 0*d.*	426
1905	17,664	2*s.* 6*d.*	2,208

Tea.

16. The best districts for tea-growing in the Shire highlands are the west and south-western slopes of Mlanje Mountain.

1,613 lbs. were exported last year, being an increase of 1,585 lbs. on the previous year's results. A considerable proportion of each year's crop is consumed locally.

Mr. H. Brown, who has a tea estate of over 250 acres at Mlanje, and who has been in the country for a number of years, writes as follows:—

"The 'Thornwood' five-year-old tea has been flushing continuously for the past 8 months, and has yielded at the rate of 500 lbs. per acre. The growth is so rapid from September to April that it is difficult to keep pace with the flushes over a large acreage, as they only take six to eight days to mature, due to the heavy rains and hot sun during that period of the year.

"A consignment of tea, sent to London last year to test the market, sold for 7½*d.* per lb., and was reported on by one of the largest tea merchants as being of considerable promise, and comparing favourably with the same class from India, Ceylon, and Java. Consignments sent to Johannesburg have been valued at 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

"The cost of cultivation, manufacture, and transport to London is less than 2*d.* per lb., owing to cheapness of labour.

"More capital is required for tea than for coffee, as very little return is obtained from the bushes until the fourth and fifth year, and tea is not in full bearing until it is six years old.

"Tea seems to have no natural enemies in the Protectorate; bushes 14 years old, grown from seed, have not been harmed by insects, although much neglected in former years."

Fibres.

17. During the year, steps have been taken by the Scientific Department to bring into cultivation some of the local wild fibres, which are of considerable commercial importance, and which may be expected shortly to enter into the list of exports.

The most abundant are two plants yielding a fibre of the jute class, "Denji" and "Nsonogwi," which have been identified at Kew as *Sida rhombifolia* and *Triumfetta rhomboides* respectively.

The analysis of these fibres by the Scientific Department of the Imperial Institute shows that "Denji" is comparable with fine Indian jute.

Steps have been taken to obtain one or two tons of both fibres to forward to London to ascertain their behaviour when worked by machinery.

Experience during the year has shown that the best results are to be obtained from sowing "Denji" seed in May or June, so that the young plants get a fair start before the rainy season commences, during which, growth is very rapid and strong. A plot thus sown has now stems eight feet high.

A comparison with jute seed sown at the same time showed "Denji" to be the more satisfactory, as a period of dry weather for a month or so did not affect it, whilst jute succumbed during the hot weather of October.

Another fibre, the existence of which in large quantities in the Protectorate promises to be of considerable economic importance as a competitor with flax, is known locally as "Buaze" and identified as *Securiduca longipediculata*. "Buaze" is largely used by natives for the manufacture of fishing nets.

V.—AFFORESTATION.

Mlanje.

18. During the last rainy season 80,000 cypress seedlings were planted out on the Tuchila Plateau, covering an area of about 20 acres, or 4,000 plants to the acre.

This may be considered close planting, but is necessary in order to produce first-class timber. Altogether there are now about 80 acres on the Tuchila Plateau planted with cypress, and on the whole the trees are doing well.

A large quantity of cypress seed was collected at Mlanje during the year. At the beginning of the rainy season a quantity of seed was sown in the nurseries on the Tuchila Plateau, with the result that 100,000 seedlings were pricked out into nursery beds; these will be planted out next rainy season.

The cypress forests at Mlanje were successfully protected from bush fires during the dry season.

Zomba.

19. Planting operations have now been commenced in the Zomba District, and, during the past year, about 60 acres on the slopes of the Zomba Mountain were cleared and planted with Mlanje cypress. A fairly large quantity of cypress seed was also sown in the nurseries at Zomba at the beginning of March; seedlings are now being pricked out into nursery beds. Some 200,000 cypress seedlings will be available for planting on the Zomba Mountain slopes during the season.

On the Zomba Plateau there are 40 acres planted with young cypress trees, 20 acres being planted this season. All these trees are doing well. A further acreage will be planted during the year.

Blantyre.

20. About 40 acres of land along the Mudi stream were cleared and planted with Mbawa (local mahogany) and eucalyptus trees, which are doing well.

VI.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

General Conditions.

21. General conditions have been satisfactory throughout the Protectorate. Good rains were followed by plentiful food; no epidemic of any importance occurred, with exception of an outbreak of small-pox in the West Nyasa District; and work has been plentiful. The influence of civilization is steadily making itself felt, and native conditions are undoubtedly improving, the standard of comfort and wealth having risen greatly during the past few years.

The increased willingness of the native workman to engage for longer periods of work is encouraging to notice.

A sign of the times is the opening up of small retail stores by enterprising natives in competition, on a small scale, with the Banyan, as the local Indian trader is called.

The increased circulation of cash, owing to return of Transvaal workers and time-expired native soldiers, has had a considerable effect, and the younger men now willingly volunteer for service where there is a probability of returning to their village with, for them, large accumulations of wages, thereby creating a tendency to a higher rate of living through the introduction of tea, sugar, coffee, sweet biscuits, gaudy Manchester goods, and other previously undreamt-of luxuries, into the domestic economy of native life; not to speak of the increased facilities for obtaining wives.

It cannot be too clearly understood that a native's labour is his capital. His wants are small; from three to four weeks' labour frees him of his hut tax, often leaving a considerable surplus, as he is usually fed during his term of service, and his clothing costs little or nothing, being more or less left to nature supplemented by a few yards of white calico, with small additions in the way of worn-out gunny bags and other remnants. The balance of his spell of voluntary work is, therefore, clear profit, and, being cute, he is quick to take advantage of the best terms obtainable in order to accumulate wealth for the decoration of his wives, and to gain the envy and admiration of his neighbours on return to his village. His love of home brings him back at uncertain periods, when he returns with his accumulated wealth and gives his people, from their point of view, a "good time." When the "wanderlust" takes hold of him again, he departs into the unknown, with the knowledge that his womankind and children will be provided with a sufficiency of food by a provident climate, and confident that his sole possession, his capacity for manual labour, so much in demand by the white man, will provide him the means of a speedy return to his people and country.

Northern Angoniland.

22. The chief event in native politics during the year was the taking over of that part of the West Nyasa District known as Mombera's Angoniland, which, although forming an integral part of the Protectorate, has long been allowed to administer its own internal policy.

This country is thickly populated with Angoni-Zulus, descendants of one of Chaka's impis which fled from Zululand and settled in Matabeleland during the early part of last century, a section of which crossed the Zambezi under the leadership of Chief Mombera and pursued its way northwards, fighting, plundering cattle, women, and slaves, and finally settled on the highlands west of Lake Nyasa. A warlike race, they speedily mastered all the surrounding tribes, and established themselves as an independent kingdom. Their numbers at the present day are estimated at 250,000.

In the early days of the Protectorate, when Mr. H. H. Johnston (now Sir H. H. Johnston) was Commissioner, and when the Administration was fully occupied in subduing the different Yao chiefs, the question arose as to the disposition of Mombera's Angoniland. The Commissioner was not at that time in a position to establish complete control over these people, as this would have meant war. An agreement was therefore made with the Mombera chiefs that, so long as they were able to administer the internal affairs of their people without causing trouble, and desisted from raiding tax-paying natives in the Protectorate, they would not be subject to taxation, and that their internal policy would not be interfered with.

This was the position of affairs in Northern Angoniland up to September, 1904.

During the last few years, however, chiefly owing to the death of the paramount chief, Mombera, who held his people well in hand, and to the lack of influence exerted by his successor, Chimtunga, and his other headmen, the power of the chiefs has decreased to such an extent that they have been unable to control or settle the internal disputes of the people. Not only so, but quarrels and disputes, several times ending in murder, have recently arisen between the Angoni and neighbouring tribes, thereby resulting in trouble and raids on law-abiding natives in neighbouring districts of the Protectorate.

It thus became very evident during the past year that the time had come for consideration of the position which Mombera's country was to occupy for the future. The chiefs themselves anticipated steps being taken, and were ready to submit

to our rule and be relieved of what was fast becoming a burdensome responsibility with which they were unable to cope.

Apart from the question of misgovernment, or rather, lack of government, was the increase of the tribe, which necessitated new land being taken up, to the detriment of races already in possession.

On the 2nd September, 1904, Sir Alfred Sharpe met all the chiefs at Ekwendeni. At this meeting many thousands of natives were present, as were also the Free Church missionaries who have for many years been working in that part of the country.

It was then explained that the people as a whole must either return to the district within which their villages were situated at the time when Sir H. H. Johnston made his agreement, and be responsible for law and order as in Mombera's time, or else come under direct British rule.

After a full discussion of the whole question, all the chiefs without hesitation accepted the new condition of affairs. They stipulated for one or two minor concessions, which were granted, viz., that taxation should not be brought in for a year, so as to give them time to settle in their locations, and that they might have certain rights within a restricted area to hunt small game. It was also agreed to grant to the six leading chiefs small annual subsidies on the condition that payments were to be made only so long as they materially assisted the Government in the work of native administration. The meeting was satisfactory in all respects, the feeling on the part of the Angoni chiefs being very good. Other points of agreement were, that (1) none of the ancient tribal disputes between the Angoni and surrounding population should be taken up, *i.e.*, a start was to be made with a clean sheet; and (2) the local police force necessary should be drawn, in so far as possible, from the Angoni themselves, *i.e.*, that police were not to be recruited from those who had a grudge against the Angoni for offences committed during recent years. It was also finally decided that the hut tax was not to be brought into force until January, 1906.

Mr. H. C. MacDonald, who has been for some years the Collector of Southern Angoniland, was placed in charge of the district, with instructions to spend the next twelve months in travelling, in order to acquaint himself with headmen and the needs of the people. In a letter from one of the Free Church missionaries in Northern Angoniland, written six months after the taking over, the writer states:—

> "Mr. MacDonald has that patience and deliberation which is invaluable here. The chiefs have at once accepted the Boma as their court of appeal. Of course

> they are keen that all cases should come to them first, and in this the Collector is with them. But one must recognise that they have lost their old power, and that some of them are very backboneless. Everything promises to run so smoothly that one sees no alteration in our situation except in better order and more settlement."

A site for the new collectorate has been selected, and the necessary house, gaol, police lines, &c., &c., will be built during the coming year. A sufficient number of police for the district have been recruited, and up to the present there has been little or no trouble with the chiefs and headmen.

The need for careful handling and tact is instanced in the following extract from a report from Mr. MacDonald:—

> "The superstitions of the Northern Angoni will take a long time to live down, especially the older generation. A case occurred at the end of last month showing how exceedingly suspicious men of Zulu descent still are. About 5,000 people were here last Friday, and the 'indaba' (discussion) lasting until after sundown, most of them were compelled to sleep here. Having no food for their entertainment, I hurriedly purchased two bulls, which I gave the chiefs. Knowing their superstitions, I did not kill the animals, but allowed them to do so. With the exception of Mzukuzuku, however, none of them would touch the meat. I guessed their reasons for not eating it, and on inquiry next day, my inference proved to be correct. They thought I might have bewitched the animals, and that by partaking of the meat they would lose all influence with their people, and themselves come under the influence of the Boma."

The final result remains to be seen, but, in so far as can be ascertained, there is every promise of a peaceful occupation.

Anguru Immigration.

23. The immigration of Anguru natives from Portuguese territory lying east of the Protectorate steadily continues, Zomba, Mlanje, and Ruo Districts being their favourite settling grounds. As a race the Anguru are both physically and mentally below the average Protectorate native, and the consequence has been a tendency on the part of the local native to settle the newcomers in their villages in a state of servitude. As it was considered that this might possibly result in abuse, investigation was made into the existing state of affairs by the Collector of the Mlanje District, who reports as follows:—

> "The Anguru immigrants are commonly known as 'Akapolo,' or slaves, but the term seems to amount to little more than an expression of racial inferiority. They

are poor ignorant folk with many destitute women amongst them, who find husbands or protectors amongst the local natives. On these occasions various sums change hands and what is given to the person by whom the woman was introduced—sometimes a relative, sometimes a chance friend—is called her price, or ransom. In point of fact, however, these monies are generally in the nature of a 'douceur,' or rather perhaps are the local equivalent to the fee paid to a local matrimonial agency. The women are contented and not ill-treated at all, and their volition is in fact so very small that it is probably a matter of complete indifference whether they are attached to one man or another.

"Similarly, male Anguru often settle, sometimes in large batches, in Yao and Anyanja villages, and the person who has been instrumental in bringing them as a rule receives a present from the village headman. Careful investigation has, however, shown that they are well treated and that their liberty is not curtailed. The fact is that they come over from Portuguese territory destitute and without friends, and are only too glad to find anybody who will obtain permission for them from a local headman to settle in his village and join the community. In consideration of the permission and protection received they do a certain amount of garden work, but that is all."

However, to discourage any suspicion of domestic slavery, the practise of giving presents amongst native headmen to people who bring Anguru to settle in various villages has been put an end to, and it has been carefully explained to all concerned that the Anguru are free agents with equal rights to all other natives of the Protectorate.

In two or three years the Anguru adapt themselves to their new surroundings and settle down into law-abiding members of society, and the fact that they have no hesitation in taking their troubles to the District Magistrate's Court, shows how quickly the newcomer learns to appreciate the rule of law.

The Anguru prefer tenga-tenga, *i.e.*, carrying loads, to field work, and rarely succumb to the temptation of stealing a load. In their own villages they are inveterate thieves.

Labour.

24. An important change was made in the regulation of labour early in March, 1904, whereby the forwarding of gangs of labourers to the Labour Bureau for distribution ceased. Notice was given both to employers and the natives concerned that arrangements must be made direct without Government intervention, simple rules for labour recruiting being put in

force, which were afterwards consolidated into the "Native Labour Ordinance."

The Protectorate was divided into two labour provinces:—The Shire Province, comprising the southern districts, where natives had long been accustomed to dealings with Europeans, and in which practically no restrictions as to the recruiting of labour were enforced, and the Lake Province, including Central Angoniland and the Lake Districts (with exception of South Nyasa), where labour could only be recruited by authorised recruiters, under bond to the Government for good behaviour. Under the present system each man is able to select his employer, either through the medium of a labour recruiter, as in the Lake (Labour) Province, or personally, as in the Shire (Labour) Province; also, as recruiters have to arrange for food to be supplied during return journeys to districts whence recruited, and for a small cash payment for time occupied during the journey, a general all-round improvement in labour conditions has taken place. The number of labourers enlisted by authorised recruiters in the Central Angoniland District alone during the year was 15,600. Local labour conditions have also improved, owing to the placing on a more definite basis the position of native tenants and European land owners. The improvements made by employers with regard to condition of labourers from out-districts have also been extended to local natives living on estates, and during the past wet season the scarcity has not been so marked as in former years.

Labour is, and always has been, plentiful in the dry season; the difficulty is the question of labour in the rains, when the rapid growth of vegetation renders it imperative that plantations should be continually attended to in order to cope with tropical undergrowth. It was feared that the removal of restrictions respecting the Labour Bureau might have a prejudicial effect, but the result has been, if anything, an improvement; and the genuine efforts made by planters and trading companies to ameliorate conditions of past years have resulted in a better understanding, both on the part of employers and employed, to the benefit of local industries generally.

Wages during the rains averaged 4*s.* 6*d.* per month, with 1*s.* food allowance paid in grain and salt; during the dry season, 4*s.* to 6*s.* per month, with or without allowance, according to district.

Recruitment for Mines.

25. Permission was given by the Home Government for the recruitment of Protectorate natives, up to 5,000, by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association of Johannesburg.

For health reasons it was provided that none of the gangs should arrive in the Transvaal before the 1st August, 1904, at which date the cold season is practically over.

1,748 volunteers were recruited by the agents of the Association up to February, 1905, at which date recruitment ceased.

Out of the total 68 died, and a further 60 were rejected by the medical officers as being unfit for mining work.

Large numbers of natives continue to seek work outside the Protectorate on their own initiative, more especially in Southern Rhodesia and in Beira and the Portuguese coast ports.

An aggregate of 10,150 men are reported as having left the Protectorate during the year in search of work, exclusive of those engaged by labour recruiters for the Transvaal mines.

Hut Tax.

26. The hut tax is paid almost entirely in cash, and shows an increase over that of the previous year. This is due in a large measure to the steady immigration which is taking place, natives from Portuguese territory both east and west of the Protectorate settling in large numbers. The total number of natives paying tax at the lower rate (3*s.*), was 174,659, whilst 9,417 natives paid at the higher, viz., 6*s.* rate.

The hut tax revenue for the past ten years shows a steady increase, as will be seen by the following table:—

Hut Tax.

Year.	Amount.
	£.
1895–6	4,704
1896–7	7,201
1897–8	8,083
1898–9	12,646
1899–1900	13,466
1900–1	16,756
1901–2	21,235
1902–3	26,145
1903–4	26,276
1904–5	29,024

Native Law and Custom, Crime, &c.

27. The mental attitude of a native with a grievance is frequently most puzzling to a European, even when the facts are known. A native's grievance may lie dormant for a

long time, and then strike apparently at random someone who had no part in the original offence, making it almost impossible for the District Magistrate to work back from the final manifestation to the grievance that was its original cause.

More than often, the hopeless muddle of charges and counter-charges can be traced to the pernicious influence of witchcraft, which, with its concomitant evils, is unfortunately as prevalent as ever. That more cases have of late come to light is due to the fact that the Magistrates have got into closer touch with native life and customs, more especially in Central Angoniland, and the north-western and wilder parts of the Protectorate. It is a common sight to see natives in the District Courts of Central Angoniland clad in goat skins calmly stating their trouble and arguing or defending their cause, which a few years ago they would have endeavoured to conceal.

It is often discovered that witchcraft has been practised as a cloak to cover and means to commit some abominable crime. A case in point, tried in the Lilongwe Court, proved that a native woman killed by a lion had been partly eaten by another native who was accused of impersonating the lion! The native in question confessed freely that he had eaten of the woman's dead body, the excuse being that he had purchased from a "witch doctor," the native local medico, a medicine which enabled him to turn into a lion at will;—in other words, to indulge in cannibalism in its lowest form as the mood took him.

Apart from witchcraft, and its resultant troubles, there is but little serious crime, the average Central African native being a law-abiding person.

A total of 2,057 cases were reported and dealt with during the year.

Native Markets.

28. Markets for native produce have been established at Zomba and Blantyre, with a fair amount of success. A market building is in course of erection at Zomba.

Education.

29. There are no Government, or Government-aided, schools in the Protectorate, education being entirely in the hands of the Missionary Societies, which practically place elementary education within the reach of all natives who desire it,—quite a considerable proportion it may be observed. In fact, there is hardly a village in the Protectorate which cannot produce at least two or three scholars able to read and write, and the younger generation now recognise that positions of trust are easily obtained through education, bringing higher pay and greater comfort, and hence forming an incentive to learn.

All the subordinate Government posts as clerks, interpreters, typists, telegraphists, and mechanics, are filled by educated natives, as are also many posts of trust in the agencies of the various trading companies.

Artizans are trained in the industrial schools attached to the missions, where carpentering, printing, bookbinding, and other trades are taught, much to the benefit of local industries generally, the cost of European artizans being prohibitive.

The following table shows schools belonging to various societies with number of scholars and average attendance:—

Name of Mission.	No. of Schools.	Roll Attendance.		Average Attendance.	
		Boys	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Universities Mission to Central Africa.	42	1,437	825	840	459
Church of Scotland Mission	61	2,696	1,032	1,907	569
Livingstonia Mission ...	444	22,564	11,329	14,581	7,288
Dutch Reformed Church Mission.	116	7,134	4,513	5,026	3,684
Nyasa Industrial Mission ...	3	174	60	138	45
Zambesi Industrial Mission	51	1,862	931	931	465
White Fathers — Roman Catholic Mission.	3	328	100	190	70
	720	36,195	18,790	23,613	12,580

Medical Work.

30. Government medical work amongst natives is dealt with in the Principal Medical Officer's report—see Annex No. II.

Much good work is done by the Mission Medical Departments, not only in attending native cases, but in training hospital assistants and dressers.

Thirteen native hospitals, with sixteen dispensaries, are maintained by the various societies, the total number of patients treated during the year, independent of Government returns, being 83,043.

Treatment is free, but natives who can afford are expected to pay small contributions; food to patients in hospital is also usually supplied by relatives

VII.—CATTLE.

31. North Nyasa, West Nyasa, and Marimba were proclaimed infected districts on the 4th May, 1904, owing to an outbreak of cattle disease, said to be pleuro-pneumonia, and all removals of cattle from and into these districts were strictly prohibited.

The outbreak was fortunately slight, and restrictions were consequently removed on 30th November of the same year.

Tables A and B show the number of European and native-held stock for the years 1903-4, 1904-5, with estimated increase:—

(A) EUROPEAN.

—	Horses.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Buffaloes.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.
1904–5 ...	11	170	22	23	6,577	2,335	1,470	325
1903–4 ...	9	162	20	18	5,395	1,346	1,574	82
Increase...	2	8	2	5	1,182	989	—	243

(B) NATIVE.

—	Horses.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Buffaloes.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.
1904–5 ...	—	—	—	—	20,198	9,370	36,710	2,575
1903–4 ...	—	—	—	—	13,465	2,350	24,684	563
Increase...	—	—	—	—	6,733	7,020	12,026	2,012

The purchase of cattle from natives is restricted, and only permitted on certain conditions subject to recognisance.

VIII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

European.

32. The European population has increased from 481 to 606, chiefly on account of railway construction, an increase of 25·3 per cent.

Asiatic.

The Asiatic population has increased from 276 to 325 (not including Sikh soldiers), or 14·4 per cent., due to Indian employés imported by the Bunnias, *i.e.*, Indian traders, and to Indians employed as clerks, overseers, drivers, &c., on railway.

Native.

The native population is estimated at 923,500, an increase of 130,774, due partly to a revision of census, and partly to the inclusion of Northern Angoniland (or Mombera's), not previously estimated.

Death-rate.

The European death-rate of the Protectorate is comparatively low, 23·12 per thousand for the past year, as against 35·34 for the previous year.

Birth-rate.

The European birth-rate shows a decrease from 34·4 per thousand to 29·71.

IX.—LEGISLATION.

Ordinances.

33. The following Ordinances have been enacted during the year (1st April, 1904, to 31st March, 1905):—

1. "The British Central Africa Appeal Ordinance, 1904," No. 1 of 1904.
2. "The Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, 1904," No. 2 of 1904.
3. "The Subordinate Courts Amending Ordinance, 1904," No. 3 of 1904.
4. "The British Central Africa Native Labour Ordinance, 1904," No. 4 of 1904.
5. "The Lands Ordinance, 1904," No. 5 of 1904.

6. "The British Central Africa Liquor Ordinance, 1904," No. 6 of 1904.
7. "The King's African Rifles Amendment Ordinance, 1905," No. 1 of 1905.
8. "The British Central Africa Appeal Ordinance, 1905," No. 2 of 1905.
9. "The British Central Africa Liquor (Amending) Ordinance, 1905," No. 3 of 1905.

Nos. 1 and 8 provide for the establishment of a Court of Appeal. No. 4 consolidates the Protectorate Native Labour Regulations. No. 5 provides for the creation of native locations on private lands situated in the southern part of the Protectorate (the Shire Province), and arranges for allotment of garden land to native communities on the basis of eight acres per family, the proportion of the estate not to exceed one-tenth of the whole, and fixes the rent to be paid at four shillings per annum for each family, or sixpence per acre, to the owner of the land.

X.—POSTAL.

General Remarks.

34. No important changes were made in the Postal Administration. The difficulties in river transport were counterbalanced by increased facilities afforded by the Port Herald-Chiromo section of the railway, which was available during the greater part of the year. Lions were troublesome, and caused sundry delays in out-lying districts, several occasions being reported where mailmen had to take refuge in trees.

The ocean service was well maintained.

Money Orders.

An increase of 88 per cent. is reported in money orders issued in the Protectorate, the actual figures being:—

Year.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
1903–4	4,608 4 10
1904–5	8,718 15 11

A slight decrease is shown in money orders paid, the figures being:—

Year.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
1903–4	441 15 8
1904–5	405 18 4

Postal Notes.

The proposed extension of the British postal order throughout the Empire has been favourably considered from the Protectorate point of view, and will be adopted as soon as departmental details are arranged.

Parcel Post.

Goods to the gross value of £2,389 were imported by parcel post.

Statistics.

The total number of postal articles dealt with during the year was 491,335, as compared with 407,228 of last report.

General statistics are shown in the following table:—

——	Internal.	External.				Total.
		United Kingdom.		Other places.		
		From	To	From	To	
Letters	152,251	62,282	39,242	35,798	23,735	313,308
Postcards... ...	1,886	4,966	5,840	1,908	1,838	16,438
Newspapers ...	25,146	58,500	10,311	16,182	5,191	115,330
Books and samples	2,628	29,050	3,805	6,320	716	41,519
Parcels	2,224	1,679	336	422	79	4,740
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	491,335

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

General.

35. The Public Works Department was re-organised during the year, the Survey, Building and Road Departments being placed under one responsible officer as Director of Public Works.

The Chief Surveyor was appointed to this post with full departmental and financial control over the three sub-departments, and the re-arrangement of the system of working has proved eminently satisfactory.

Surveys.

36. Estates aggregating in area 28,992 acres were surveyed. No trigonometrical surveying was undertaken during the year, owing to shortage in staff and consequent pressure of work.

The townships of Zomba and Port Herald were surveyed and plotted.

Twenty plans of lands transferred or leased and 32 district maps have been prepared, also 15 architectural plans for public buildings together with estimates and quantities.

Roads.

(*a.*) *Chiromo Road.*

37. During the year a new main road of 50 miles was made, more or less along the left bank of the Shire River, from Katungas to Chiromo. This road became necessary owing to the navigation of the Shire River between these two places being impossible, and a means of communication from Blantyre to the river navigation head had to be found. The existing road from Blantyre to Katungas was therefore continued along the River Shire (but not following its sinuosities) to Chiromo. It was found that there was a belt of tsetse fly for a distance of some two miles on this new road, which militated against its being used for traffic by ox-wagons as much as it otherwise would. It is a good dry-season road, however, and can be used by motor wagons and buses, of which latter there is one in the country owned by a transport company.

(*b.*) *Zomba-Blantyre Road.*

A new road to Blantyre, commencing at 20 miles from Zomba, was begun during 1904-5, and some 13 miles have been completed, leaving roughly seven miles to do. This new section of road became necessary owing to the fact that the

existing road is aligned more or less along an old native foot-path, with the result that for some seven miles it goes across very bad broken country, through which it is impossible ever to get a good road.

The new road traverses a watershed, has limiting grades of 1 in 20, as against 1 in 9 in places in the existing road, and comes out within half a mile of the site of the proposed Blantyre railway station.

(*c.*) *Naisi Road.*

Some 3½ miles were made of this road during the year, but work had to be suspended owing to lack of funds. The Naisi road was originally commenced to connect Zomba with a new "Boma," intended for the 2nd Battalion King's African Rifles, and some 2½ miles of road were made before orders countermanding the erection of this "Boma" were received. It was, however, decided to continue the work as funds permitted, until the existing road from Zomba to Liwonde is crossed at 13 miles from Zomba, when this Naisi road will become the main Zomba-Liwonde road. It is of much use even now, as it enables native employés of the Administration in Zomba to get to their work more easily than by the old road.

(*d.*) *General.*

Over and above the new main roads, large repairs had to be made on other main roads. These repairing works are constant, and there seems no hope of doing away with them, although their extent per annum is gradually being lessened year by year through the construction of strong culverts.

When it is remembered that these main roads are up on the Shire highlands, winding in and out amongst the hills, and that they are not macadamised, it will be understood that the earth surface is bound to be cut up in a country where five inches of rain fall during 24 hours. This is what happens every year, and the only way in which wash-outs can be prevented is to macadamise the roads. This, owing to the large expenditure necessary, is not possible at present.

Buildings.

38. Some 2,000,000 bricks were made and laid during the year, whilst nine tons of limestone were burned locally.

255 doors, 220 sashes, 603 frames, and 109 windows were supplied for public use from the workshops, which also manufacture most of the Government office furniture required.

Land Sales.

39. Crown lands of a total area of 860 acres were sold during the year. The decrease of land sales is the result of the policy of leasing land rather than selling outright. In view of the fact that the Crown holdings of arable land in parts of the Protectorate were rapidly being alienated, also, since the Protectorate generally was in a transition state owing to the railway now being built, it was considered desirable that Crown lands should not be sold outright meantime unless under special circumstances, but that leases for either short or long tenures (at l sees' option) should be granted instead. Not only is the Gov nment thus reaping an annually increasing revenue (whilst still retaining the land) but the small capitalist is enabled to commence planting operations on a comparatively large scale under a lease, when before, most of his capital was swallowed up in becoming possessed of a freehold estate.

Mineral Prospecting.

40. Very little prospecting has been done in the year under review. Samples of mineral ore from near Blantyre, which were sent home to the Imperial Institute, have been favourably reported on as containing nickel, similar to that at Sudbury, Ontario, Canada.

Electric Light.

41. The electric light was installed in the Zomba township in the early part of 1904, and is used to light officials' bungalows, the two mission-houses, and the reading and billiard-room.

The plant consists of three "Staffordshire" dynamos of 220 volts, 35 ampères each; the dynamos are driven by a 24-inch Pelton wheel, the water power for which is obtained from the Mlungusi, a stream some half-mile distant from the power-house.

During the day this Pelton wheel is used for driving machinery connected with the Public Works Department workshops.

At present there are some 350 eight and sixteen candle-power lamps installed; this number is being added to as new houses, &c., are erected.

It is proposed further to utilize the dynamos to supply power to motors to be used for driving machinery in the printing office and elsewhere.

The plant is self-supporting, and allows for five per cent. depreciation, as it is worked by locally-trained natives at small cost.

Railway.

42. The following notes have been supplied by the Chief Engineer of the Shire Highlands Railway Company:—

"At the end of March, 1904, work on the railway had been practically at a standstill for three months, owing to shortage of labour, though the delivery of material at Port Herald was steadily going on, amounting to a total, before the river fell, of about 5,000 tons.

"Engines and rolling stock were also being erected by imported skilled labour, five of the former and twenty-seven of the latter being ready for use by the end of the year. About the beginning of April the railway company instituted a system of recruiting and labour steadily began to come in, reaching a total of nearly 9,000 men by the end of the year under review.

"On the Port Herald extension, earthwork in cutting and embankments had, during the previous year, reached mile 16; and on the Chiromo-Blantyre section, 12 miles had been completed.

"Rail laying had reached mile 3 on the Port Herald extension. On the arrival of labour from up-country, work on both sections was pushed on as fast as possible, and by the end of August the first train from Port Herald reached Chiromo, and public traffic over the extension was at once started.

"A public railway telegraph service was soon after opened between Port Herald and Chiromo.

"Up to the present the larger bridges of the lower extension are, for the most part, of a temporary character, to be replaced by more permanent structures later on.

"On the line being completed to Chiromo, all labour was concentrated on the heavy work on the Blantyre section and earthwork vigorously pushed on.

"Cuttings and embankments have been completed to mile 25. Bridges, mostly of a temporary character, have been completed for ten miles. Rail laying on the Blantyre section was started in March of the current year, and reached mile 7 by the end of the month.

"The prospects of the rapid construction of the line into Blantyre are now very hopeful.

"A new and better alignment *viâ* the Tuchila and Luchenza valleys has been surveyed, and the labour difficulty quite overcome, work on the railway being now very popular amongst natives.

"Sufficient material is now in stock to carry the line to mile 30, and further supplies are arriving.

"Much difficulty has been experienced in the construction work, owing to the absence of suitable lime, stone, or brick-clay."

XII.—MILITARY.

King's African Rifles.

Expeditions.

43. The following troops returned to British Central Africa on the termination of the Somaliland campaign:—

1st King's African Rifles.—

Strength:—

Officers	4
Natives of all ranks	343

2nd King's African Rifles.—

Strength:—

Officers	6
Natives of all ranks	394

In addition a detachment of one officer and 66 rank and file arrived at Zomba on 15th August, 1904.

This battalion spent three months in East Africa after the Somaliland campaign, previous to their return.

The Indian contingent returned direct to India from Berbera.

The casualties during the operations were:—

—	Officers.				Natives.				Total, all Ranks.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Died of disease or wounds.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Died of disease or wounds.	Total.	
1st K.A.R. ...	—	—	—	—	6	3	16	25	25
2nd K.A.R. ...	7	3	2	12	122	44	17	183	195
Indian Contingent, B.C.A.	1	—	—	1	2	°	3	5	6
Total Casualties	8	3	2	13	130	47	36	213	226

° Number of wounded not known.

The following distinctions were obtained:—

1st King's African Rifles.—

Captain (local Lieutenant-Colonel) A. S. Cobbe, award of the Victoria Cross and to be promoted to the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on attaining the rank of Major.

No. 33 G Colour-Sergeant Hamedi, mentioned in despatches, "London Gazette," 3rd September, 1904.

2nd King's African Rifles.—

Captain E. H. Llewellyn, mentioned in Colonel Swayne's despatches for operations in October, 1903.

No. 759 Private Mandelumba, Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field for the action of Gumburu.

No. 66 Sergeant Nderemani, Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field for the action of Daratoleh.

No. 78 Sergeant Surmoni, Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field for the action of Daratoleh.

Indian Contingent.—

No. 2376 Sepoy Maiya Singh, 124th Baluchistan Infantry, Order of Merit for the action of Daratoleh.

Organization.

44. Orders for the re-organisation of the British Central Africa Forces were issued after the return of the Somaliland troops.

The Protectorate troops are classified under two heads:—

I. The Foreign Service Battalion.

II. The Home Service Battalion.

Under the present arrangements the 1st King's African Rifles will proceed to East Africa in June next (1905), serve three years abroad, and on their return become the Home Service Battalion.

Of the Home Service Battalion, now the 2nd King's African Rifles, the Indian contingent forms an integral part.

Strength.

45. The strength of the native troops is as under (on 31st March, 1905):—

1st King's African Rifles.—

Atonga	204
Yao	369
Angoni	124
Other tribes	4
	701

i.e., 1 in excess of the establishment of 6 companies	600	men.
1 Depôt Company	100	„
Total, 7 companies	700	„

2nd King's African Rifles.—

Atonga	21
Yao	189
Other tribes	139
	349

i.e., 351 less than the establishment of 6 companies	600	men.
1 Depôt Company	100	„
Total, 7 companies	700	„

Recruiting for the 2nd King's African Rifles is proceeding satisfactorily, one company of Awemba being recruited in North-Eastern Rhodesia.

Musketry.

46. 1st King's African Rifles.—

Independent:—

Number of men trained	377
Figure of merit	87·9

Collective:—

Number of men trained	322
Figure of merit	74·8

A larger proportion was not exercised owing to the fact that the Headquarters' and four companies were on field service until August, 1904.

2nd King's African Rifles.—No musketry course was fired, as the entire battalion was engaged in the operations in Somaliland.

Signallers.

47. The signallers of the 1st and 2nd King's African Rifles did good service in the Somaliland campaign both at the front

and on the lines of communication. Fresh classes of instruction in signalling have commenced, as many of the trained signallers took their discharge on their return from Somaliland.

Drill.

48. The men have a great natural aptitude for drill, and compared satisfactorily in this respect with other corps in Somaliland.

Maxim Gun Training.

49. A proportion of men were trained in Somaliland in the use of the Maxim gun with satisfactory results.

XIII.—BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

50. The principal changes during the year have been arrangements for re-arming members with the new pattern Army rifle, and an increase in the quantity of ammunition issued, whereby it is proposed to supply 200 rounds per annum per member free of charge, in place of 100 issued formerly.

The nominal roll showed a strength of 97 at the end of 1904, 83 having qualified under the Rifle Regulations as efficient, whilst 14 were returned as "inefficient." Monthly practices have been held throughout the year, handicaps being arranged for the encouragement of those members who are learning to shoot, the average standard being good.

To earn the capitation grant of 10*s*., a member is required to make a score of 45 points at the following ranges:—

Seven shots at 200 yards, standing position, 8-inch bull.

Seven shots at 200 yards, kneeling position, 8-inch bull.

Seven shots at 600 yards, prone position, 20-inch bull.

To earn the "supplementary grant" of 10*s*., a member is required to score 14 points out of 35 with seven shots fired in one minute at 200 yards range in a kneeling position.

Practices at moving and disappearing targets are also held.

XIV.—MARINE TRANSPORT.

Transport.

51. The Administration steamers have carried a considerable amount of cargo during the past year, the total mileage, with cargo and passengers, being shown by the following table:—

Steamer.	Miles run.	Cargo (tons).	Passengers.	
			European.	Natives.
S.S "Guendolen"	5,660	699	32	1,256
S.S "Pioneer"	5,028	205	22	372
S.S "Dove" and Lighter ...	6,262	913	40	1,288
	16,950	1,817	94	2,916

River Improvements.

52. The river banks opposite the Fort Johnston township were cleared of long grass under the superintendence of the Medical Officer.

All snags and other obstructions to navigation have been removed, and the channel into Lake Malombe has been deepened and lengthened.

The local rains round the Upper Shire have been heavier than usual, thereby causing the small streams flowing into the Shire to bring down much débris and fill up the river bed in many places, making navigation almost impossible except for barges. This is especially noticeable at Nandumbo's, where the Nkasi stream has entirely closed up the old channel of the Shire. Nothing but a large rise in the main stream will open up the river again for navigation, when possibly this débris will be washed away. A large gang of men has been working at Nandumbo's doing what is possible to keep the channel open.

The place called "The St[illegible]" which is a small rapid, is as bad as ever.

Lake Nyasa.

53. The rains up lake have been very light this year, the lake having risen only two feet six inches in consequence.

XV.—GAME.

54. Summary of game killed during the year is shown in Annex III. A third game reserve in Central Angoniland was proclaimed on the 31st October, 1904.

In spite of the number of game killed, as shown by the returns, it is doubtful whether any substantial decrease takes place. What are killed by sportsmen are more than compensated by the law of increase, and the game laws which are strictly enforced give more protection than was possible formerly. Elephants are decidedly on the increase; hippopotami on the other hand are not so numerous, as they have retired to quieter waters away from the beaten tracks.

XVI.—GENERAL.

Language Examinations.

55. In 1902 it was decided that all officers, civil and military, should be called upon to qualify in Chinyanja—the common language of the Protectorate—provision also being made for examinations in Swaheli, the east coast language used by the coast men and descendants settled on the south-western shores of Lake Nyasa. Qualification in Chinyanja was made compulsory, whilst for a pass in Swaheli a bonus was granted, subject to a certificate in Chinyanja also being obtained.

Through the cordial co-operation of Dr. Hetherwick, of the Church of Scotland Mission, Dr. Laws, of the Scotch Free Church Mission, and the Rev. Mr. Murray, of the Dutch Reformed Church Mission, all well known Bantu scholars, a syllabus was prepared and a system of Chinyanja examinations inaugurated, a reasonably high standard being fixed. The first examination was held at Zomba in August, 1903. During 1904, examination centres were held at Zomba, Blantyre, and Florence Bay, the results being fairly satisfactory. Twenty-one civil and two military candidates qualified in Chinyanja up to December, 1904, the incentive to study having resulted in a considerable improvement in the Native Courts and dealing with native questions generally.

Swaheli examination arrangements have now also been completed through the courtesy of the Bishop of Zanzibar, who has arranged for one of his staff to prepare and examine the written papers, and it is intended to hold the first examination on October 31st, 1905.

Station Inspection.

56. Advantage was taken of the Deputy and Assistant Deputy Commissioners being in residence at the same time to inaugurate a detailed system of station inspection throughout the Protectorate. Revenue offices, magistrate and native courts with arrangements and records, post offices, local prisons, general station arrangements, customs and transport offices, district roads, hospitals and dispensaries were examined in detail; the District Police were also inspected, and, where necessary, recommendations were made and arrangements for same carried out.

Native chiefs with attendant minor political questions were personally dealt with by the Commissioner on his tours of general inspection.

ANNEX I.

TABLE I.

The following table shows the values of imports and exports during the five years 1900-1 to 1904-5:—

—	Values.	
	Imports for Home Consumption.	Exports of Protectorate Products.
	£	£
1900–1 ...	156,083	38,723
1901–2 ...	135,842	21,739
1902–3 ...	153,991	34,766
1903–4 ...	207,686	27,409
1904–5 ...	220,697	48,453

TABLE II.

The following table shows the values of articles imported for home consumption during the year ended 31st March, 1905, as compared with the previous year (values in sterling):—

——	1903-4.	1904-5.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Arms and ammunition ...	4,149	2,220	—	1,929
Alcohol (spirituous liquors)	2,493	1,852	—	641
Provisions (including beer and wines).	26,664	21,302	—	5,362
Hardware	19,248	21,245	1,997	—
Soft goods	100,883	65,497	—	35,386
Free goods	41,824	91,855	50,031	—
Sundries	11,425	8,526	—	2,899
Specie...	1,000	8,200	7,200	—
	207,686	220,697	59,228	46,217

Net Increase—£13,011.

NOTE.—The above figures include :—

	1903–4.	1904–5.
	£	£
Imports by B.C.A. Administration ...	9,578	6,885
Imports by Shire Highlands Railway ...	27,799	69,684
Imports of Specie	1,000	8,200
	38,377	84,769

TABLE III.

British Central Africa Protectorate.

Exports during the year ended 31st March, 1905, as compared with the previous year.

—	Weight in lbs.	Price per lb., 1903–4.	Value.	Weight in lbs.	Price per lb., 1904–5.	Value.	Increase.		Decrease.	
							Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
			£			£		£		£
Coffee	714,743	6*d*	17,868	1,303,655	5*d*.	27,160	588,912	9,292	—	—
Ivory	2,792	6*s*.	564	4,037¾	6*s*.	1,211	1,245¾	647	—	—
Hippo. teeth	976½	1*s*.	49	253	2*s*.	25	—	—	723½	24
Rubber	4,262	2*s*.	426	17,644½	2*s*. 6*d*.	2,208	13,382½	1,782	—	—
Oil seed	68,424	2*d*. to 4*d*.	647	1,355	4*d*.	23	—	—	67,066	624
Beeswax	50,088	1*s*.	2,504	51,905	1*s*.	2,595	1,817	91	—	—
Strophanthus	3,174	5*s*.	794	10,178	5*s*.	2,545	7,004	1,751	—	—
Chillies	66,350	4*d*.	1,106	79,423	4*d*.	1,324	13,276	218	—	—
Tobacco	28,914	4*d*.	481	56,826	4*d*.	947	27,825	466	—	—
Cotton	56,886	7½*d*.	1,778	285,185	5*d*.	5,941	238,531	4,163	—	—
Ground-nuts and maize	—	1*d*.	—	348,895	1*d*.	1,454	348,895	1,454	—	—
Tea	28	1*s*. 3½*d*.	2	1,613½	6*d*.	40	1,585½	38	—	—
Sundries	—	—	1,190	—	—	980	—	—	—	210
Specie	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	2,000	—	—
	—	—	27,409	—	—	48,453	—	21,902	—	858

Net Increase—£21,044.

TABLE IV.

The following table shows the values of import and export of goods in transit during the five years 1900-1 to 1904-5:—

(A) Transit to surrounding territories.

Year.	Imports.
	£
1900–1	31,810
1901–2	34,182
1902–3	47,638
1903–4	28,139
1904–5	8,725

(B) Transit from surrounding territories.

Year.	Exports.
	£
1900–1	No record
1901–2	23 420
1902–3	24.141
1903–4	12,067
1904–5	6 327

TABLE V.

Comparative statement of Imports and Exports for four years.

Year.	Imports for Home Consumption.							Exports—Products of Protectorate.			
	United Kingdom.		British Colonies.		Foreign Countries.		Total.	United Kingdom.	British Colonies.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	Excluding Specie.	Specie.	Excluding Specie.	Specie.	Excluding Specie.	Specie.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1901-2 ..	97,441	9,250	8,736	—	20,415	—	135,842	11,035	6 8	10,066	21,739
1902-3 ..	115,498	10,200	12,245	—	16,048	—	153,991	28,098	906	5,672	34,766
1903-4 ..	173,345	1,000	10,682	—	22,159	—	207,686	21,880	1,340	4,189	27,409
1904-5 ..	175,370	8,200	12,803	—	24,324	—	220,697	32,410	3,102	12,941	48,453

TABLE VI.

The following table shows the value of the "transit" trade during the year 1904-5, as compared with 1903-4:—

	Values.	
	1903–4.	1904–5.
Imports—	£	£
En route to surrounding territories	28,139	8,725
From surrounding territories ...	12,067	6,327
Total	40,206	15,052
Exports—		
To surrounding territories	28,139	8,725
Products of surrounding territories	10,243	11,672
Total	38,382	20,397
Grand total ...	78,588	35,449

NOTE.—Statistics have not been kept showing the values of goods exported to surrounding territories. For the sake of comparison it has been presumed that the values are the same as those of goods received into the Protectorate.

ANNEX II.

MEDICAL REPORT.

By The Principal Medical Officer.

SECTION I.

Europeans.

Sickness.

Notwithstanding a slight increase in the total number of admissions, the health of Europeans during the year under review has been decidedly good, only one death having been reported.

The chief causes of admission, in order of frequency, were malarial fever, minor bowel complaints, anæmia, dysentery, and bronchitis.

Among the diseases with increased admission rates were malarial fever and dysentery.

On the other hand the admission rates from hæmoglobinuric fever were considerably lessened, there being only nine cases reported, as compared with fourteen during the previous year.

Malarial fever in its various forms gave rise to nearly 30 per cent. of the admissions from all causes, the most malarial months being February, March, and April.

Of the total number of admissions into the Blantyre and Zomba Hospitals, 70 per cent. were due to malarial fever.

Invaliding.

One official was invalided during the year for a mental disorder.

Deaths.

As already stated, only one death was reported. This was a case of hæmoglobinuric fever, occurring 50 miles away from the nearest Medical Officer, who, on his arrival, found the patient in a moribund condition with urinary suppression.

The total number of deaths in the Protectorate recorded by the Registrar, however, amount to ten, as compared with seventeen last year, and thirteen in the previous year. Of these,

four were due to malarial and hæmoglobinuric fever, in equal proportion; two to accident, and the remainder to other causes.

Principal Diseases.

Malarial Fever.

The forms of malarial infection met with are mainly two, namely, those due to the parasites of "tertian" and "æstivo-autumnal" fever.

These will now be considered in turn.

1. *Tertian Fever.*

This is by far the commonest type of intermittent fevers prevalent, but owing to the frequent presence of parasites in groups of two and their reaching maturity on alternate days, the clinical manifestations are often those of "quotidian" fever.

Specimens hardened in equal parts of alcohol and ether and stained with methylene blue, show the parasites as small blue rings, in the peripheral portions of which are pigment granules.

Æstivo-autumnal Fever.

This is the type of fever which I believe is mainly responsible for the so-called "pernicious" attacks. Specimens of blood prepared in the above manner often show no parasites, but when seen they are found closely to resemble those of the tertian form, except that they are smaller and contain but scanty pigment. It is probably owing to the presence of these parasites in several groups with varying cycles of development that we have associated with this infection the "remittent" and "continued" temperatures.

Although one may in some cases fail to detect parasites in the peripheral circulation, the red corpuscles, after the pyrexial attack has continued for some days, show remarkable changes of a necrotic kind. They are wrinkled and crenated and of a marked pallor, giving them the well known "brassy" appearance.

This leads me to the consideration of

Hæmoglobinuric Fever.

After repeated examinations of the blood in this type of fever, I have failed to find any parasites. But the degenerative changes in the red cells just described have always been found.

In only three cases have I had an opportunity of examining the blood before the onset of hæmoglobinuria; in two of these the results were negative; in the third a few small ring parasites were observed, which, however, subsequently disappeared when hæmoglobinuria developed.

I am therefore inclined to regard hæmoglobinuric fever as a pernicious form of the æstivo-autumnal, the absence of parasites being probably due to their having left the peripheral circulation for the spleen and bone marrow.

The occurrence of hæmoglobinuria may be attributed to the following causes as favouring its development:—

(1.) An anæmic condition of the blood due to previous attacks of malaria rendering the hæmoglobin more unstable and permitting of its liberation on slight provocation. Quinine, even in small doses, may be regarded as the provocative agent in a large number of cases, at any rate in this country.

(2.) A sluggish condition of the liver, whether induced by malaria, indiscretion as regards habits of life, food or drink, or from climatic causes, preventing this organ from disposing of the unusually large quantity of hæmoglobin set free by converting it into bile pigment. There is reason to believe that hæmoglobin is liberated in every severe malarial attack, but it is ordinarily effectually disposed of by the liver so that none appears in the urine.

(3.) The presence of nephritis, post-malarial or other, increasing the permeability of the renal epithelium sufficiently to allow hæmoglobin to escape. A large number of post-mortem examinations made in British Guiana, in fatal cases of malaria, showed the presence of nephritis in considerably over half the cases.

In view of the repeated failures to discover a specifically different parasite to account for this type of fever, I see no reason for regarding it as other than one of the many forms of pernicious malarial fever, induced by one or more of the causes alluded to.

The therapeutic test of quinine failing to alleviate the symptoms of this disease no more proves it to be non-malarial than does the similar test in the case of iodide and mercury prove syphilis and yaws to be identical.

Treatment.

I now come to the question of treatment. Bastianelli has mentioned certain conditions under which quinine may be given in hæmoglobinuric fever, and this has been quoted in almost every work on the subject. So far as this Protectorate

is concerned I think I may safely say that after an extended trial of this drug, quinine will not again be given to a patient suffering from hæmoglobinuric fever. A much higher percentage of recoveries has been obtained by completely discarding its employment, and patients have recovered satisfactorily and without any complications or sequelæ.

Six years ago I pointed out that quinine not only did not appear to exert any beneficial effects, but, on the other hand, that it aggravated vomiting and added further to the distress of the patient: its toxic action on the blood rendering the hæmoglobin more unstable had also to be considered. I then advocated treatment with bicarbonate of soda and perchloride of mercury, after a successful trial of this remedy in nine cases, and later published a paper showing nineteen consecutive recoveries under this treatment. Since then I have only had the opportunity of treating two others, and all have recovered satisfactorily, making a total of twenty-one consecutive cases of recovery.

Of the eight cases previously treated with quinine, four died; three from suppression of urine, one from partial suppression and syncope. I have not had a single case of urinary suppression since adopting the present mode of treatment.

An injection of half a grain of morphia is the most effective and reliable for controlling vomiting. Brandy is used to the exclusion of other stimulants; acid drinks are prohibited, and the patient is allowed barley water for allaying thirst. Benger's Food, milk diluted with barley water, chicken soup, Valentine's Meat Juice, and Brand's Essences compose the dietary.

NOTE.—The mixture contains 10 grains of bicarbonate of soda and thirty minims of the solution of perchloride of mercury in each dose. It is given every two hours during the first day and every three hours subsequently, until the urine clears.

SECTION II.

INDIAN TROOPS AND FOLLOWERS.

Sickness.

The health of the Indian troops, judging by the number of admissions, has not been so good as in the previous year; but a large proportion of the sickness was due to slight ailments.

The chief causes of admission were malarial fever, dysentery, chigger, ulcers, and bronchitis.

Of these, malarial fever and dysentery were among the diseases which accounted for an increase in the admission rates.

Invaliding.

Two Sikhs were invalided for locomotor ataxia and neurasthenia, respectively; an Indian clerk for phthisis, with recurring attacks of hæmoptysis.

Deaths.

There were three deaths during the year, two from remittent fever and one from dysentery.

PRINCIPAL DISEASES.

Malarial Fever.

There is nothing to add to what has already been said regarding this complaint. But it should be noted that the returns show a very large preponderance of cases of ague, which appears to be the main type of malarial infection.

A point calling for remark is the undoubted fact that Indians are much less susceptible to hæmoglobinuric fever than Europeans.

Dysentery.

Catarrhal dysentery occurs throughout the year and may be partly attributed to dietetic errors; but the severer forms take place at the commencement of the wet season, and these attacks are probably of bacillary origin due to contamination of the drinking water.

Chigger.

This is much less common than formerly, but still accounts for a fair proportion of admissions.

SECTION III.

NATIVE TROOPS.

Sickness.

The health of the native troops has been fairly good.

The chief causes of admission in order of frequency were ulcers, minor bowel complaints, malarial fever, bronchitis, dysentery, pneumonia, and beri-beri.

Deaths.

There were eight deaths during the year; two from dysentery, and three each from pneumonia and beri-beri.

The subject of beri-beri is dealt with in Section V.

SECTION IV.

Prisons.

Sufficient material is not available for dealing with the subject of prisons.

This is partly due to the fact that no returns are received from stations where there is no resident Medical Officer, and partly owing to the sickness and mortality returns of prisoners being included in the returns for the general native population.

SECTION V.

GENERAL NATIVE POPULATION.

Principal Diseases.

Small-pox.

Small-pox is undoubtedly the most important, although there has been no serious epidemic during the past year.

Cases of sporadic origin have occurred here and there, but owing to the careful vigilance of District Medical Officers as regards early recognition of the disease, and the isolation and segregation of those affected, no serious epidemic has taken place.

Of the cases reported, the majority have been infants and young children; and, with the exception of those attacked with confluent small-pox, the remainder have recovered under treatment.

In a more thorough and systematic vaccination of natives, to which reference is made in Section VI., lies the only hope of preventing this disease from making the ravages it has hitherto done.

Malaria.

A more intimate knowledge of diseases prevalent among natives tends to indicate that malaria and small-pox are the two, which, operating in conjunction, must be held mainly accountable for decreasing population, and this out of all proportion to other morbific agents. Thus, although malaria cannot be regarded as a disease common among adults, children up to about five years of age are particularly susceptible to it, and frequently die. That malaria is extremely prevalent among native children is readily evidenced by noting the

splenic enlargements from which they suffer. This is so invariable a symptom that their "spleen index" may safely be relied on for determining the malariousness or otherwise of a locality.

Without a gratuitous distribution of quinine among natives, nothing can be done to diminish infantile mortality from this cause.

Cancer.

Notwithstanding a prolonged and most careful search for malignant tumours by the whole of the medical staff, only one case has so far been discovered, by the Medical Officer of Chiromo. This man was operated on, and the growth submitted to the "Cancer Research Committee."

Incidentally one or two cases of sarcoma were reported, but as no further information was forthcoming, and the cases appeared to have been lost sight of, the matter was not referred to the Cancer Committee.

It may be confidently stated that cancer must be extremely rare among the aborigines of this country.

Leprosy.

This cannot be regarded as a disease as in any way prevalent. Indeed, observations would show that it is much less common than in most Eastern countries.

Yaws.

This disease appears to have a very limited distribution, being confined mainly to the lake, where it is observed to be more prevalent among Yaos than other tribes. Whatever the pathology of the disease, a point regarding which there does not yet appear to be any settled opinion, it is satisfactory to note that the cases recover speedily under a course of iodide and mercury.

Filariasis.

Filarical disease, like the preceding, has also a limited distribution, and it is met with occasionally on the lake, but it is not sufficiently in evidence to attract attention.

Endemic Hæmaturia.

This, resulting from bilharzial infection of the bladder, is reported on by the Medical Officers of Fort Johnston and Karonga. The disease is not uncommon in these districts, but is elsewhere rarely seen.

Beri-beri.

During the months of December and January five cases were reported to me from Fort Manning amongst native troops as cases of heart disease with œdema of the legs and feet, by the Hospital Assistant in sub-medical charge of that station. Suspecting that these were probably cases of beri-beri, instructions were immediately issued to submit one of the men for examination to the nearest Medical Officer, with the result that it was pronounced to be a genuine case of beri-beri. All these cases occurred among the men of G Company, 1st Battalion King's African Rifles. Later on fresh cases presented themselves among the men of the same company, until a total of sixteen had been reached. Of these, three died from heart failure. As far as I can judge from the reports to hand, all these were cases of "beri-beri hydrops"; at any rate, the dropsical symptoms predominated, but there is no reason to suppose that some of them did not present mixed paraplegic and dropsical conditions. The Medical Officer of Lilongwe was immediately despatched to deal with this outbreak, and the men having been shifted to new huts erected on a fresh site, no further cases occurred. The Medical Officer, during the course of his investigations, elicited from the natives the information that it was a disease well known to them, and that it sometimes occurred in that district in the form of localized epidemics.

At the latter end of January, the Medical Officer of Fort Johnston had his attention drawn to certain suspicious symptoms presented by a native, and suspecting beri-beri, was led to make further enquiries into the matter. These resulted in his finding other cases, partially recovered. On receipt of his report, it was decided to detail this officer for special duty in connection with the outbreak in his district, and instructions were issued prohibiting the recruiting of troops and labourers in the infected areas. The Medical Officer, during the course of his investigations, visited a large number of villages, the journey being undertaken during the most trying time of the year—the wet season. Cases recovering from both the paraplegic and dropsical forms and mixed paraplegic and dropsical, were met with; the work is not yet completed, as an effort is being made to map out the infected areas with a view to dealing with them eventually, in order to prevent a recrudescence of the disease during the next wet season. I should here add that beri-beri, or at any rate a disease presenting beri-beri symptoms, was before unknown to the natives in this district. The mortality, in proportion to the number affected, does not appear to have been great; but it will not be possible to furnish statistics until the investigations have been completed.

I may here mention that so far sleeping sickness has not made its appearance, although trypanosomal disease is prevalent among cattle in this country.

SECTION VI.

VACCINATION.

The aggregate number of vaccinations performed during the year was 3,588, as compared with 2,993 during the previous year. All these, with but few exceptions, were primary operations.

The average degree of success obtained was somewhat lower than in the past year, the percentage of successes ranging from 32·4 to 49·7 in the different districts.

The operations performed by the various missions are not included in the foregoing figures, and it is impossible to estimate these, as no returns are furnished.

In all the district reports for this year there have been complaints regarding the quality of the lymph supply; and this is borne out by the returns showing the comparatively small percentage of successes obtained.

As mentioned in previous reports, this Protectorate obtains its supply of lymph, every three weeks, from the Bacteriological Institute, Grahamstown, Cape Colony. On more than one occasion the lymph has completely failed, and although the varying skill of vaccinators must be considered in this connection, the fact remains that total failures have frequently been reported from the districts.

The length of time that preserved calf lymph will retain its efficiency is a question regarding which great diversity of opinion still exists. But when lymph is imported from abroad, the further question of adverse climatic conditions destroying its activity, has also to be borne in mind. There is no reason to doubt but that the lymph obtained for this country is most carefully prepared and preserved, and I believe it is equally certain that when it fails, the cause of failure is to be attributed to the variations of temperature to which it is subjected on the river journey.

Small-pox is the greatest scourge among natives in this country, accounting for a very high infant mortality; and this, together with the fact of its producing abortion and miscarriage, is a serious factor in suppressing increase of population. Further, the proportion of the population protected from this disease is insignificant, owing partly to lack of facilities for undertaking vaccination work on a larger scale, and partly to causes already adverted to.

In view of these considerations, the Commissioner requested me to formulate some scheme whereby more satisfactory results could be obtained, and a greater measure of protection therefore afforded to the general population. There was but

one suggestion that presented itself, and I accordingly recommended the establishment of a local lymph farm, and furnished the necessary estimates for this undertaking.

It is intended that one of the Medical Officers proceeding on furlough this year, should be selected for studying the manufacture of lymph, and on his return, supervise the working of the farm. The detailing of a Medical Officer for this special duty will, however, necessitate the appointment of another Medical Officer to fill the vacancy in the general staff. The number of the native vaccinators will be increased, and will operate in villages not conveniently accessible to District Medical Officers.

I feel confident that these measures will confer a great boon on the native community, and that one of the resultant effects of this undertaking, apart from considerations of public health, will be a decided increase in population.

SECTION VII.

Sanitation and Public Health.

Matters regarding sanitation and public health are dealt with by Town Councils, established in all important stations, and consisting of a Chairman, Town Clerk, and members. Meetings are periodically held for the consideration of questions, including those of sanitation and public health; Medical Officers act in the capacity of advisers. The working of the majority of these Councils has been productive of the greatest good. First in importance is the care now taken to locate native dwellings as far as possible from those of Europeans. There can be no doubt but that this measure has resulted in a much higher standard of health among Europeans.

Latrines are provided for the use of natives, and most Town Councils see that their stations are not overgrown with grass, bush and scrub, which, by harbouring mosquitoes, add to the discomforts of life in the tropics, to say nothing of the menace to health from malarial infection. The difficulty of obtaining potable water at one or two stations is a serious one. It is overcome either by resorting to the sinking of wells, or exercising the greatest care in boiling and filtering the water where there is fear of impurity from contamination.

ANNEX III.

British Central Africa Protectorate.

Summary of Game Killed in Districts, under Licence.

Licences Issued.

£25 ... ... A. 13.
£4 ... ... B. 85.
£2 ... ... C. 122.

Species.	Port Herald.	Ruo.	Chikwawa.	Neno.	Manje.	Blantyre.	Zomba.	Chikala.	Liwonde.	Fort Johnston.	Ngara.	Kota-Kota.	Dowa.	Dedza.	Nkata.	Chinteche.	Karonga.	Fort Hill.	Lilongwe.	Total.	Remarks.
Elephant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	11	22	
Rhinoceros	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
Gnu Wildebeest ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Hippopotamus... ...	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	5	7	4	6	3	—	—	—	1	—	5	36	
Zebra	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	6	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	17	—	3	43	
Sable or Roan	—	3	—	—	19	16	11	6	28	5	7	1	1	2	3	—	16	—	38	156	
Kudu	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	3	17	3	1	1	1	3	—	—	1	—	2	42	
Colobi or other fur monkey.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	

Aard Varks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Serval	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cheetah...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Smaller Monkeys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Marabouts	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Egret	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	
Antelopes	—	—	—	—	17	2	18	2	10	3	—	—	13	8	1	—	—	—	9	83	
Chevrotains	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wild Pig	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	
Smaller Cats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Jackal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Warthog	—	—	—	—	1	14	5	1	17	9	—	1	3	14	—	—	15	—	12	92	
Bush Pig	—	—	—	—	23	11	—	—	6	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	10	—	1	54	
Hartebeeste	—	—	—	—	36	36	16	15	39	22	—	5	4	15	6	—	9	—	20	223	
Impala	6	—	—	—	—	37	4	8	67	16	—	—	—	9	—	—	7	—	—	154	
Reedbuck	—	—	—	—	57	46	19	10	28	13	17	4	18	44	3	—	68	—	27	354	
Duiker	3	1	—	—	8	26	18	7	26	16	14	—	4	14	3	—	24	—	17	181	
Klipspringer	—	—	—	—	10	11	2	2	10	10	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	4	55	
Steinbuck	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21	
Waterbuck	7	5	—	—	26	37	8	2	40	23	8	1	6	2	—	—	43	—	21	229	
Bushbuck	—	2	—	—	50	24	12	4	23	17	—	—	5	7	1	—	21	—	2	168	
Puku	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	27	39	
Lechwe Waterbuck ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Inyala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	16	
Lion	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	10	
Leopard	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	12	
Hyæna	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Eland	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	11	
Wild Dog	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	
Total	22	13	—	—	264	293	116	68	351	162	56	23	62	133	24	—	245	—	208	2,040	

ANNEX IV.

COTTON CULTIVATION BY NATIVES IN THE UPPER SHIRE DISTRICT.

By Mr. C. A. CARDEW, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

Cotton was formerly cultivated by Angoni in the Upper Shire district in small quantities for their own use in weaving a coarse kind of cloth. With the introduction of European manufactured cloths, the weaving of native cloth, by the tedious and primitive process then in use, was abandoned.

In December, 1903, steps were taken by the Administration to encourage natives to grow cotton for sale. About a ton of Egyptian seed was issued to natives in this district, and the method of cultivation carefully explained. The seed was distributed too late in the season to be a complete success. Half was issued in the beginning of December, and the balance was not given out until the middle of January. Experience has since shown that cotton should be planted not later than November.

In spite of this immense disadvantage, the crop obtained from this ton of seed has amounted to 24 tons of sound cotton (unginned), most of which was undoubtedly derived from the first half-ton issued in December. The second half-ton issued in January naturally gave very poor results.

All the seed thus distributed was planted on the river level or within 100 or 200 feet of it. The best results were obtained in the following localities:—

Bazali, 17 miles west of the Shire River; elevation above river level about 200 feet.

Ulongwe, 12 miles west of the Shire River; elevation above river level about 150 feet.

This year (during October and November, 1904), we issued about five tons of Egyptian seed. The natives, having realized from the results of their first crop that money can be easily earned in their own homes by the cultivation of cotton, were, for the most part, eager to get seed this year.

When the seed was issued this season I carefully explained to every one that they must plant it in good time, as the cotton last year was planted too late. I also advised them to cut back their last year's cotton, so as to get a good second crop this year.

A certain proportion of the people, native-like, paid no attention to this advice, and are now beginning to realize that they will lose money by their indifference.

The cotton which was cut back is in much better foliage and flower than that which was not so treated. The cotton which was planted early is now (March 31st) two or three feet high, very healthy, and coming into bud. Cotton which was planted late is only a few inches high, and although quite healthy, will not stand the dry season so well as the more mature plants.

I have no doubt that next year, having learnt by practical experience that cotton, to be a success, must be planted early in the season, and that old plants must be cut back, all the people will take care to adopt these methods in future.

Cotton of this season's planting is all healthy, and the greater part of it (*i.e.*, that which was planted in time) is well forward. There are no signs of insect pests or disease. I estimate that the resulting crop will amount to between 100 and 150 tons (unginned).

This industry will doubtless increase year by year. Natives prefer to earn money by cultivation at their own villages to any other means, for they are not obliged to leave their homes and all members of a family can take a share in the work.

A difficulty which will require adjustment presently is to devise a system whereby the natives may be enabled to retain the seed from their cotton for planting the following year. At present the seed is sold with the cotton, which is ginned at some distant place. It becomes necessary, therefore, to return the seed to the district, and issue it afresh. Where only five tons of seed are concerned this entails a considerable amount of expense and labour. It will become an impossibility in the future when, perhaps, five times this quantity of seed will be required.

Some system will have to be devised for ginning the cotton in the locality in which it is cultivated, so that the seed may be returned at once to the natives. Undoubtedly the most satisfactory solution of the difficulty would be to provide the natives with some simple machine for ginning the cotton themselves by hand, so that they might save their seed for next planting.

In order to ensure a ready market for the cotton and to teach the natives its market value, cotton grown by natives of this district (from seed issued last year) was purchased by the Collector at one penny per pound, and disposed of at the same price to the British Central Africa Company, Limited.

In conclusion, I consider that the cultivation of cotton by natives promises to be an unqualified success. If the natives of every district can be induced to interest themselves in this industry as readily as the natives of this district have done, the output of native-grown cotton will form a considerable item in the exports from the Protectorate.

ANNEX V.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Report by the Scientific Department.

Normal climatological registers are furnished from Fort Johnston, Zomba, on the Shire Highlands, Chinde on the East Coast, and Livingstonia on the East Coast of the Lake. Natives are trained in this office for the first three stations, and by the Rev. Dr. Laws for the Livingstonia Mission.

It is hoped to place barometers at Blantyre, on Zomba and Mlanje Mountains, and one at Nkata Bay during 1905.

The season's rainfall—November to March—was somewhat erratic. Rain was heavy round Zomba and Mlanje Mountains. At Blantyre and over Angoniland the precipitation was scarcely up to normal, while over the Lake area it was considerably below normal.

The Protectorate rainfall for the season—1st November, 1904, to 31st March, 1905,—is computed to have been 3·40 inches below normal.

In order to arrive at a fairly accurate idea as to the precipitation over Nyasaland, it was necessary to divide it into four areas, each of which—from previous years' records (January to December)—exhibit a distinct rainfall. Thus it was found that Division No. 1, embracing the south and south-eastern slopes of Mlanje, had an average yearly rainfall of 107·56 inches; for the year 1904, 106·465 inches fell over this division. Division No. 2, embracing the Shire Highlands from North Mlanje to Blantyre, Angoniland and West Nyasa up to Mombera's country, having an annual rainfall of 50·172 inches, had 62·752 inches, or 12½ inches above normal. Division No. 3, including the whole of the Lower and Upper Shire area from Port Herald to Fort Johnston, with a normal precipitation of 35·1[illegible] inches, also had 12½ inches above normal, viz., 47·667 inches. Division No. 4, extending along West Nyasa fromNkata Bay northwards to Kondowi, Nyika Plateau and Karonga, with a normal yearly rainfall of 76·543 inches, had, during 1904, 68·870 inches, or 7·673 inches below normal.

The Protectorate's rainfall for the calendar year 1904 is therefore computed to have been 4·605 inches above normal.

A gale of great severity passed over Zomba and the north-western slopes of Mlanje on the 17th and 18th December, 1904, and may be briefly recorded as follows:—Strong gusts of wind from the west commenced at 11 p.m. on the 17th and increased

during the night, accompanied by much rain, 3·68 inches falling during the gale. The anemometer at 7 a.m. on the 18th indicated an average velocity of 28 miles per hour from 9 p.m. the previous evening. The wind increased to 30 miles from 8 to 9 a.m. on the 18th, and between 9 a.m. and noon it had more than doubled its velocity, attaining a speed of 73 miles per hour. From noon to 2 p.m. the velocity was about 48 miles per hour, after which it subsided. Many large trees in the gardens were blown down, and some damage done to houses. Dwellings situated on the north-western slopes of Mlanje suffered severely from the full blast of the gale. The rainfall at Fort Anderson on the date of the gale was 9·98 inches; on the Tuchila Plateau, Mlanje, at 6,000 feet, it was 9·91 inches; at Lukulesi, 3,400 feet lower, 2·80 inches fell, while on the Lower Shire 5·25 inches were registered for 24 hours.

Rainfall registers are now received at this office from 40 stations widely situated over the Protectorate.

ANNEX VI.

The following notes on the work of the Scotch Free Church Mission have been compiled from a report submitted by Dr. Laws:—

Overtoun Missionary Institution.

General.

The central purpose of the institution is the conversion of the native. The work of the station and its surrounding district, which is steadily growing year by year, are complementary to the work of the Church.

In our various Departments we have over 130 apprentices engaged for five years. This means that day by day they are being brought under Gospel instruction, not merely by teaching them to love God as an article of faith, but to show their love for Him in practical helpfulness towards their neighbour; not merely to repeat the commandment "Thou shalt not steal," but to put it in practice by giving an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. Another and more numerous class is that of workers engaged for ten months or a year, many of whom work for some months in several consecutive years. During the last year several thousands of such people attended daily worship. They come not only from surrounding districts, but many from far-off places where there are no schools or missionaries. A European or native preacher arriving at a village where one or more of these people live may be sure of a kindly welcome.

The various out-stations are similar centres of influence and evangelistic work, and the teachers are helped by additional preachers from among the Church members of the station, who also conduct services at villages not yet occupied as school centres.

During the year 25 adults and 17 children have been baptised; the catechumen roll numbers 300 names.

Educational.

From the school have gone out teachers whose influence is felt in every one of four stations in British Central Africa. Others are holding positions in the telegraph and mercantile services of the country.

Industrial.

The water supply is now an accomplished fact. The technical school, carpenters' workshop, and printing office are so

near completion that these departments were able to move in before the rainy season began. The relief from anxiety as to the health of those working in their comfortable quarters is a great boon.

Good progress has been made with the dam sluice, mill lades, and roads for the saw mill and electric installation, and bricks for the generator house are ready.

It is hoped that the road from the Lake may be completed in two or three months after natives come in again for work. The damage done by last rains was repaired, and catch drains above the road made and widened.

Several wagons came through from the Lake, but at one part the road is too narrow to permit of the passage of oxen. When this is widened oxen will be able to come all the way.

Medical.

During the past year the number of native labourers employed on the station was smaller that in 1903, when the attendance at the dispensary was unusually large.

13,700 cases, of which 8,839 were new, were attended in the out-patient department. The in-patients numbered 147, of whom 16 were for infectious diseases. Of the in-patients, four died, who were dangerously ill when brought in.

No fatal illness occurred amongst pupils of the institution, and dangerous cases have been few. The change whereby the cold month of June has become part of the holidays is again justified by experience.

Our new water supply has resulted in a decrease in the number of cases of bowel complaints. Of obstetric work there has been a fair amount. All cases have done well, with the exception of one still-born child. Infant mortality is painfully high, owing to the ignorance and obstinacy of the mothers; improvement in this respect is, however, evident, especially amongst those who, as young women, have been in the institution. The number of gynecological cases dealt with shows that the so-called savage races are by no means so free from such ailments as is supposed.

Agricultural.

The work in the Agricultural Department has during the year that is past been of a very even and uneventful nature. The usual crops have been grown, and the food supply for the Boarding Department well maintained.

It is encouraging to see the increased interest which is being taken by the workers and the villagers round about in new

methods of agriculture, and the work in the department is now very much easier from the fact that we have a large number of settled workers, who are falling into our methods and ways and who, though far from perfect, can be relied upon and set to carry on work which formerly required supervision and direction. The steady growth in character of these men is very evident, and is most encouraging.

Taken as a whole, the crops last year were not up to the average. Maize was on hand from the previous year, and it was not necessary to plant so extensively, and the harvest was accordingly smaller. Our wheat, too, was not such a success. Rust made its appearance, and though it only attacked patches here and there in low-lying parts of the field, it did a lot of damage.

Early last year we were visited with the cattle disease which was so prevalent throughout the Protectorate. Our losses were heavy. About forty beasts died. All the cattle are now, however, doing well, and the increase from the stock last year more than covers the loss we sustained.

Blacksmith and Engineering.

There is little to report, save steady work throughout the year. The earthenware pipes have given every satisfaction. When we consider the cost of importing steel pipes to this country, we may congratulate ourselves on a saving of at least £1,000. Besides engineering work in the carpentry and printing offices, the erection of our head lines for transmission of electrical power is almost completed. The flume which will carry water to the turbines is also nearing completion.

Some 20,000 tons of rock and soil have been excavated at a cost averaging 3*d*, per cubic yard.

A loop-line connecting Livingstonia with the Cape to Cairo telegraph and a telephone line to the store at Port Stewart have been finished within the last month or two. Some very stiff pieces of line were met with on the precipitous descent to the Lake.

About 200 tons of lime were burned at Hangarawe, 20 miles from the station, and the greater part of the lime brought round by steamer to the jetty.

During the latter two months, two apprentices, 75 yearly workers and 200 workers for periods of from one to six months each were employed.

Carpentry.

As the requirements of other stations have been fewer during the past year we have been able to get forward long delayed improvements in the accommodation for the industrial work of the institution.

In March we began roofing the new workshop. This is a commodious, two-storied building, 240 feet long by 30 feet wide, with a small room at the end for stereotyping work. The upper floor is occupied by the carpenter's shop for three-quarters of its length, the upper and lower floors at the end being used for printing, bookbinding, and stores. The rest of the lower floor provides accommodation for the boys' technical department, wood storage, &c. Besides other improvements on the station, large gangs of workers were engaged in hauling trees down from Mount Myamkowa, 2,000 feet above the station; other wood was brought from the Lake shore. These logs are carried along the road to the saw mill, and then sawn into the various lengths required. More young men than we can take on are anxious to be entered as apprentices for five years. At present there are three journeymen, 41 apprentices, several sawyers, and three yearly workers in this department.

Printing.

The ten months' work of the year 1904 has been notable for the amount of Gospel literature issued from the press here. Some of the books in binding have been selling as quickly as they could be produced. The staff has improved, and a good spirit is general among the apprentices; sixteen of these and two journeymen are at work. The following books were completed during the year:—

750 copies Amatampulo zakutalika (Mwenzo school primer)
400 copies Amalusyo (Karonga catechism)
1,000 copies Teti Teti (Karonga primer)

besides a great number of school books, manifest and forms.

The following books are being bound:—

4,000 Tumbuka Marko.
1,000 Ngoni UMarko.
2,500 Visanbizgho vya Baibel.
1,000 Roll Books for classes.
1,000 Buku la Chiwiri la Chitambuka.
2,000 John's Gospel in Vemba.
1,500 Henga Katekisma la Hari.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
443	St. Lucia	1903
444	Basutoland	1903–1904
445	Leeward Islands...	"
446	St. Vincent	"
447	Bermuda	1904
448	St. Helena	"
449	Falkland Islands	"
450	Weihaiwei	"
451	Hong Kong	"
452	Gambia	"
453	Gibraltar	"
454	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
455	British Honduras	"
456	Seychelles	"
457	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
458	Straits Settlements	"
459	Southern Nigeria	"
460	Sierra Leone	"
461	British Solomon Islands	1903–1905
462	Malta	1904–1905
463	Grenada	1904
464	St. Vincent	"
465	Gold Coast	"
466	Barbados...	1904–1905
467	Uganda	"
468	Somaliland	"
469	Trinidad and Tobago	"
470	Lagos	1904
471	Bahamas	1904–1905

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
23	Dominica	Roads and Land Settlement.
24	Grenada	Land Settlement in Carriacou.
25	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague, 1903.
26	Northern Nigeria	Mineral and Vegetable Products.
27	Miscellaneous Colonies... ...	Medical Reports.
28	Gold Coast and Sierra Leone...	Rubber.
29	Ceylon	Geological Survey.
30	Pitcairn Island	Report by Mr. R. T. Simon.

Gt. Brit. Colonial office.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

207
206
10

No. 499.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1905-6.

(For Report for 1904-5, *see* No. 472.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
October, 1906.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY DARLING & SON, LTD., 34-40, BACON STREET, E.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
WYMAN AND SONS, LTD., FETTER LANE, E.C.,
and 32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.;
or OLIVER & BOYD, EDINBURGH;
or E. PONSONBY, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1906.

[Cd. 2684-45.] *Price* 3*d*.

M

JV33
.G7A4

INDEX.

		PAGE
I.	FINANCE	4
II.	TRADE	4
III.	SHIPPING	6
IV.	AGRICULTURE	6
V.	AFFORESTATION	19
VI.	NATIVE AFFAIRS	20
VII.	CATTLE	29
VIII.	VITAL STATISTICS	30
IX.	LEGISLATION	30
X.	POSTAL	31
XI.	PUBLIC WORKS	33
XII.	MILITARY	36
XIII	VOLUNTEER RESERVE	39
XIV.	MARINE TRANSPORT	39
XV.	GAME	41
XVI.	GENERAL	41

ANNEXES.

I.	STATISTICS	45
II.	MEDICAL REPORT	49
III.	GAME RETURN	60
IV.	METEOROLOGICAL REPORT	62

JUN 4 1907
D. of D.

No. 499.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

(For Report for 1904–5 *see* No. 472.)

THE COMMISSIONER to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government Offices,
Zomba,
British Central Africa,
30th June, 1906.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit my report on the British Central Africa Protectorate for the year 1905-6.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED SHARPE,
Commissioner.

1125 Wt 23907 10/06 D & S 5 25821 A 2

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1905-6.

I.—FINANCE.

Revenue.

1. The revenue of the Protectorate for the year 1905-6 was £76,738, being £4,413 above the estimate and £9,185 more than during the preceding financial year.

The chief increases were—"Customs" £5,025, "Native Hut Tax" £2,050, "Stamp Duties, Licences, &c." £325, "Rent of Crown Lands" £260.

Expenditure.

2. The total expenditure for the year 1905-6 was £108,682, being £978 less than estimated and £14,089 less than in 1904-5. Of this total, civil expenditure (including police) accounted for £74,615, the balance—£34,067—being military expenditure.

3. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure (civil and military) of the Protectorate for the last five years: —

Revenue and Expenditure Table.

Year.	Revenue	Expenditure.
	£	£
1901-2	51,704	107,439
1902-3	67,477	107,257
1903-4	75,895	102,527
1904-5	67,553	122,771
1905-6	76,738	108,682

II.—TRADE.

Condition.

4. Trade conditions have improved during the past year. Table I., Annex I., shows the value of imports and exports during the past five years, 1901-2 to 1905-6, not including goods in transit.

Imports.

5. Imports inclusive of railway material and specie amount to £222,581, or £1,884 more than during the previous year. In general revenue-yielding imports for home consumption

the increase is £41,557. The value of railway material imported has dropped from £69,684 to £32,569. The principal increase in imports is in soft goods, which exceed the previous year's total by £30,840. General details are shewn in Table II., Annex I.

Exports.

6. Excluding specie, value £2,000, exported during the previous financial year, the export trade has increased by £10,329; the principal increases being in cotton, £10,238; ground-nuts, £999; tobacco, £2,370; Strophanthus, £5,675; beeswax, £3,237. There is a decrease in coffee of £11,037; chillies, £985. (*See* Table III., Annex 1.)

Comparative Table, Imports and Exports.

The total values of imports and exports (not including goods in transit), as compared with the previous year, are as follows:—

	Value.	
	1904–5.	1905–6.
Imports—	£	£
Trade imports	135,928	177,485
B.C.A.A. imports	6,885	7,527
Railway material	69,684	32,569
Specie	8,200	5,000
Total imports... ...	220,697	222,581
Exports	48,449	56,778
Grand total	269,146	279,359
Increase	—	10,213

Transit Trade.

7. There is a substantial increase in the amount of goods passing through the British Central Africa Protectorate in transit—the total value exceeding that of the previous year by £22,447. The bulk of the imports in transit went to the Congo Free State and North-Eastern Rhodesia. Exports in transit consisted chiefly of ivory and rubber, in which articles the trade is always variable. 5,441 lbs. of copper ore from Katanga (Congo Free State) passed through during the year.

Table IV., Annex 1, gives a comparative statement showing the volume of transit trade for the past five years.

Direction of Trade.

8. The direction of the Protectorate's trade is shown in Table V., Annex 1.

III.—SHIPPING.

9. The Protectorate has suffered from another season of scanty rainfall, the result being that the Shiré River, which is the means of communication with the East African Coast, has been unnavigable for a considerable portion of the year under review. The transport of goods to and from the Protectorate has been in consequence greatly hampered.

The railway between Port Herald and Chiromo has been running during the greater part of the year and has assisted to some extent in relieving the congestion.

The number of vessels on the Chiromo register of shipping is 150, being an increase of 11, made up as follows:—

Steamers, 19; barges or lighters, 111; cargo-boats, 20.

IV.—AGRICULTURE.

Coffee.

10. Coffee has always been in British Central Africa a fluctuating export, the climatic conditions vary so much from year to year that it is impossible to form any opinion beforehand as to how the crop may turn out. The total crop exported from the 1st April, 1905, to the 31st March, 1906, was 773,919 lbs., valued at £16,123. This is a decrease of 529,736 lbs. as compared with the previous year.

Prices have been at about the same level as last year. There is a general expectation however, that prices are likely to rise, and the acreage under cultivation will be slightly extended.

The following table shows (1) the acreage under cultivation, and the production and values from the year 1894 to the present date, and (2) the present acreage, and estimated production from this season's crop.

These estimates are based on figures supplied by planters, and are only approximate.

The export of any one year is of course from the preceding year's acreage under cultivation.

(1)

Year.	Total Acreage under Cultivation.	Crop Exported at 31st March of each year.	Valuation for Export purposes.	Valued at.
		lb.	Per lb.	£
1894 ...	No statistics	93,118	No statistics	No statistics.
1895 ...	,,	165,320	5*d.* and 6*d.*	4,133
1896 ...	,,	322,000	5*d.* ,, 6*d.*	7,126
1897 ...	,,	762,382	5*d.* ,, 6*d.*	16,426
1898 ...	13,299	861,034	5*d.* ,, 7*d.*	22,412
1899 ...	11,816	809,758	5*d.* ,, 7*d.*	23,756
1900 ...	12,191	2,148,160	5*d.* ,, 7*d.*	62,215
1901 ...	16,917	1,248,402	5*d.* ,, 6*d.*	26,576
1902 ...	10,713	699,030	5*d.* ,, 6*d.*	14,751
1903 ...	11,287	1,007,092	6*d.*	25,177
1904 ...	8,867	714,743	5*d.*	17,869
1905 ...	4,880	1,303,655	5*d.*	27,159
1906 ...	5,273	773,919	5*d.*	16,123

(2)

District.	Acres Planted.	Estimated Crop 1906.
		Lbs.
West Shiré	692	100,800
Blantyre	3,350	327,600
Mlanje	210	14,560
Zomba	381	33,600
Upper Shiré	629	54,880
Central Angoniland...	3	560
West Nyasa	8	1,120
Total	5,273	533,120

The seven-acre experimental plantation of the Forestry and Botanical Department yielded 32½ cwts. of clean (hulled) coffee during 1905. Part of this crop was sold on the London market for 47*s.* per cwt. The quality of the bean was normal.

This is the third crop taken from the plantation, and appears to have somewhat exhausted the trees, with the result that they are now carrying only a small crop, estimated at a few hundredweight only.

Cotton.

11. The following table shows the progress of cotton growing in the Protectorate:—

Year.	Total Acreage under European Cultivation.	Crop Exported to 31st March of each Year.	Local Valuation at 5*d.* per Lb.
		Lbs.	£
1901–2	60	Experimental parcels.	—
1902–3	580	692	3
1903–4	7,000	26,577	1,777
1904–5	21,900	285,185	5,914
1905–6	10,012	776,621	16,179

(It must be borne in mind that the export of any one year is from the preceding year's acreage under cultivation.)

During the past financial year cotton headed the list of exports, being closely followed by coffee (which for many years has been the chief product).

A glance at the above table shews that during the present season the area under cotton is less than half the acreage which was grown last year. Planters, however, look forward to no diminution of the quantity to be exported, which is accounted for in the following manner:—In the previous season hundreds of acres were planted with varieties of cotton altogether unsuited to the prevailing climatic conditions and the yield per acre was disappointing. Methods of cultivation were far from being thorough. Planters moreover attempted to plant large areas before the requisite knowledge could be acquired for successful management.

Egyptian cotton is grown in the River Shiré Valley, and American varieties chiefly in the Shiré Highlands.

Evidence as to the quality of the product is provided by the invoices of sales. As much as 9*d.* per lb. has been obtained, whilst 8*d.* and 8½*d.* are common figures for Egyptian types. American types have averaged 7*d.* per lb.

If a moderate average yield per acre can be assured at the above prices, good profits should be forthcoming in the future. Last season the majority of estates gave a yield of less than 100 lbs. of lint per acre, some shewed from 150 to 200 lbs., whilst on the best areas, which were of limited extent, as much as 320 lbs. was obtained.

In November, 1905, a report on the cotton-growing industry in this Protectorate was prepared by Mr. S. Simpson for the Colonial Office. In it was included a general guide

to cotton cultivation in British Central Africa. It has been widely distributed, although its issue was too late to be taken full advantage of for the past season's crop. In this report definite lines of action were suggested, and full information given as to the varieties of cotton which appear best suited to the peculiarly varying conditions of soil and climate. Methods of dealing with insect pests, which are often troublesome and sometimes wholly disastrous, were sketched out in detail, and the principles of seed selection were carefully explained and advocated.

Full instructions were also given as to the preparation of cotton for the market.

Small bales are generally disliked by home buyers, and the making of them entails much work in packing, weighing, and marking; but in Central Africa the difficulties experienced in transporting large bales are still very great.

With regard to the crop now commencing to bear, the season has not been very favourable. Rains have been disappointing. In the Shiré Valley at planting time they were both late and erratic, whilst for the later growing period (March and April) all the crops both in the Highlands and on the lower levels have suffered somewhat from want of moisture.

Under normal conditions there are at any rate a few inches of rainfall throughout the country in March and April. The absence of it in 1906 at this critical point in the growth of the crop is affecting the yield.

Irrigation will in the future undoubtedly have to be tried wherever possible. With regard to the area suitable for cotton cultivation in this Protectorate, if a due east and west line is taken as far north as Liwonde, and an estimate is made of only 10 per cent. of the area south of that line as being fit for cultivation, it is found that 50,000 acres could be annually cultivated with Egyptian cotton. This calculation is based on the assumption that 30 per cent. of the area taken as adapted for cropping is put under cotton.

Turning to the Highlands and calculating on a similar basis that 10 per cent. of their area is suited to arable crops, and allowing for 10 per cent. only of this to be under cotton, it is estimated that 45,000 acres yearly could be put under American types.

These estimates are low and allow for developments in the cultivation of other crops such as coffee, tobacco, groundnuts, &c.

Suitable soils for cotton and large labour supplies are found further north than Liwonde, but their development pending the extension of the railway to Lake Nyasa will be delayed.

With regard generally to the future prospects of cotton growing by Europeans in British Central Africa, I have no hesitation in predicting a generally increased output of high-class cotton, provided that there is no great fall in prices.

Acclimatised seed can be obtained locally, better methods of cultivation are being practised, and more attention is being devoted to preparing and packing for the market.

The varieties of cotton planted in different situations are also being chosen with greater judgment.

In accordance with a request from Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan, of the Imperial Institute, 36 samples of ginned and unginned cotton were obtained from various estates in the Protectorate and forwarded to the Imperial Institute for exhibition purposes. The samples (with notes regarding the altitude, rainfall, &c., of the localities in which the cotton was grown) were despatched to London in July.

In order to determine whether Sea Island cotton can be successfully grown in the Highlands or not, an experimental plot near Zomba was sown early in December with selected Sea Island seed which had been obtained from the West Indies for this purpose. The seed germinated well, but the growth of the young plants was slow. Towards the end of March, when many of the plants had reached a height of about four feet, the leaves began to dry up, and now all the bushes have a withered appearance; although a few bolls were forming on some of the plants before the leaves commenced to shrivel up, it is doubtful if any will reach maturity. The experiment, however, cannot be looked upon as conclusive, and it may be found that this variety will do better in the Shiré Valley. Experiments are being carried out by individual planters.

Cotton (Native Cultivation).

The cultivation of cotton by natives is slowly increasing in certain localities. Last year, over 70 tons of unginned cotton were grown and sold, and this year the lowest estimate of native production is 100 tons. Over 90 per cent. of this is sold at 1*d.* per lb., the remainder (grown in the Lake Districts) at 0¾*d.*

This cotton (which is all Egyptian) is bought by various trading companies and thus a considerable amount of money finds its way into the hands of the natives.

Speaking generally, cotton growing does not seem to appeal to the native. Its cultivation requires care and attention, the produce cannot be eaten, and moreover native wants are easily supplied by other and simpler methods.

Two things are undoubtedly essential to prevent this industry from dying out. Firstly, there must be a certain and permanent market for the natives, and a fixed price not subject to fluctuations. Secondly, selected seed must be distributed free year by year. According to buyers native cotton is generally dirty, over-ripe, and difficult to gin.

To obviate these serious drawbacks it is proposed to issue a leaflet in the native tongue dealing with the crop generally, in which special emphasis will be laid on the necessity for cleanliness both in harvesting and storing. Also small experimental plots are to be cultivated in two or three districts for educational purposes.

Highlands.

In the Blantyre and Zomba Districts, which are the centres of European population, no cotton is being cultivated by natives. It is more profitable to grow foodstuffs for sale to the large numbers of workers who come in from outlying districts.

In the Mlanje Districts native grains find a ready and remunerative market on the railway construction works, and consequently there is little inducement to try other things. However, a few tons of cotton are expected, chiefly from American Upland seed.

Shiré River Valley.

On the Lower Shiré, cotton cultivation by natives is slowly advancing in popularity, hand in hand with that of groundnuts. Last year's output was 26 tons of unginned cotton.

In the Ruo District cotton is not a favourite crop, and little is hoped for at present.

From the West Shiré District a few tons are expected, but little or no attention is given to the crop after the seed is planted.

More cotton is grown by natives in the Upper Shiré District than in any other. The prospects for an increase in production are encouraging, as this year's crop estimate is considerably higher than the yield of the previous season.

In the districts of South Nyasa, Marimba, West Nyasa, and Mombera no cotton is being grown this season.

A little was grown last year in the three first-named districts, but the returns were not sufficient to induce natives to persevere with the industry.

In Central Angoniland about five tons of unginned cotton were produced last year. This year's crop is expected to exceed that of last year, as more seed has been distributed. These remarks are also equally applicable to the North Nyasa District.

The following table shows the estimated quantities which will be produced this year in the districts named:—

District.	Estimated Crop in 1906.
	Tons (unginned).
Lower Shiré	40
Ruo	Nil
West Shiré	3½
Mlanje	4
Upper Shiré	60
Central Angoniland ...	13
North Nyasa	12
Total	132½

The following are extracts from recent reports made by the District Resident, Mlanje:—

(*a.*) (February Report.) "The native cotton gardens are for the most part coming on very well. There is a marked improvement in them over last year; they are better tended and more numerous. On the middle Tuchila the cotton is nearly three feet high. I have not, until lately, felt sanguine about the future of the cotton industry here. It has been uphill work; the people required a great deal of supervision, and took up the cultivation at first in a very desultory way. This year there has been a satisfactory change. Others besides myself have noticed and commented on the healthy state of the cotton. I hope it is the beginning of a real improvement, but it is too early to prophesy yet. One thing at any rate is certain, namely, that the natives realise at last that the Government is in earnest and does not mean to let the matter drop."

(*b.*) (Annual Report.) "I need not add to my many previous reports on this cultivation any remarks beyond the general one that my expectations on the subject, which were for a long time not sanguine, are now more hopeful. The native plantations this year show a marked improvement over last season, and are both more numerous and better tended. Much will depend on this next harvest. The natives will still need a deal of supervision and encouragement, but they are unquestionably paying more attention to the matter than previously."

The native cotton-growing industry is now in its third year, and, as mentioned in previous reports, the chief drawback has been the unreliability of the seed supplied. This had a discouraging effect upon natives, as seed obtained locally and issued was not selected seed, and did not germinate well; it was of such a mixed quality that the chief trading companies which purchased the cotton grown have complained on this account.

The District Resident at Liwonde (on the Upper Shiré) reports as follows:—

"*Cotton Cultivation by Natives.*—It is satisfactory to report a steady advance in this industry. The crop has not, however, been quite so abundant as the successful results of the first year's planting (December, 1903) pointed to. The chief cause of failure was undoubtedly the inferior quality of the seed supplied for issue to the natives in November, 1904. This was merely what was extracted by ginning from the previous year's native cotton crop. No attempt had been made by the suppliers to sort the seed and to discard what was undoubtedly useless.

"The crop actually disposed of to traders during the year 1905-6 amounted to 30½ tons, as compared with 24 tons in 1904-5.

"There is still in the hands of the natives a considerable part of the 1905-6 crop, which they have been unable to dispose of. The only trading company which would agree to purchase the native cotton at the reasonable price of 1*d*. per lb. declined to accept any more cotton after the 30th of September, 1905.

"The result was that numbers of natives were unable to find a market for such cotton as was planted late, and which therefore ripened late. It is impossible for me to form an accurate estimate of the quantity of cotton which thus remains unsold. It is probably not less than 10 tons."

Early in the year, 1905, the British Cotton Growing Association sent out twenty tons of selected Egyptian seed, half the cost of which was borne by the Administration, the other half by the Association; two tons of American seed was also purchased locally on the same conditions. This was distributed to natives in various districts, and it may be hoped that the resulting crop will be of better quality than in previous years. Arrangements are being made for purchase by traders so that natives may experience no difficulty in benefiting from the results of their labour and industry.

The following table shows the districts to which seed has been issued:—

District.	Mitaffifi.	Ashmouni.	American.
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Lower Shiré	9,387	1,890	—
Ruo	2,520	819	—
West Shiré	630	—	—
Blantyre	630	—	560
Mlanje	1,575	—	560
Upper Shiré	12,600	3,150	2,240
Marimba	1,575	1,575	—
Central Angoniland	3,213	1,32?	1,120
North Nyasa	3,150	3,150	—
Total	35,280	11,907	4,480

Tobacco.

12. The cultivation of tobacco has made very satisfactory progress.

During the year ended on the 31st of March, 1906, 198,994 lb. of tobacco were exported, being an increase of 142,168 lb. over the amount exported in 1904-5.

The quality has improved.

The chief market is the Transvaal Colony, but consignments have also been sent to other South African Colonies. Nyasaland tobacco is at present admitted free of duty into the Transvaal Colony (as well as other products).

The past season, as regards rain and temperature, has not been a good one for the extension and opening up of new tobacco fields, owing to there having been few dull days on which to plant out the seedlings. The acreage, however, has been extended from 421 acres to 955 acres, and from figures supplied by planters a crop of possibly 140 tons is expected during the current year.

During the past year an inquiry was received from the Admiralty, through the Colonial Office, as to whether this Protectorate could supply a suitable leaf, and in sufficient quantity, for consumption by the Navy. Nothing definite has yet been settled.

The following table shows the acreage and export since 1899:—

Year.	Total Acreage under Cultivation.	Crop Exported to 31st March of each year.	Valuation for Export purposes.	Valued at.
		lb.	per lb.	£
1899	No statistics.	2,240	5*d.*	47
1900	69	4,480	9*d.** / 4*d.*†	113
1901	24	1,482	—	25
1902	88	14,369	7*d.*	418
1903	441	17,604	4*d.*	293
1904	944	28,914	4*d.*	481
1905	421	56,826	4*d.*	947
1906	955	198,994	4*d.*	3,317

* Manufactured. † Raw.

It should be noted that the export of any one year is from the preceding year's acreage under cultivation.

Chillies.

13. During the past year 20,291 lb. of chillies were exported, being a decrease of 59,132 lb. on the previous year's production. This falling off in the export of a secondary crop is accounted for by the fact that planters have turned their attention to better paying products, such as cotton and tobacco and the raising of foodstuffs for sale to the railway company and other large employers of labour.

Next year's crop is estimated at 19,040 lb.

The following table shows the position of the industry since the year 1898:—

Year.	Total Acreage under Cultivation.	Crop exported to 31st March of each Year.	Valuation for Export Purposes.	Valued at.
		Lb.	Per lb.	£
1898	No estimates.	757	5*d.*	16
1899	,,	1,120	5*d.*	29
1900	,,	21,280	5*d.*	443
1901	,,	7,840	5*d.*	155
1902	408	19,789	5*d.*	412
1903	920	58,761	4*d.*	979
1904	725	66,350	4*d.*	1,064
1905	627	79,423	4*d.*	1,324
1906	161	20,291	4*d.*	339

It should be noted that the export of any one year is from the preceding year's acreage under cultivation.

Rubber.

14. (*a.*) *Cultivated.*—Increased attention has been devoted to this product, which in the course of a few years should take a high place in the list of exports. Several new plantations have been opened up, and there are at present 852 acres under cultivation.

Several varieties have been planted, and several firms have imported Para rubber seed from Ceylon.

There is no export duty on cultivated rubber.

A large quantity of the Ceara rubber tree seed (Manihot Glaziovii), collected from trees growing in the Botanical Gardens at Zomba, has been supplied by the Forestry and Botanical Department to planters, many of whom are taking up its cultivation.

Seeds of the local Landolphia rubber vine were sown in December at the foot of some trees in the Botanical Gardens

with a view to finding out whether the vine will give satisfactory results under cultivation, and if so, the period that must elapse from time of planting until the vine comes into bearing. The seeds germinated well, and the seedlings are now about six inches high.

The following table shows the districts, acreage, and varieties planted:—

District.	Acreage planted.	Variety.
West Shiré	½	Landolphia.
Blantyre	100	Ceara.
	350	Landolphia.
	25	Castilloa and West African.
Mlanje	62	Ceara.
Zomba	219	Ceara.
Upper Shiré	30	Ceara.
West Nyasa ...	50	Landolphia.
	8	Para.
	8	Ceara.
	852½	

523 lbs. of cultivated rubber were exported this year.

(*b.*) *Uncultivated.*—The total export of uncultivated rubber was 16,758 lbs., valued at £2,094, being a slight decrease on last year's figures.

There is a duty of 4*d.* per lb. on uncultivated rubber.

For the year 1906-7 the valuation of rubber has been raised to 4*s.* 3*d.* per lb., as the home market value has recently considerably increased, quotations being given for Nyasaland rubber at 4*s.* 7*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.* per lb.

The following table shows the quantity of rubber exported since 1898:—

Year.	Crop exported to 31st March of each Year.	Valuation for Export Purposes.	Valued at.
	lb.	Per lb.	£
1898...	21,416	1*s.* 0*d.*	1,059
1899...	91,264	2*s.* 3*d.*	10,267
1900...	118,720	2*s.* 3*d.*	13,356
1901...	85,904	2*s.* 3*d.*	9,669
1902...	14,393	2*s.* 3*d.*	1,619
1903...	11,723	2*s.* 0*d.*	1,172
1904...	4,262	2*s.* 0*d.*	426
1905...	17,664	2*s.* 6*d.*	2,208
1906...	17,283	2*s.* 6*d.*	2,160

Tea.

15. Very little progress has been made in the extension of tea-growing. On estates at Mlanje there are 395 acres under tea, from which a crop of 1,500 lb. is expected, but a large area is under young trees.

91 lb. were exported last year, being a decrease of 1,522 lb. on the previous year's result.

The south-western slopes of Mlanje Mountain appear to be the only district suitable for tea-growing.

A considerable portion of each year's crop is consumed locally.

Fibres.

16. During the past year a large number of young plants of Mauritius hemp (Furcraea gigantea) and sisal hemp (Agave rigida var. sisalana) were supplied by the Forestry and Botanical Department to planters, some of whom are taking up the cultivation of these two fibre-yielding plants. They are very hardy, and appear to grow equally well in any kind of loose soil.

When planted on good land the lower leaves of the plants are usually fit for cutting in about three years from time of planting. In the gardens at Zomba many of the Furcraea plants, which are now about four years old, have produced leaves measuring from 8 to 9 feet in length and from 7 to 9 inches in width at the broadest part. Plants are being propagated extensively in the gardens, as the demand during the past year was greater than the available supply.

With suitable machinery to extract fibre from the leaves, the cultivation of sisal and Mauritius hemp would probably prove remunerative. A plantation when once opened requires little attention, and the fibre may be expected to realise from £28 to £40 per ton on the home markets.

Indigenous Fibres.—In 1904 small samples of two local fibres of the jute class, known to natives as "Denje" and "Nsonogwe," were sent to England for valuation and report. The fibres were examined by experts, and valued at approximately £12 per ton. In their report, however, the brokers stated that a better price might be obtained if the fibres were found to give good results when worked with machinery. They therefore considered it advisable that a larger quantity of the fibres should be examined to ascertain their behaviour in spinning and other manufacturing processes, and suggested that a fair quantity of each fibre should be sent home for this purpose. Accordingly, a trial consignment of three bales of Denje and Nsonogwe fibre, obtained from wild plants in the Zomba district, was shipped to London last August.

At the present time, owing chiefly to difficulties of transport, Denje and Nsonogwe are hardly suitable for cultivation on a commercial scale in this country. The fibre would have to compete with jute proper, which realizes from £11 to £15 only per ton on the home markets.

"*Buaze*" (Securiduca longepediculata):—This is without doubt the best of all native fibres. It much resembles flax, but, being superior in fineness and strength, will probably command a higher price on the home market. A small bale, collected in the Zomba district, was sent to London in August for valuation and report. A small experimental plot was planted with Buaze seedlings at the beginning of the rainy season. So far the growth of the young plants appears to be somewhat slow.

Ground Nuts.

17. There was an increase in the quantity of ground nuts exported during the past year, viz., 588,692 lb. as against 348,895 lb. during the previous year. These oil-producing nuts are grown almost entirely by natives; they are purchased by Indian traders and sent to Chinde in light boats, whence they are carried by the German East Africa line to Marseilles, Hamburg, &c., at very cheap rates. This industry is very promising, as the natives make good profits. Ground nuts are grown easily, and without much attention. It is understood that several European planters are taking up their cultivation this season.

The following table shows the position of this industry for the last two years:—

Year.	Quantity exported.	Value for Export purposes.	Valued at.
	Lb.	Per lb.	£
1904-5	348,895	1*d.*	1,454
1905-6	588,692	1*d.*	2,453

V.—AFFORESTATION.

(A.) Mlanje.

18. On the Tuchila plateau, on Mlanje mountain, about six acres were planted with cypress seedlings (Widdringtonia Whytei) during the past year, making altogether about 80 acres on this mountain plateau. It has been decided, however, to discontinue the planting of cypress operations on Mlanje, as the difficulty of getting timber down the mountain and the cost of transport to Zomba are too great. The trees, although indigenous on Mlanje, grow as well on the Zomba mountain plateau; this latter locality will therefore be utilised for afforestation purposes in the future (so far as cypress is concerned).

Large quantities of cypress seeds were collected at Mlanje during the year and sent to British East Africa, Uganda, North Eastern Rhodesia, and other countries.

The Mlanje cypress forests were protected as far as possible from fire during the dry season.

(B.) Zomba.

19. At the present date there are about 40 acres planted with young cypress trees on the Zomba plateau. These are doing exceedingly well, but several years must elapse before they have reached such a size as to be of use for sawing up.

During the rainy season a further extent of about 10 acres was planted, and 30 to 40 acres of land were prepared, which will be pricked out with seedlings during the next rains.

Forest Nurseries.—A large number of Mlanje cypress and eucalyptus were raised during the past year. Although some thousands of these plants were available and advertised for distribution to the public, few applications were received.

A quantity of Mlanje cypress seed was sown in February, and the resulting seedlings are now being pricked out in nurseries. About 4,000 seedlings of African mahogany (Khaya Senegalensis) have been raised for planting out next rainy season.

Seedlings of various ornamental shrubs and shade trees have also been raised during the year, many of which will be available for distribution next planting season.

(C.) Blantyre.

20. Mahogany and eucalyptus trees planted in 1904-5 are doing well.

VI.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

General Conditions.

21. General conditions throughout the Protectorate have been very satisfactory. The rainfall was irregular as, while in some districts good rains fell and a good crop of native foodstuffs was assured, others suffered through the sudden cessation of the rains in February. This was particularly the case in the Lower Shiré districts. In the northern districts of the Protectorate the rains were, on the other hand, exceptionally heavy. District residents have endeavoured to induce natives not to waste their food supply in brewing beer, as is usually the case at harvest time, but to reserve their supplies and provide against hunger.

In the Zomba and Blantyre districts natives plant extra supplies of grain for sale to firms employing large numbers of workers on plantations, transport work, railway, &c., and derive more profit thereby than if they undertook cotton cultivation.

An epidemic of dysentery prevailed throughout the Protectorate, principally in the southern districts, from October to January, and carried off large numbers of people. No explanation of this widely-extended epidemic has been arrived at. So far as can be seen the general conditions of life have not altered.

Indian traders (Bunnias) have opened a number of new stores to deal with native trade. There are now 160 of these stores in the Protectorate, which in the majority of cases are neat buildings of brick, with iron roofs and open fronts. They are situated chiefly in the Shiré Highlands and Lower River districts.

When a native works for only a few months in the year his accumulated pay is sufficient to provide all his requirements and luxuries undreamt of a few years back. He prefers to spend his money at an Indian store, where he is allowed ample time to make his choice of calico, cheap mirrors, belts, knives, &c. The Indians do a large trade. Especially is this the case with natives returning from the Transvaal mines to be paid off. These men have sums of money—varying from £10 to £20—to spend, and lose little time in laying out a large part of it, generally the same day that they receive it. Over £22,000 was paid in British Central Africa to returning labourers during the past year, most of which found its way to the enterprising Indian trader. Not content with sitting down in his store for trade, he employs agents to hawk his goods round from village to village.

The greater part of the goods sold by Indian traders is not imported by them, but is bought from the large European trading firms at Blantyre.

The native's wants are increasing year by year; what he was content with a few years ago will not do for him now.

Kota Kota, on the west side of Lake Nyasa, has a considerable population, who originally came from the east coast of Africa—Swahili traders and their descendants. The Swahili language is generally spoken there, and the people are in some respects superior in intelligence to the surrounding tribes. They have for long past grown considerable quantities of rice, and some years ago were urged by the Administration to grow not only for their own needs, but for the protectorate market. This they have done, with the result that at the present date Kota Kota supplies practically the whole of the rice consumed in British Central Africa. Some of these people have distinctly artistic taste, in a small way. They are good at ivory and wood carving, manufacturing sets of chess-men, and have recently taken to weaving various descriptions of ribbons, of which I enclose some samples* with this report.

The following is a quotation from the annual report by the District Resident at Fort Johnston:—

"The Chiefs and Headmen throughout the district have given no trouble, and those appointed to hear cases have done so with entire satisfaction. The natives take all small domestic disputes to the chiefs, and when not absolutely satisfied with his judgment, appeal to the Resident."

Population and Immigration.

22. The native population of the Protectorate at the end of 1904 was estimated at 923,500, and 976,641 for 1905. This increase is largely due to continued immigration of natives (chiefly Anguru) from adjacent territories. The Anguru are quickly realising the advantages of British rule, and the possibility of earning money to satisfy their wants. They have chiefly settled in the Blantyre and Zomba districts. They enjoy a reputation for being expert thieves in their own country, but during the past year no complaints have been made against them. Formerly they used to cross the border in search of work, and having been given loads to carry, then took the first opportunity of absconding to their homes in Portuguese territory. Now, however, employers will not give them such work unless they are living in British territory, where they are known to District Residents.

They immigrate entirely of their own accord and present themselves before District Residents, and ask for land to settle on. Local chiefs are consulted, and new villages spring up. They are given a year in which to make their gardens, after

* These ribbons have been sent to the Imperial Institute for exhibition in the British Central Africa Court of the Colonial Collections.

which they have to pay hut tax. They quickly realise their responsibilities, and settle down into law-abiding members of society, taking their troubles to the District Magistrate's Court for settlement, like other tribes.

The following is a quotation from the annual report by the District Resident at Mlanje:—

"The collection of hut tax is now a comparatively simple matter, and necessitates little trouble beyond that of travelling during the last few months of the season in order to mark down any would-be defaulters. The number of these is very insignificant, and the bringing to account of their taxes is valuable rather as an example to others than as an actual addition to the revenue.

"Much trouble has been taken to induce the Anguru settlers to make permanent homes in this district. They are so ignorant and restless that it is not easy to gain their confidence, but they make a useful addition to the population when once they have been induced to lay aside their lawless habits. They rarely form separate communities, but prefer to attach themselves to local Yao and Anyanja chiefs. As there is undoubtedly great competition among the latter to secure the adherence of Anguru settlers, careful enquiries have been made into the question of the status occupied by these settlers with a view to checking any attempt to impose unjust restrictions on their rights and liberties. Nothing has been found, however, to call for judicial intervention."

Northern Angoniland.

23. As mentioned in last year's annual report, the internal administration of this part of the Protectorate was taken over by Government in September, 1904; it is not possible, therefore, to compare the past year's work with that of previous years.

On the arrival at Momberas of Mr. H. C. McDonald, the first District Resident, seventeen months ago, notwithstanding that the district had been taken over by Government with the full consent of the chiefs, magisterial control was not welcomed by certain sections of the people, and the Resident experienced at first great difficulty in obtaining labourers, carriers, and native produce. In fact, had it not been for a horse and two old Angoni servants, who obtained friends of their own to carry loads, he would have been confined to his tent. Mombera, the paramount chief, refused to see him or come to a meeting of chiefs; he also refused to send carriers or men for police work. Other chiefs were more friendly from the beginning, but would not give much assistance. Some of the people sent their cattle away to other parts of the country, believing that the white man (as they afterwards said) had placed a station

here for the purpose of robbing them. All such ideas are now entirely dispelled; the people, including Mombera, have become most friendly, and have complete confidence in the two Government officials stationed at Mzimba.

The Resident has no hesitation in stating that the people of this district are now as loyal and manageable as those of any other district. The chiefs are no longer allowed to take cattle or accept bribes or fines from their people.

The native court sits at Mzimba on the first of every month, and is presided over by two chiefs and the Resident. This court tries all ordinary cases, and where possible native law is applied and native customs duly considered, provided that they do not clash with our sense of propriety.

Northern Angoniland, before the advent of the Angoni (Zulus), was chiefly populated by Atumbuka. These people were chiefly settled in the country around Hora Mountain, Mzimba, and the Rukuru Valley. They were at that time a peaceful and industrious people, skilled in ironwork and elephant-hunting. The country has large deposits of iron, a bogiron of rather low grade, but easily reduced. There were hundreds of furnaces. From the iron they made hoes and axes, which were bartered with surrounding tribes, and spears for hunting elephants.

Some iron is still smelted, but the introduction of foreign hoes, axes, &c., has to a large extent killed this native industry.

Since the 1st of January, 1906, "passes" to leave the Protectorate have been given to over 1,700 labourers; these have all gone to Southern Rhodesia. In addition, several hundred men have gone to the Shiré Highlands in search of work. There are generally a number of Angoni hanging about Bandawe, a port on Lake Nyasa, in the hope of obtaining employment in the Shiré Highlands, and of being sent down Lake Nyasa by steamer. A large number of labourers who now seek work in Southern Rhodesia and elsewhere, would be willing to work in the Shiré Highlands for a lower wage than what they obtain in other parts, if arrangements were made by employers to transport them down Lake Nyasa and back by steamer and to supply them with food on both journeys.

Rinderpest some years ago carried off, according to local missionaries, some 95 per cent. of the cattle in Momberas country. The number of cattle has largely increased during the past few years, and there are now some 15,000 head in the district.

The people themselves are keener on breeding cattle than they were formerly, as they realize that they have greater security than of old; there are no raids, and the power of the chiefs is under control.

The district has been divided into eight sections, and a complete census of huts, cattle, sheep, &c., is now being taken. Next year it is hoped to give reliable figures. The population appears to be not so large as was originally estimated, but probably reaches 130,000.

LABOUR.

24. There has been little change in labour conditions, except that, as the greater proportion of the native hut tax is now paid in cash, native workers are becoming more independent. This is especially evident (*a*) in the choice of employers, (*b*) in the season during which they look for work.

As stated in previous reports, during the dry season (April to October inclusive) more labour is available than can be used. During the wet months (November to March inclusive) employers cannot obtain sufficient to satisfy their requirements.

Statistics from various districts show that during the past twelve months more natives of this Protectorate have done one month's work (or more) for Europeans than in previous years, and it is estimated that two-thirds of the adult male population have worked for pay. This proportion compares very favourably with other African possessions.

Railway construction work has been much sought after. In the month of April there were 11,000 natives employed by the railway company. It seems probable that in 1907 there will be a large surplus of labour, as the railway, instead of employing 11,000 men, will probably not have need for more than one to two thousand. Furthermore, by 1907 it would appear probable that the railway between Port Herald and Blantyre will be working, temporarily at any rate, for the greater part of its length, which means that many thousands of natives who have hitherto found work in transporting loads between Blantyre and Chiromo will have to look for some other occupation.

The rate of wages has not altered much, except in the case of natives employed in railway construction, who have received up to 6*s*. per month.

Various suggestions have been made to Government from time to time, by local planters, traders, and employers of labour generally; also by the local Chamber of Commerce, with a view to increasing the supply of labour during the wet season. Most of these suggestions favour in one shape or another what would amount to compulsory labour, and have for that reason been impossible of adoption.

The following is an extract from the annual report of the District Resident at Mlanje:—

"There is little to add to what has been said in past years on the subject of labour. No mere increase of native population is likely to solve this problem, since it depends, not on the number of workers generally, but on the number available during the critical season of agriculture. As this season is just as critical for the native with his small garden as for the European with his large plantation, the native is naturally not much disposed to consent to any proposition which will take him away from his maize and millet at such a time."

The District Resident at Ngara, in the Marimba district, reports that natives in that district are not keen about going to work in the Shiré Highlands; it frequently happens that after proceeding overland all the way to Blantyre they are unable to procure work.

Recruitment for Transvaal Mines.

25. The recruitment of British Central Africa natives for work at the mines in the Witwatersrand district of the Transvaal Colony was renewed on the 1st of July, 1905, and continued until the 31st of December of that year.

During that period 1,714 natives were, after strict medical examination, despatched overland viâ Fort Jameson, Feira, Hartley, Bulawayo, Mafeking, and Krugersdorp to Johannesburg.

Of these, 1,549 arrived at the compound of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association in Johannesburg, the remaining 165 having been either rejected on further medical examination at Hartley, Bulawayo or Mafeking, or having fallen out or deserted on the way down. Of these 165 natives, the greater number found employment in Southern Rhodesia on some of the mines or on farms and plantations.

Out of the 1,549 natives who arrived at Johannesburg, 119 have died.

Owing to the partial drying up of the Shiré River and the consequent impossibility of conveying natives by steamer or barge, it was decided to send the natives overland to Johannesburg, as they would have but little further distance, if any, to walk to railhead at Hartley than they would have to the head of navigation on the Shiré River at Villa Bocage.

Between Fort Jameson (the eventual starting place) and Feira, on the Zambesi River, fourteen rest-houses or shelters have been erected. Between Fiera and Hartley twelve similar shelters have been erected. The total distance between Fort Jameson and Hartley is about 450 miles.

The natives received food supplies for the journey at different convenient points along the route.

The following table shows how the 1,748 men recruited between July, 1904, and February, 1905, have been accounted for:—

Returned home before arriving at Johannesburgh.	Died in Transvaal.	Died on way home.	Returned before end of term.	Returned after end of term.	Not yet returned.	Total
27	209	13	115	938	446	1,748

The limitation of the period during which natives recruited in this Protectorate should arrive in the Transvaal, namely, during the summer months only, which was recommended to the Foreign Office in 1903 and adopted by the Secretary of State in 1904, has since been adopted by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association in the case of other Central African Districts, such as North Eastern Rhodesia, Portuguese Nyasaland, and German East Africa. If this is continued, it is possible that a reduction in the sick rate may be looked for.

The independent and uncontrolled exodus of Protectorate natives to Southern Rhodesia and other districts south of the Zambesi still continues. It is reported that over 9,000 natives crossed the Zambesi at Feira during the year in search of work, which they readily find. They are attracted by the higher rates of pay which they obtain in the south.

The question is still under consideration by the Colonial Office as to whether recruiting of natives in British Central Africa for work in the Transvaal should be stopped on account of the high death rate. Should this course be taken a somewhat peculiar point arises: As has already been stated, large numbers of natives from this Protectorate find their way independently down to the south every year in search of work. These people suffer considerable hardships, and if it were possible to arrive at their death rate it would in all probability be found to be as high as among the natives recruited and sent down in comparative comfort to the Transvaal. If, therefore, the sending down of natives under the best conditions is considered inadvisable, the question arises as to what course should be taken with independent emigration. It would, I think, be hardly possible, when a Protectorate native has paid his hut tax and provided, to the satisfaction of the District Magistrate, for his wives and family, arbitrarily to forbid him to leave the Protectorate in search of work at high wages.

In spite of the undoubtedly high death rate among natives working in the Transvaal this service is distinctly popular, and considerable numbers of men are constantly applying to Government officials in the Central Angoniland and Marimba districts to be sent down to Johannesburg.

The following is an extract from the annual report of Central Angoniland, made by the District Resident for the year 1905-6:—

"It will be seen that general eagerness for this form of labour is rapidly superseding the apathy and reluctance shown formerly to sign on for long periods of work. The popularity of the work in the Transvaal is in most cases due to the favourable reports brought back by recruits on their return after one year's work at the mines. The treatment they receive there appears to be excellent, and the high rate of pay will naturally attract greater numbers of recruits."

Hut Tax.

26. This year has seen again a further growth in the amount of hut tax collected.

Hut tax revenue for the past 11 years shows a steady increase, as will be seen by the following table:—

Hut Tax.

Year.	Amount.
	£.
1895–6	4,704
1896–7	7,201
1897–8	8,083
1898–9	12,646
1899–1900	13,466
1900–1	16,756
1901–2	21,235
1902–3	26,145
1903–4	26,276
1904–5	29,024
1905–6	31,074

At the present date, natives by direct taxation provide more than half the revenue of the Protectorate. In addition, the native pays a large amount in indirect taxation, as the majority of imports are for his use. The revenue contributed directly or indirectly by Europeans is comparatively small.

Native Markets.

27. Native markets have been established at Zomba and Blantyre and other large centres, and have proved of great value in the disposal of produce. At Zomba a large brick

building has been erected, with a thatched roof, and hundreds of natives may be seen there daily bartering their produce.

Education.

28. The British Central Africa native has quickly realised that education has its value, and that comparatively well-paid positions of trust can only be obtained by its means. He is eager to learn, and the demand for schooling is great. There are no Government schools in the Protectorate, education being entirely in the hands of the various Missionary Societies. There are few villages in the Protectorate which cannot produce at least two or three boys able to read and write. Most District Residents in summoning witnesses, &c. to the native courts now do so by means of letters addressed to the chief of the village concerned.

There is a considerable demand on the part of Government Departments, trading companies, &c. for highly trained native boys, who have been found to be, after a year or two's training, almost as competent as the Indian Babu, and much cheaper.

Artisans are trained in the industrial schools attached to some of the missions, which issue certificates of competency in carpentering, printing, book-binding, and other trades. The principal industrial school is that of the Overtoun Mission Institution, worked by the Scotch Free Church Mission. This institution runs all its machinery by electric power, which is generated by water turbines. The whole institution is lit by electricity.

The following table shows the schools belonging to the various societies with number of schools and average attendance:—

Name of Mission.	No. of Schools.	Roll Attendance.		Average Attendance.	
		Boys	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Universities Mission to Central Africa.	36	1,193	762	827	409
Church of Scotland Mission	82	4,228	1,134	2,842	690
Livingstonia Mission ...	512	22,754	11,379	14,641	7,323
Dutch Reformed Church Mission.	134	7,625	6,113	4,920	4,110
Nyasa Industrial Mission ...	3	174	60	138	45
Zambesi Industrial Mission	56	1,650	1,049	1,098	700
White Fathers — Roman Catholic Mission.	8	520	350	346	234
Marist Fathers — Roman Catholic Mission.	3	1,200	900	950	700
Total	834	39,344	21,747	25,762	14,211

Medical Work.

29. Government medical work amongst natives is dealt with in the Principal Medical Officer's Medical Report (*See* Annex No. II.).

Sixteen native hospitals with additional dispensaries are maintained by the various Mission Societies, the total number of patients treated during the year independent of Government returns being about 91,000. No set fee is charged by the Missions for treatment, but those natives who can afford it are expected to pay small contributions towards the cost of maintenance.

VII.—CATTLE.

30. No serious outbreak of cattle disease has occurred during the past year, in fact, with one exception, the country has been free from epidemics. One Proclamation restricting the removal of cattle in the Lower Shiré, Ruo, and West Shiré Districts was published in August and withdrawn in September.

Tables A. and B. show the number of European and native held stock for 1905-6 as compared with the previous year:—

(A) European.

—	Horses.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Buffaloes.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.
1905-6 ...	14	86	18	12	6,932	2,154	1,326	314
1904-5 ...	11	170	22	23	6,577	2,335	1,470	325
Increase ...	3	—	—	—	355	—	—	—
Decrease ...	—	84	4	11	—	181	144	11

(B) Native.

—	Horses.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Buffaloes.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.
1905-6 ...	—	—	—	—	22,271	9,412	28,912	3,113
1904-5 ...	—	—	—	—	20,198	9,370	36,710	2,575
Increase ...	—	—	—	—	2,073	42	—	538
Decrease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,798	—

The purchase of cattle from natives is restricted, and only permitted on certain conditions.

VIII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

European.

31. The European population of this Protectorate has remained almost stationary, viz., a little over 600.

Asiatic.

The Indian population has increased from 325 to 409 (not including Sikh soldiers). This increase is chiefly due to the engagement by the Railway Company of Indian employés. There has also been a slight increase in the number of Indian traders.

Native.

The native population is estimated at 976,641, an increase of 53,141, due chiefly to the immigration of natives from territories beyond the limits of the Protectorate.

Death-rate.

Twenty-one European deaths were registered during the year as against 13 for the previous twelve months.

Birth-rate.

Eighteen European births were registered in 1905, as against 17 for the previous twelve months.

IX.—LEGISLATION.

32. The following Ordinances have been enacted during the year (1st April, 1905, to 31st March, 1906):—

1. "The Judgments Extension Ordinance, 1905," No. 4 of 1905.
2. "The Divorce Ordinance, 1905," No. 5. of 1905.
3. "The British Central Africa Immigration Restriction Ordinance, 1905," No. 6 of 1905.
4. "The Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1905," No. 7 of 1905.
5. "The Births and Deaths Registration Amending Ordinance, 1905," No. 8 of 1905.
6. "The Flogging Regulation Ordinance, 1905," No. 9 of 1905.
7. "The Prisons Ordinance, 1905," No. 10 of 1905.
8. "The British Central Africa Liquor (Amending) Ordinance, 1906," No. 1 of 1906.
9. "The British Central Africa Mining Ordinance, 1906," No. 2 of 1906.

10. "The British Central Africa High Court Practice and Procedure Ordinance, 1906," No. 3 of 1906.
11. "The British Central Africa Appropriation Ordinance, 1906," No. 4 of 1906.

X.—POSTAL.

General Remarks.

33. Several important improvements have been arranged for in the year under report, but do not come into force until the early part of next financial year, viz.:—

Direct Money Order Exchange with North-Eastern Rhodesia.

Reduction of Parcel Post Rates to Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange River Colony.

Reduction of Inland Parcel Rate by one-half.

Penny Post to Southern Rhodesia, North-Eastern Rhodesia, and Mozambique.

The railway line now existing between Port Herald and Chiromo proved of assistance in the quick transport of mails. During the rains the Elephant Marsh overland route became flooded, and the slower Shiré River transport route had to be adopted for a time. For seven months of the year the low level of the river necessitated the maintenance of an overland route from Villa Bocage (in Portuguese territory) to Port Herald.

Statistics.

The estimated total number of articles dealt with was 558,683, shewing an increase of 62,348 over last year's figures.

—	Internal.	External.				Total.
		United Kingdom.		Other places.		
		From	To	From	To	
Letters	196,780	81,943	38,419	37,989	28,751	383,882
Postcards	2,740	4,108	5,131	2,551	1,983	16,513
Newspapers ...	20,079	56,737	10,678	10,377	6,849	104,720
Book packets, samples, and circulars.	8,424	33,201	—	7,031	—	48,656
Parcels	1,384	2,143	384	527	132	4,570
Closed Bags, Colonial Office.	—	34	31	277	—	342
Total ...	229,407	178,166	54,643	58,752	37,715	558,683

The number of oversea mails received was 348 against 263 last year; 302 mails were despatched outwards as against 268 in 1904-5.

Money Orders.

Issues to places abroad have again shewn a marked increase, being about £3,400 in excess of last year. The Indian Office is accountable for the bulk of this.

Year.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
1904–5	8,718 15 11
1905–6	12,056 10 7

The same remark applies to the orders received from other countries; last year's figures being nearly doubled.

Year.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
1904–5	405 18 4
1905–6	752 5 6

British Postal Orders.

Gratifying results have followed the introduction of these orders in January, 1906.

—	Sold.	Paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January	423 8 6	73 13 11
February		
March		

Foreign Parcel Post.

A marked increase was noticeable in the number of parcels received from countries outside the Protectorate, last year's figures of 2,618 parcels being exceeded by 517, while parcels sent out of the country were 101 above the previous record.

Goods to the value of £3,017 4*s.* 0*d.*, as contrasted with £2,389 11*s.* 1*d.* last year, were dealt with through the parcel post.

The service from Europe is, however, not satisfactory. Mails are made up in London about every three weeks and go round the Cape of Good Hope to Beira. Arriving at Beira they are forwarded to Chinde by the first opportunity. A period of seven weeks is occupied in the whole journey, as against one month taken by letters.

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Surveys Sub-Department.

34. For six months of the year two surveyors (and for the last six months only one surveyor) were available for survey work. Both of these were engaged on work other than estate surveying—one on the Anglo-German Boundary, erecting brick pillars, the other in surveying, pegging, and partly constructing over 200 miles of road in the Marimba District.

Trigonometrical Surveying.

35. In addition to estate surveying, boundary work, and road construction, the Survey Department was able to trigonometrically survey, to a scale 1:250.000, some 2,500 square miles of country between latitudes 11° and 14° South.

Survey Fees.

36. Survey fees amounting to £403 13*s*. 6*d*. have been collected.

Land Sales.

37. Crown lands of a total area of 2,170 acres have been sold, and the moneys derived from land sales amount to £280 1*s*. 3*d*.

Rents from Crown Lands.

38. The total rent collected for Crown lands was £1,168 16*s*. 3*d*., as compared with £908 2*s*. 7*d*. for 1904-5.

Electric Light.

39. The total receipts for electric light were £139 18*s*. 10*d*., while the total expenditure was £110 4*s*. 9*d*.

Roads, Bridges, &c.

40. Of the 20 miles of new road between Blantyre and Zomba taken in hand last year, 13 miles had been completed

up to 31st March, 1905, leaving seven miles to be made during the year under report. These seven miles were completed on the 9th June. The maximum gradient on this new road is 1 in 22, as compared with maximum gradients, in many places, of 1 in 10 on the old road.

A three-span bridge, with stone and cement abutments and steel girders, has been erected across the Mudi River at Blantyre, and connecting roads from this bridge to the Blantyre-Zomba-Katunga and Cholo roads have been constructed.

A wagon road has been completed between Neno and Blantyre.

A new road has been commenced between Liwonde and Mlangeni. Only three rivers of any size are crossed and the distance is 60 miles as against 63 miles by the old road.

The survey of a road to connect Dowa and Mzimba has been made. The length of the road will be 141 miles, 54 miles of which have already been completed. The remaining 87 miles are being constructed and should be finished this year.

The Zomba-Blantyre, Blantyre-Matope, and Blantyre-Katunga main roads have been kept in a good state of repair. The Katunga road, which is usually impassable for wagon traffic during a portion of the rainy season, was this year available for wagons the whole year.

The Liwonde-Mpimbi road, which formerly was not much more than a hammock track, was taken in hand and made into a road fit for hand carts, &c., with proper bridges (of which there are 19 in a total distance of 14 miles). Owing to the unnavigable condition of the Upper Shiré River between Mpimbi and Liwonde, all goods for Lake Nyasa now come by this road.

Buildings.

(*a.*) *Zomba.*

41. Bricks numbering 1,072,000 were made in Zomba for civil and military buildings.

Six tons of lime were burned.

The following new buildings were erected in Zomba during the year:—

New Court House and Collectorate.

Paymaster's Quarters.

Secretariat Clerk's House.

Timber Shed.

An open-sided Native Market in the form of a hollow square.

All other Government buildings were kept in repair, some added to and others altered.

Workshop.—A "general joiner" was erected in the shop. New counter shafting for this machine had to be fitted up.

A 21-inch "Inkoos" mill for grinding maize was fitted up.

A new spare 8 K.W. compound wound dynamo was erected and is ready for running. The two dynamos now in use are still sufficient for the lighting of Zomba, and as there was no serious breakdown during the past year, it has not yet been necessary to start the third dynamo. 2,600 lineal feet of timber (mahogany) have been sawn in Zomba by the Buildings Department. The following doors and windows and frames were made at the workshop and used in Zomba and outstations.

——	Zomba.	Outstations.
Frames ...	238	314
Doors ...	56	72
Windows ...	35 pairs	305
" ...	136 single	—

(*b.*) *Blantyre.*

The following buildings were erected in Blantyre:—

European Prison.

Judicial Clerk's House.

Indian Postal Clerk's House.

Native Ward for sick prisoners.

(*c.*) *Outstations.*

The following building work has been undertaken at outstations:—

Port Herald.—Customs Shed.

Chiromo.—European Prison; Native Prison.

Mzimba.—Two bungalows.

Ngara.—A store having two rooms, and a native prison of two cells.

Dowa.—A building 60 feet by 18 feet 6 inches over all with a front verandah 8 feet wide and having four rooms (traveller's bedroom, office, telegraph office, and store).

Fort Anderson.—A dispensary.

Fort Johnston.—A store 28 by 18 feet.

Mineral Survey.

42. Early in the present year (1906-7) the necessary expenditure was approved for carrying out a mineral survey of the Protectorate. Details were placed in the hands of Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan, of the Imperial Institute, who succeeded in obtaining the services of Mr. A. R. Andrew as Chief Mineral Surveyor. Mr. Andrew (who will have an assistant surveyor) reached Zomba in June, 1906, and will make full use of the present dry season for carrying out investigations in the southern portion of the Protectorate which seems to give the best promise of good results. The fact that the existence is already known of gold, silver, lead, coal, copper, plumbago, and other minerals, very generally distributed, affords good reason for the hope that payable mineral industries may eventually be established.

Railway.

43. So far as use of the contract line goes, from Chiromo to Blantyre, there has been no great progress up to the date of this report. It is, however, being temporarily used for a distance of about 20 miles north of Chiromo. It is hoped that by the month of October temporary use may be made to a point within 30 miles of Blantyre, and that transport to and from Blantyre may be possible before the end of 1907.

XII.—MILITARY.

King's African Rifles.—Organization.

44. As mentioned in last year's report the troops recruited in British Central Africa are now organized under two heads.

1. Foreign Service Battalion (now in the British East Africa Protectorate).
2. Home Service Battalion.

Of the Home Service Battalion the Indian Contingent, hitherto 160 strong, but now to be reduced to 120, forms an integral part.

Each battalion consists of six service companies (100 strong) and one depôt company (strength 100); the Depôt Companies of both battalions are stationed at Zomba.

Move.

45. The 1st Battalion King's African Rifles left this Protectorate on the 3rd of July last for a three years' tour of foreign service in British East Africa. Its strength on embarkation was:—

Officers	12
Medical Officer	1
Accounts Officers	2
British Warrant Officer	1
Non-commissioned officers and men ...	593
Hospital Assistants	2
Followers	18

Present Strength.

46. At this date, March 31st, the strength of the troops in British Central Africa is as follows:—

—	Establishment.	Actual Strength.
2nd King's African Rifles (including Depôt Company).	700	639
1st King's African Rifles (Depôt)	100	98
Indian Contingent	160	142

Classification by Tribes.

47. The following list gives the strength of the African troops by classification of tribes:—

—	2nd King's African Rifles.	1st King's African Rifles.
Yao	246	72
Atongas ...	75	5
Angoni ...	121	19
Awembas ...	126	—
Other tribes ...	71	2
Total ...	639	98

Musketry.

48. Owing to the fact that the 2nd Battalion is still being recruited and is not yet up to strength, the number of men

who fired the trained soldiers' course of musketry is as follows:—

INDEPENDENT PRACTICES.

Number of men exercised	424
Battalion figure of merit (average)	75 (out of possible 112).
Number of marksmen	128
,, first-class shots	274
,, second-class shots	22
,, third-class shots	

COLLECTIVE PRACTICES.

Number of men exercised	424
Battalion figure of merit (percentage) ...	72

MAXIM GUN TRAINING.

49. Four detachments of seven men each have been trained in a three months' course during the year.

SIGNALLING.

50. Signallers. Eleven men have been trained in a six months' course during this year.

HEALTH OF TROOPS.

51. Generally good except at—

(*a*) Fort Manning, where there has been a considerable amount of dysentery (less lately) and fever.

(*b*) Zomba, where there has been an unusual amount of sickness from various causes among the men of the Indian contingent. All unfit men are now being invalided to India.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS.

52.—Zomba.—Indian Contingent.

Depôt Company 1st King's African Rifles.
A Company 2nd King's African Rifles.
C Company 2nd King's African Rifles.
Depôt Company 2nd King's African Rifles.

Fort Mlangeni.—D Company 2nd King's African Rifles.
Fort Mangoche.—E Company 2nd King's African Rifles.
Fort Manning.—B Company 2nd King's African Rifles.
F Company 2nd King's African Rifles.

Special Points.

53. During the year one company of Angoni and one of Awemba have been raised; both are very promising.

There have been no military operations during the year.

XIII.—BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

54. The nominal roll at the end of 1905 showed a strength of 135; 94 qualified under the regulations as efficient, whilst 41 were returned as inefficient. Monthly practices have been held throughout the year, handicaps being arranged for the encouragement of those members who are learning to shoot.

The conditions laid down for earning the capitation grant and supplementary grants are the same as previously reported.

Pending the issue of new magazine rifles, arrangements have been made for the temporary loan of new Martini-Enfield rifles.

The draft revised Volunteer Reserve Ordinance, providing better conditions of service, is still under consideration.

An organising secretary was appointed during the year to supervise generally the Volunteer movement.

XIV.—MARINE TRANSPORT.

55. The Administration steamers on Lake Nyasa and the Upper Shiré River have carried a considerable amount of cargo during the past year, the total mileage, with cargo and passengers, being shown by the following tables:—

—	Miles run.	Cargo (tons).	Passengers.			Earning		
			European.	Asiatic.	Native.	£	s.	d.
Guendolen ...	9,834	579	82	—	2,706	3,270	17	0
Pioneer ...	375	5	2	—	45	21	10	0
	5,732	418	45	10	1,097	616	14	7
Totals ...	15,941	1,002	129	10	3,848	3,909	1	7

The bottom plates of the "Pioneer" have been renewed, and she has now been re-launched and is being refilled.

The "Dove" (the shallow draught river steamer) has been re-bottomed throughout. She requires new boilers, but is otherwise good for probably six or eight years' service.

River Improvements.

When the Upper Shiré was at its lowest depth, attempts were made to clear away the shallows at the "bar" where the Upper Shiré has its exit from Lake Nyasa. The sand, &c. removed was deposited about 60 feet apart in a straight line right through the entire length of the shallows for a distance of about 1,000 yards, and kept in place by a row of stakes, thereby forming a channel about 40 feet wide. Barges and boats were thus enabled to cross the shallows and communicate with the ships lying outside.

During the dry season snags and other obstructions to navigation on the Upper River were removed. Steamers experienced great difficulty in navigating Lake Malombe. Even in February, the height of the rainy season, they had to plough through mud through most of the distance, there not being more than six inches of clear water.

Lake Nyasa.

56. The northern half of the lake had good rainfall. The total rise in the lake up to the end of March was nearly three feet.

In the southern half of the lake, however, the rainfall was deficient. The water level at Fort Johnston, where the Shiré river has its exit, was on the 1st of April a few inches higher than at the same date of the previous year. This, however, has not affected the question of the navigability of the Shiré River in its lower portion (towards the Zambesi), as the rainfall to the south has been greatly under the average. All streams running into the Shiré River, which usually carry water up to the end of June, ceased flowing at the end of March or beginning of April.

XV.—GAME.

57. The summary of game killed during the year is shewn under annex (III.), the total number of head killed being about the same as in previous years.

XVI.—GENERAL.

Language Examination.

58. During the past year there have been two examinations held in the Chinyanja language test. This was made compulsory for officials in 1904. Twenty-two candidates went up for examination, eight obtained special certificates, seven passed, and seven failed.

The first examination in Swahili (for which a bonus of £50 is granted to each successful candidate who has previously passed in Chinyanja), was held on the 19th of October, 1905. Three candidates were examined, all of whom passed satisfactorily.

Law Examination.

59. It has been decided that all officers appointed after the 1st of April, 1906, to the District Administration Department will be required within three years of their arrival in the Protectorate to pass an examination in law, in order to test their fitness for the discharge of magisterial duties and qualify them for future promotion.

The first examination will not be held before April, 1907.

Station Inspection.

60. The system of periodical methodical station inspection has during the past year been carried out by the Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Deputy Commissioner.

Revenue offices, magistrates' and native courts, records, post offices, local prisons, central station arrangements, Customs and transport offices, district roads, hospitals, and dispensaries were examined in detail.

The Commissioner attends to all political questions brought forward by the local chiefs during his various tours.

Sleeping Sickness.

61. In March, 1906, a report was published in a local newspaper that sleeping sickness had appeared and was rampant on the western shores of Lakes Mweru and Tanganyika. Enquiries made from the Administrator of North Eastern Rhodesia, the Magistrate at the south end of Tanganyika, and the Governor-General of German East Africa, elicited the following information:—

(*a.*) No cases of this disease had appeared in British territory on Lake Mweru, and no definite information had been received of its appearance on the Belgian side of that lake.

(*b.*) No cases had been heard of at the south end of Tanganyika.

(*c.*) Sleeping sickness was only known at the north end of Tanganyika.

It would appear, therefore, that the rumours were without foundation. The opinion, however, is held by medical experts that sleeping sickness is bound to spread throughout Tropical Africa along main routes of trade wherever the description of tsetse fly exists, which propagates the disease (glossina palpalis), and it is obvious that every possible precaution must be taken to prevent, or at any rate to delay and lessen, the spread of sleeping sickness.

The Protectorate of British Central Africa, fortunately, in some respects presents considerable obstacles to the introduction of this disease. Presuming that it should before long reach the south end of Tanganyika (as there is communication from south to north of that lake by dhows and steamers), it would probably establish itself on the southern shores, as glossina morsitans, at any rate, and possibly glossina palpalis, exist on the low ground immediately adjoining the lake.

There is a trade route from the south end of Tanganyika to the north end of Nyasa. This, immediately after leaving the former lake, reaches within 12 miles high country, which is entirely devoid of any description of tsetse, and during the whole distance to Nyasa tsetse is non-existent. At the north end of Nyasa the fly is unknown, although the lake is fringed by extensive low-lying plains (which are tenanted by large herds of native cattle). There is a much-used trade route (by water) from the north to the south end of Lake Nyasa, and thence to the sea at Chinde. Tsetse fly exist on some portions of the shores of Lake Nyasa (in the southern half). Beyond the immediate shores of the lake fly entirely disappear, and the proportion of the whole Protectorate where they are found is very small. The Upper Shiré Valley has fly, and in one or two spots of the Lower Shiré it is met with.

There may be said to be no communication by land from the north end of Nyasa to the south. Passengers and goods on reaching the north end are forwarded south by steamer. There is therefore a very wide barrier between the south end of Tanganyika and any portion of the British Central Africa Protectorate which contains tsetse fly.

The greater part of North Eastern Rhodesia, likewise (with the exception of the valley of the Luangwa River), is high-lying country devoid of fly.

The Medical Department of the Protectorate have for some two years past been carrying on investigations with the object of learning as much as can be ascertained regarding the various descriptions of tsetse fly existing in the country and the localities where they are found, and it has now been possible to draw a fairly accurate map showing fly districts.

It may be laid down as a general rule here that no tsetse exist above the level of 2,500 feet above the sea. Below that level there are districts where they may or may not be found, in different areas or at different seasons. Large areas below 2,500 feet, again, have no tsetse in any season or in any year. The theory of defined and *permanent* tsetse "belts" is, so far as this Protectorate goes, an incorrect one. While it may be said on the one hand that certain districts are tsetse districts, there are no exact belts or localities within such districts which can be stated to hold or not to hold fly at any given dates. On the other hand, there are tsetse belts or patches which when travelling one goes into and out of, but they are not in any way permanent. Such belts or patches may have disappeared in the following year, and may occur in other places previously free.

Up to the present, the descriptions of glossina which have been discovered in this Protectorate are:—

G. Morsitans;
G. Fusca;
G. Pallidipes.

Glossina palpalis has not yet been found, though there is every reason to suppose that it exists.

Should the views of medical experts be correct, and should sleeping sickness be imported into the valleys of the Shiré and Luangwa, it would in such case appear also probable that it will eventually find its way south of the Zambesi wherever tsetse fly exists.

Acclimatization of Trout.

62. In January, 1906, an attempt was made to introduce brown trout into the British Central Africa Protectorate.

Fifteen thousand ova were despatched by the North of England Fish Hatchery, packed in a specially insulated case, which travelled by the German East Africa Steamship Line from Hamburg to Chinde. On arrival at Chinde it was transported up the Zambesi and Shiré Rivers, and overland to Zomba, but owing to the extreme heat experienced on the journey and the failure of the supply of ice, the ova were all dead before they reached their destination.

In June, 1906, a second attempt was made, 5,000 rainbow trout ova, supplied by the North of England Fish Hatchery, were brought out by Mr. C. B. C. Storey. With the ova case were also brought six large ice chests. On leaving the ocean steamer at Chinde, these chests were filled with blocks of ice, and from them on the way up the Zambesi and Shiré Rivers. the supply in the ova case was replenished from time to time. On reaching Port Herald the railway was made use of as far as railhead, and from there the cases were carried by relays of porters night and day to Zomba. The consignment reached Zomba 4½ days after its arrival at Chinde, and was immediately carried up to the plateau on the top of Zomba mountain. The ova were examined, and the healthy ones placed in the tanks ready prepared for them. Out of the 5,000 ova some had hatched out on the journey and were dead, others were hatching out and were alive in the moss, and about 500 eggs were still in good condition. The remainder were dead.

At the time of writing this report most of the good eggs have hatched out, and the young alevins appear to be in a healthy condition. It is hoped that at any rate a considerable proportion of the 500 will be successfully reared, and that the first establishment of rainbow trout in this part of Central Africa may be now considered as effectually carried out.

ANNEX I.

TABLE I.

The following table shows the values of imports and exports during the five years 1901-2 to 1905-6:—

—	Values.	
	Imports for Home Consumption.	Exports of Protectorate Products.
	£	£
1901-2 ...	135,842	21,739
1902- ...	153,991	34,766
1903-4 ...	207,686	27,409
1904-5 ...	220,697	48,449
1905-6 ...	222,581	56,778

TABLE II.

The following table shews the values of articles imported for home consumption during the year ended 31st March, 1906, as compared with the previous year (values in sterling):—

—	1904-5.	1905-6.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Arms and ammunition ...	2,220	1,454	—	766
Alcohol (spirituous liquors)	1,852	2,203	351	—
Provisions (including beer and wines).	21,302	26,248	4,946	—
Hardware	21,245	25,860	4,615	—
Soft goods	65,497	96,337	30,840	—
Free goods	91,855	61,666	—	30,189
Sundries	8,526	3,813	—	4,713
Specie...	8,200	5,000	—	3,200
Totals	220,697	222,581	40,752	38,868

Net Increase—£1,884.

NOTE.—The above figures include :—

	1904-5.	1905-6.
	£	£
Imports by British Central Africa Administration ...	6,885	7,527
Imports by Shiré Highlands Railway Co. Ltd.	69,684	32,569
Imports of Specie	8,200	5,000
	84,769	45,096

TABLE III.

British Central Africa Protectorate.

Exports during the year ended 31st March, 1906, as compared with the previous year.

—	1904–5.			1905–6.			Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight in lb.	Price per lb.	Value.	Weight in lb.	Price per lb.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
			£			£		£		£
Coffee	1,303,655	5*d.*	27,160	773,919	5*d.*	16,123	—	—	529,736	11,037
Ivory	4,037¾	6*s.*	1,211	4,300	6*s.*	1,290	262¼	79	—	—
Hippo. teeth	253	2*s.*	25	296	2*s.*	29	43	4	—	—
Rubber	17,644½	2*s.* 6*d.*	2,205	17,283½	2*s.* 6*d.*	2,160	—	—	361	45
Oil seeds	1,355	4*d.*	23	3,458	4*d.*	58	2,103	35	—	—
Beeswax	51,905	1*s.*	2,595	116,639	1*s.*	5,832	64,734	3,237	—	—
Strophanthus	10,178	5*s.*	2,544	32,878	5*s.*	8,219	22,700	5,675	—	—
Chillies	79,423	4*d.*	1,324	20,29[illegible]	4*d.*	339	—	—	59,132	985
Tobacco	56,826	4*d.*	947	[illegible],994½	4*d.*	3,317	142,168½	2,370	—	—
Cotton	285,185	5*d.*	5,941	776,621	5*d.*	16,179	491,436	10,238	—	—
Ground-nuts	348,895	1*d.*	1,454	588,692	1*d.*	2,453	239,797	999	—	—
Tea	1,613½	6*d.*	40	91	6*d.*	2	—	—	1,522½	38
Sundries	—	—	980	—	—	777	—	—	—	203
Specie	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000
	2,160,970¾	—	48,449	2,533,463	—	56,778	963,243¾	22,637	590,751½	14,308

TABLE IV.

The following table shews the values of import and export of goods in transit during the five years 1901-2 to 1905-6:—

(A) Transit to surrounding territories.

Year.	Imports.
	£
1901–2	34,182
1902–3	47,638
1903–4	28,139
1904–5	8,725
1905–6	31,351

(B) Transit from surrounding territories.

Year.	Exports.
	£
1901–2	23,420
1902–3	24,141
1903–4	12,067
1904–5	6,327
1905–6	6,148

TABLE V.

Comparative statement of Imports and Exports for four years.

Year.	Imports for Home Consumption.							Exports—Products of Protectorate.			
	United Kingdom.		British Colonies.		Foreign Countries.		Total.	United Kingdom.	British Colonies.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	Excluding Specie.	Specie.	Excluding Specie.	Specie.	Excluding Specie.	Specie.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1902–3 ..	115,498	10,200	12,245	—	16,048	—	153,991	28,098	996	5,672	34,766
1903–4 ..	173,845	1,000	10,682	—	22,159	—	207,686	21,880	1,340	4,189	27,409
1904–5 ..	175,370	8,200	12,803	—	24,324	—	220,697	32,406	2,102	12,941	48,449
1905–6 ..	160,496	5,000	21,950	—	35,135	—	222,581	35,103	7,709	13,966	56,778

TABLE VI.

The following table shews the value of the "transit" trade during the year 1905-6, as compared with 1904-5:—

—	1904–5.	1905–6.
	£	£
En route to surrounding territories ...	8,725	31,351
From surrounding territories	6,327	6,148
Total	15,052	37,499

ANNEX II.

MEDICAL REPORT.

By The Principal Medical Officer.

SECTION I.

Europeans.

The health of Europeans during the year ending March 31st, 1906, was much worse than in the preceding year. This was due partly to the increase of malarial fever and bowel complaints, and partly to the exposure and adverse conditions of life of those engaged on the Shiré Highlands Railway construction staff. Thus, of the twenty-one deaths returned, eight occurred among employés of the railway.

The chief causes of admission to the hospital were malarial fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, and bronchitis. Among the diseases with increased admission rates were malarial fever and bowel complaints. On the other hand, the admission rates from respiratory diseases and rheumatism were lessened. Malarial fever caused 28 per cent. of the total sickness, and diarrhœa and dysentery 13 per cent. About 45 per cent. of the admissions into the Blantyre and Zomba Hospitals were due to malarial infection.

The chief cause of death was hœmoglobinuric fever, the mortality from this disease being somewhat in excess of the preceding year. Malarial fevers caused 65 per cent. of the total deaths.

The chief cause of invaliding was malarial cachexia.

Malarial Fever.

were fully dealt with in my last report.

Dysentery.

This disease is endemic in the country, and among natives it frequently assumes the character of an epidemic, usually during the wet season; but it cannot be said to be in any way prevalent among Europeans, although sporadic cases are every now and then reported.

During the last wet season, however, one or two cases came under observation at the commencement of the rains, followed later by fresh cases in gradually increasing numbers until the

disease, taking into consideration the small European population, appeared to assume an epidemic form. The outbreak, however, was mainly confined to Zomba and Blantyre, in the Shiré Highlands. It was generally of a mild character, although there were two deaths recorded in Blantyre, one adult and one child; the former was due to the severity of the attack, and the latter to perforation. An examination of 23 dysenteric stools was made at Zomba with the object of determining whether it was the amœbic or bacillary form of the disease with which we were dealing, and it was found to be the latter.

In the light of recent researches on the subject, dysentery can now only be regarded as a "symptom" arising from the pathogenic action of various specific organisms and not as a disease *per se*. The researches of the Japanese observers, Shiga and Ogata, in their own country, and of Flexner, Musgrave, Duval and others in the United States and the Philippines, have enabled us to set aside the older, somewhat confusing, classification of the disease, and to arrange all cases under two main heads:—

(1.) *Bacillary.*—Due to various strains of the "Shiga," "Flexner-Harris," and most probably other types of bacilli; the cultivated organisms agglutinating with the blood serum of patients suffering from this form of dysentery.

(2.) *Amœbic.*—Due to protozoal infection, the amœbœ being found both in the large intestine and in the hepatic abscesses which they frequently produce and giving a negative serum reaction.

With reference to treatment, the saline method has in this country gradually superseded the method of treatment with ipecacuanha, and I think with decidedly better results.

SECTION II.

Sikhs and Followers.

There was a decided increase in the number of cases of malarial fever and dysentery, and therefore of sickness during the present as compared with the past year.

The chief causes of admission were "ague" and dysentery, and these were the diseases showing raised admission rates. Among those from which admission was lessened were chigger and respiratory complaints. Malarial fever caused 42 per cent. of the total admissions.

There were only two deaths during the year; one from dysentery and one from pernicious anœmia.

The total number invalided was five.

Although malarial fever was more prevalent among the Indian troops than Europeans, yet there was not a single case of hæmoglobinuric fever among them. The very much greater liability of Europeans to this type of fever as compared with Indians was pointed out several years ago, and this partial immunity as regards the latter still holds good. On the other hand, Indians are much more liable to splenic enlargement as the result of malarial infection, and consequent post-malarial cachexia of a pronounced type.

It will also be noted that whereas all the infections in Indians are returned as ague and are therefore to be associated with "benign" parasites, the infections among Europeans are mostly due to "malignant" parasites, which I contend are solely responsible for the causation of hæmoglobinuric fever. It is difficult to explain why this should be so, except on the hypothesis that Indians have acquired some form of immunity from malignant infection, an immunity either natural or in some way connected with the fact that a large number of them habitually take opium—a drug reputed as possessing marked anti-malarial properties.

SECTION III.

Native Troops.

There has been hardly any perceptible difference in sickness during the year under review, as compared with the previous year.

The chief causes of admission, in order of frequency, were malarial fever, ulcers, bronchitis, dysentery, and diarrhœa. The diseases which gave rise to slightly increased admission rates were malarial fever and bowel complaints. The admission rates for pneumonia were, on the other hand, lessened.

There were five deaths during the year, three from dysentery and one each from malarial fever and pneumonia.

The number invalided for discharge was 33.

An outbreak of beri beri among the detachment of troops stationed at Fort Manning was alluded to in my last report, and it is satisfactory to note here that there has been no recurrence of the disease during the present year.

SECTION IV.

Prisoners.

The returns of sickness from available sources show that prisoners enjoy exceptionally good health.

The chief causes of admission were dysentery, ulcers, malarial fever, diarrhœa, and bronchitis.

Six prisoners died during the year, the causes of death being from dysentery, 3; pneumonia, 2; and diarrhœa, 1.

A commodious central prison, with hospital attached, has recently been erected at Zomba.

SECTION V.

General Population.

There has been no noteworthy outbreak of epidemic diseases during the year, although dysentery, as usual, was prevalent during the greater part of the wet season. A localized outbreak of smallpox was reported from the Blantyre district, and was promptly suppressed. A few sporadic cases of beri beri were returned from three districts; some of these were old cases showing "residual paralysis," but there was no epidemic nor a recurrence of the one in the district alluded to in my last report, a full account of which shortly follows.

The chief causes of admission, in order of frequency, were ulcers, wounds, scabies, diarrhœa, bronchitis, and dysentery. Among the diseases with increased admission rates were ulcers, wounds, and bowel complaints. Among those with lessened rates were malarial fever, rheumatism, and pneumonia. Ulcers and wounds caused 30 per cent. of the total admissions, bowel complaints 10 per cent., and scabies 9 per cent.

The chief causes of death were pneumonia, enteritis, phthisis, and dysentery. Among the diseases which caused increased mortality were bowel complaints and phthisis. Among those from which mortality was lessened were beri-beri and smallpox. Pneumonia caused 25 per cent. of the total deaths; enteritis 21 per cent., dysentery 10 per cent., and phthisis 9 per cent.

Beri-beri.

On referring to my last report it will be noted that at the time of writing an epidemic of beri-beri was under investigation by the District Medical Officer. This disease had not hitherto come under observation, and the natives among whom

it was prevailing described it as a new disease. It was therefore considered necessary to detail the Medical Officer of the district on special duty to make a complete investigation, with a view to determining the limits of the outbreak, the approximate number of people affected, and to gather any facts which might explain the etiology of the outbreak. Measures were at the same time undertaken to limit the progress of the disease as far as possible. The success with which these measures were attended will be referred to later.

Distribution of the Disease.

The epidemic was almost entirely confined to the villages on the river and lake level. No cases were reported from or observed in any of the hill districts, with the exception of a few in villages in close proximity to Mangoche, an outpost where a detachment of troops is stationed. Commencing at Mvera, villages were found affected along both banks of the river and Lake Malombe northwards, and for some distance to the south; all along the southern and eastern shores of the southern arm of Lake Nyasa as far north as Saidi Msungu's village; all along the western shore to Monkey Bay, and then along the southern shore of the south-west arm of Lake Nyasa to the mouth of the Livlesi river. Cases were also reported from the Sungasi river and from the neighbourhood of the Liwonde district. The areas of maximum intensity were on the south and south-eastern shores of the southern arm of the lake; on the western bank of the Upper Shiré between Fort Johnston and the outlet of the lake; and around Monkey Bay and the parts bordering on the southern shore of the south-west arm. In some villages there were several cases of a most acute type, and with a large mortality; in others, cases of a minor type only; while others again appeared to have almost completely escaped. The larger and more crowded villages and those surrounded with swamps presented cases of the most acute type, and it was amongst these that the disease appeared to have assumed greater intensity.

Statistical Returns.

It was impossible to obtain correct returns either of the number of cases or of the attendant mortality, owing to the extent of the area affected, the scattered positions of the villages and the difficulty of obtaining reliable information from the friends and relatives of those who had died. From personal observations and inquiries, and from data supplied by the collector of the district through his assistants and native police, the Medical Officer was able to arrive at an approximate estimate only. Among the 334 cases reported and enquired into, 86 deaths had occurred, but many slighter cases were

probably either not reported or escaped observation, and thus the mortality would not be so heavy as the above figures in themselves might indicate.

Etiological factors connected with the outbreak.

Whilst it cannot be denied that sporadic cases of beri-beri have occasionally been observed at different times and in widely separated localities, the disease can hardly be regarded as endemic in this country. It may positively be asserted that beri-beri has not hitherto manifested itself in an epidemic form, and as regards the Fort Johnston district natives were unanimously of the opinion that it was a disease new to them. During eleven consecutive years no case of beri-beri had been returned by the Medical Officers of Fort Johnston. The epidemic in this district synchronised more or less closely with a similar outbreak among a detachment of the troops stationed at Fort Manning, a detailed reference to which was made in my last report. The habits of the natives with respect to food, housing, &c. had in no way altered. Food was plentiful, and the staple diet consisting of maize, beans and fish, there was no question of starvation as regards nitrogen and assimilable phosphorus. No noticeable overcrowding had taken place in the affected villages, and there were no exceptional meteorological conditions to favour the development of an outbreak. The epidemic occurred after the hot season, which, as usual, was followed by heavy intermittent rains, flooding more or less those portions of the district in which the disease assumed greatest intensity.

Of the various theories advanced to explain the etiology of beri-beri, the following may be mentioned as having been prominently brought forward within recent years:—

(1) The arsenical theory of Ross.

(2) The theory of infected rice.

(3) The place disease theory, supported by Manson.

(4) The theory of Hamilton Wright that it is an acute or sub-acute infectious disease, having a definite primary lesion in the stomach and duodenum—the latest theory and one to which some prominence has recently been given.

Of these, the first may be discarded as undeserving of serious consideration. The second and fourth appear to me to imply a causative agency of a nature more or less identical, namely, the ingestion of contaminated food. Disregarding the question of rice, which as already pointed out does not enter into the staple dietary of the natives of the district under notice, is it conceivable that hundreds of natives, drawing their food supply from totally different sources, should suddenly and simultaneously, over an extent of two or three hundred miles of

country, develop an acute attack of beri-beri as the result of ingestion of food accidentally contaminated? Further, if, as alleged, the symptoms of beri-beri hitherto noted and recorded by competent observers are merely "residual" manifestations of the disease, what proof is there that the primary lesion is gastro-intestinal, even though it be confined to the epigastrium? Epigastric tenderness and pain are common features in the symptomatology of diverse diseases and cannot be regarded as the unequivocal symptoms of any particular malady. For instance, to take an extreme case, are epigastric discomfort and pain, vomiting and diarrhœa noted at the onset of an attack of bilious or hœmoglobinuric fever to be regarded as pathognomonic of a primary gastro-intestinal lesion, and the graver changes in the blood and viscera caused by the malarial plasmodium as merely "residual"?

Before entering on the consideration of the remaining, the place infected theory, the following facts, presumably connected with the development of the outbreak require mention. In the month of August, 1904, several hundred native troops and followers returned from service in Somaliland and a large number of these men proceeded to their homes on furlough or discharge, many of them to the Fort Johnston district. On their arrival at Zomba, a case was shown to me among the sick entered as "paralysis and dropsy." This was provisionally diagnosed as beri-beri, and the man shortly afterwards died. In the absence of a Medical Officer with the troops, the Hospital Assistants were questioned as to whether they had seen any similar cases in Somaliland or on the journey back, and the reply was in the negative. Five months later, when the rainy season was at its height, several cases of "heart disease" and "dropsy" among the troops were returned by the Hospital Assistant at Fort Manning. Suspecting beri-beri, telegraphic instructions were sent to submit one of these cases for examination to the Principal Medical Officer of North-Eastern Rhodesia, with the result that the case was diagnosed as one of beri-beri. About a month later, a report was received from the Medical Officer of Fort Johnston that there were several cases in his district. Having these facts in view, it appears to me that it is reasonable to surmise, firstly, that infection was most probably carried by the men returning from foreign service; but whether this infection either of their persons or belongings occurred on land or on an infected ship is a matter which must remain in doubt. Secondly, that these people carried the germs of the disease to their villages, but it being the hot season, when the weather conditions were unfavourable to its development, there was no outbreak till the rains commenced. Thirdly, that the meteorological conditions at Fort Manning and Fort Johnston, where the outbreaks occurred in the form of epidemics, were alone favourable to the development of the virus. And lastly, that with the evidence before us, all the facts connected with the outbreak under review

strongly point to beri-beri being a place disease, incapable of direct transmission from one person to another, or of exercising its pathogenic influence under adverse climatic conditions, *i.e.*, the hot dry season; but on the other hand, after lying dormant under these conditions, being favoured in its development by moisture and damp, and attaining its greatest intensity during the height of the rains.

Measures employed to limit the progress of the epidemic.

These were based on the foregoing interpretation of the disease. Recruiting of labour in the district was temporarily suspended. All native huts in which any case had occurred were marked and eventually burned, and new huts erected on another site. Sanitary measures were ordered to be undertaken in all the affected villages, such as the cleaning of grass and undergrowth round the villages; the removal and burning of all refuse that had accumulated in and around them; the sweeping and cleaning of all native huts and the spaces between the huts; and the giving of advice to natives as to general cleanliness, isolation of the sick, &c., &c.

Result.

The outbreak gradually diminished as the dry season advanced, so that in the month of June no acute case was either observed or reported. During the following wet season no recrudescence of the epidemic occurred, and this is so up to the present, the termination of the rains.

Measures similar to the above were also adopted at Fort Manning, and have been attended with an equally successful result.

SECTION VI.

Vaccination.

The total number of vaccinations performed during 1905-6 was 2,784, as compared with 3,588 in the previous year. The decrease in the number of vaccinations performed in the Central Angoniland District was more than compensated for by the increased number performed in the Fort Johnston District. The remaining districts showed smaller returns than hitherto, the working of the operators being hindered by the conditions arising from the presence of plague at Chinde, measures directed against the entry of which into the Protectorate engaged the attention of all the available members of the medical staff for some considerable time.

Of the total number of operations performed 618 were returned as successful, and 452 as "modified." The percentage of successes was smaller than in the previous year, the lymph latterly employed being imported from England (and arriving more frequently than not in an inert condition) owing to the closing of the Grahamstown Laboratory, from which the supply was formerly obtained. Instructions have been issued for the substitution of dry lymph for the glycerinated and lanolinated preparations, as these have proved a failure, and it is confidently felt that the result will be satisfactory, a trial of Renner's ivory points supporting this view.

SECTION VII.

SANITATION.

There is nothing to add to what has already been reported, sanitary work being confined to European settlements and consisting of the clearing of grass and undergrowth in townships and outstations, the supervision of latrines, and the draining or filling up of pools and puddles with a view to diminishing mosquitoes by destroying their breeding grounds.

SECTION VIII.

GENERAL.

PLAGUE.

History of the outbreak.

About the middle of September last year information was received from the British Vice-Consul at Chinde that a disease closely resembling plague had made its appearance at that port, but that the Portuguese Medical Officer had declined to make a positive statement as to the nature of the outbreak, pending the confirmation of his views by certain medical authorities with whom he was in communication. Deaths were occurring almost daily among natives in the British Concession, and dead rats were discovered in one or two houses. It was not till the end of the month, however, that the Portuguese authorities officially declared the port to be plague-infected. At the time of the outbreak at Chinde, an epidemic of plague was at its height in Zanzibar, and these two ports were in direct communication. The first case that occurred was a native, an employee of a European, in the service of one of the trading

companies and residing in the Concession. This boy died, and later both his master and another European, who was sharing the house with him, also contracted the disease, and they were both removed to the Portuguese Hospital. These two men ultimately recovered. Dead rats were found in their house, and this building was eventually destroyed by fire. Another European, also residing in the Concession, who had been handling dead rats, quickly succumbed to an attack of pneumonic plague.

These were the only three cases that occurred among Europeans. Another plague centre in the Concession was the Vice-Consulate. Dead rats were found in the kitchen and outhouses, and in the barracks of the police, two of whom succumbed to plague. The epidemic continued from about the middle of September, with almost a continuous succession of fresh cases and deaths, until the 6th November, the outbreak being entirely confined to the British Concession. After this date no fresh cases occurred, and on the 6th December the Portuguese authorities countermanded all precautionary and preventive measures, and later, after some delay in communicating with their Government, declared Chinde to be free of plague.

Measures adopted for the prevention and spread of the disease in the Protectorate.

Seeing that Chinde was the sole port of entry for both passengers and cargo into the Protectorate, it became a matter of vital interest to take immediate precautionary measures for the prevention and spread of the disease in British territory. All the available members of the Medical Department were accordingly stationed along a line extending from south to north, and so disposed as to control efficiently the river and land routes into British Central Africa. A medical officer and nurse were despatched to Chinde; a medical officer, hospital assistant, and a trained dispensary assistant were stationed at Marka and Port Herald; and the medical officers of Chiromo and Blantyre were instructed to co-operate in the precautionary measures which were drafted and put into force.

At Chinde the entire plague operations were in the hands of, and controlled by, the Portuguese authorities—their staff consisting of three medical men and ten hospital orderlies. There was thus little for our Medical Officer to do but to witness the disinfection of the river steamers and barges, their crews, and all the cargo bound for the Protectorate, and to satisfy himself that the work was efficiently carried out. He was also present at the inspection of passengers proceeding to British Central Africa, and attended to sanitary details in the Concession. Finding on enquiry that he was subjected to inaction and that protective inoculation was not being attended

to by the local authorities, a supply of Haffkine's and Yersin's sera was cabled for from Bombay and with this the Medical Officer inoculated over 1,600 natives out of a population estimated at about 2,000. There is reason to believe that this measure was attended with the best results and contributed in no small degree towards the final eradication of the epidemic.

At Marka all cargo was re-disinfected. A plague camp was erected here for Asiatics and natives, against whom river and land quarantine was imposed, after the expiration of which they and their belongings were disinfected. They were then provided with passports and permitted to proceed, their passports being viséd at Port Herald and Chiromo. Europeans were disinfected, also their effects, and before proceeding further were provided with passports to be viséd by the Medical Officers at Port Herald and Chiromo.

On arrival at Chiromo European passengers were detained until the expiry of the quarantine period, and provisional arrangements were made both here and at Blantyre for the purpose of meeting emergencies.

These measures were attended with complete success, and it is incumbent here to record that, in the opinion of our Medical Officer at Chinde, the local Portuguese authorities conducted the plague operations with a degree of thoroughness and energy that could hardly be surpassed.

ANNEX III.

Summary of Game Killed under Licence.

SUMMARY of GAME KILLED under LICENCE in the DISTRICTS of BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA during the year ending MARCH 31st, 1906.

Districts in which killed.	Elephant.		Rhinoceros.		Hippopotamus.		Zebra.		Sable or Roan.		Kudu.		Colobi or other fur Monkeys.		Serval.		Smaller Monkeys.		Marabouts.		Egret.		Antelopes.		Wild Pig.		Smaller Cats.		Jackal.		Warthog.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Port Herald	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chiromo or Ruo	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chikwawa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neno	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mlanje	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Blantyre	—	—	—	—	10	3	1	—	10	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
Zomba	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Chikala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Liwonde	—	—	—	—	6	1	8	1	9	3	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Fort Johnston	9	—	—	—	8	2	1	—	1	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	1
Ngara	4	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Kota-Kota	2	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Angoniland	6	—	—	2	1	1	2	1	27	6	10	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	—	1	—	18	2
Nkata	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinteche	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karonga	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	1	10	3	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	16	3
Fort Hill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	21	—	-	2	33	12	25	6	88	39	40	3	3	—	2	—	—	1	11	—	6	—	4	—	13	5	2	—	3	—	66	18

Number of Licences issued in District A, 16; B, 72; C, 133; 1 Special Licence, £5.

SUMMARY of GAME KILLED under LICENCE in the DISTRICTS of BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA—*cont.*

District in which killed.	Bush Pig.		Hartebeeste.		Impala.		Reedbuck.		Duiker.		Klipspringer.		Oribi.		Waterbuck.		Bushbuck.		Puku.		Lion.		Leopard.		Hyena.		Eland (by permit).		Buffalo (by licence).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Port Herald	—	—	3	2	8	3	3	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	5	5	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
Chiromo or Ruo	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	9	5	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	32
Chikwawa	—	—	3	—	7	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Neno	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mlanje	6	4	20	6	—	—	22	7	13	4	5	4	18	10	18	8	42	15	—	—	1	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	233
Blantyre	12	3	31	4	6	2	29	7	21	3	5	1	—	—	24	8	37	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	242
Zomba	3	2	24	4	2	—	30	5	26	9	—	—	13	4	9	5	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171
Chikala	2	1	21	2	2	2	8	4	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	78
Liwonde	9	5	24	8	31	8	20	1	11	11	1	1	2	—	29	10	19	3	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	257
Fort Johnston	2	1	10	4	17	5	13	1	19	5	6	2	6	2	20	5	10	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	184
Ngara	—	—	1	2	—	—	7	4	4	3	—	—	7	5	5	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71
Kota-Kota	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Central Angoniland	4	6	42	21	3	2	78	29	44	15	11	2	—	—	18	5	18	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	405
Nkata	—	—	5	—	1	1	14	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	47
Chinteche	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karonga	—	—	12	3	17	2	42	4	17	4	—	—	—	—	18	8	15	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	204
Fort Hill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	38	22	196	56	94	28	280	73	166	65	30	10	47	25	161	59	173	48	12	—	9	4	9	5	1	—	10	—	1	2,023

1st May, 1906.

JOHN B. KEEBER,
Acting Secretary, B.C.A.A.

ANNEX IV.

METEOROLOGICAL.

REPORT BY THE BOTANIC AND FORESTRY DEPARTMENT.

The rainfall at Zomba for the year 1905 was 57·78 inches, or 3·80 inches above normal.

The wettest month was February with 20·47 inches, or 9·96 inches above the average for the month. Good rains also fell during November and December, the rainfall for these two months being 7·86 inches above normal.

The precipitation throughout the remaining months of the year was 14·02 inches below normal.

Rain fell on 111 days during the year, the heaviest fall recorded being 3·43 inches in the 24 hours on February 18th.

Throughout other parts of the Protectorate, however, the rainfall for the year was scarcely up to the average.

The rainfall at Zomba during the rainy season—1st November, 1905, to 30th April, 1906—was 40·03 inches, or 10·14 inches below the average; the departure from normal being as follows:—

Month.	Rainfall.	——
	Inches.	
November, 1905...	4·87	Above normal
December „ ...	2·99	„ „
January, 1906 ...	3·41	Below normal
February „ ...	5·95	„ „
March „ ...	5·09	„ „
April „ ...	3·55	„ „

At Zomba and throughout the Shiré Highlands generally the rainfall throughout the first four months of the rainy season was well distributed, although scarcely up to the average. But towards the end of February the rains practically ceased, and during March and April—the last two months of the season—rain fell on 16 days only at Zomba, the total amount registered for the two months being only 4·41 inches.

The mean temperature at Zomba in 1905 was 69·3°, while the absolute highest and lowest temperatures for the year were 93° on 26th and 29th October, and 47° on 12th July.

The general direction of the wind was from the south-east during January and February, from the north-east from April to June, and from the east during the remaining months of the year.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
469	Trinidad and Tobago	1904–1905
470	Lagos	1904
471	Bahamas...	1904–1905
472	British Central Africa Protectorate	„
473	Mauritius	1904
474	Fiji	„
475	East Africa Protectorate	1904–1905
476	Northern Nigeria	1904
477	British Guiana	1904–1905
478	Leeward Islands	„
479	Bechuanaland Protectorate	„
480	Basutoland	„
481	Ceylon	1904
482	St. Lucia	„
483	Ashanti	1905
484	Bermuda	„
485	Hong Kong	„
486	St. Helena	„
487	Weihaiwei	„
488	Gold Coast	„
489	Seychelles	„
490	Falkland Islands	„
491	Gambia	„
492	Jamaica	1904–1905
493	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1905
494	Ceylon	„
495	Turks and Caicos Islands	„
496	Bahamas...	1905–1906
497	Barbados	„
498	Malta	„

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
27	Miscellaneous Colonies ...	Medical Reports.
28	Gold Coast and Sierra Leone...	Rubber.
29	Ceylon	Geological Survey.
30	Pitcairn Island	Report by Mr. R. T. Simon.
31	Northern Nigeria	Cotton, &c.
32	Do. Do.	Mineral Survey.
33	Southern Nigeria	Do.
34	Montserrat	Agricultural Industry.
35	Antigua and St. Kitts Nevis ...	Sugar.
36	West Indies	Work of Imperial Department of Agriculture.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
By DARLING & SON, Ltd., 34-40, Bacon Street, E.

1906.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 537.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1906-7.

(For Report for 1905-6, *see* No. 499.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
September, 1907.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
By DARLING & SON, Ltd., 34-40, Bacon Street, E.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
WYMAN and SONS, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C.,
and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.;
or OLIVER & BOYD, Edinburgh;
or E. PONSONBY, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

1907.

[Cd. 3729-1.] *Price* 3½*d.*

CONTENTS.

I.	FINANCE	4
II.	TRADE	5
III.	SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT	7
IV.	AGRICULTURE	9
V.	AFFORESTATION	18
VI.	NATIVE AFFAIRS	19
VII.	LIVE STOCK	27
VIII.	VITAL STATISTICS	29
IX.	LEGISLATION	31
X.	POSTAL	31
XI.	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT	34
XII.	RAILWAY	39
XIII.	MILITARY	39
XIV.	GAME	41

ANNEXES.

I.	TRADE STATISTICS	44
II.	MEDICAL REPORT	47
III.	REPORT ON COTTON CULTIVATION	65
IV.	GAME RETURN	67

No. 537.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

(For Report for 1905–6 *see* No. 499.)

THE COMMISSIONER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government Offices,
Zomba,
British Central Africa,
20th June, 1907.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit my report on the British Central Africa (Nyasaland) Protectorate for the year 1906-7.

I have, &c.,

F. B. PEARCE,
Acting Commissioner.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

1125 Wt 24282 9/07 D & S 5 29593 A 2

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1906-7.

I.—FINANCE.

Revenue.

1. The Revenue of the Protectorate for the year 1906-7 was £82,107, being £8,332 above the estimate and £5,369 more than during the preceding financial year.

The chief increases were "Hut Tax" £4,545 and "Customs" £2,212.

The increase in the amount of Hut Tax collected is considerable as may be gathered from the following table:—

Hut Tax.

Year.	Number of taxes collected.	Amount.
		£
1895–6	(no record).	4,704
1896–7	"	7,201
1897–8	"	8,083
1898–9	"	12,646
1899–1900	"	13,466
1900–1	"	16,756
1901–2	"	21,235
1902–3	161,385	26,145
1903–4	167,224	26,276
1904–5	184,076	29,024
1905–6	197,363	31,074
1906–7	226,550	35,619

Expenditure.

2. The total expenditure for the year 1906-7 was £111,564, being £5,660 less than estimated and £2,872 more than in 1905-6. Of this total civil expenditure (including police) accounted for £75,922, the balance—£35,642—being military expenditure.

The following is a statement of revenue and expenditure for the past five years:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1902–3	67,477	107,257
1903–4	75,895	102,527
1904–5	67,553	122,771
1905–6	76,738	108,682
1906–7	82,078	111,535

II.—TRADE.

General.

3. The general external trade of the Protectorate, not including goods in transit to and from surrounding territories, amounted, in value, to £293,182, which exceeds the previous year's total by £13,823.

Customs revenue amounted to £26,916 3*s.* 3*d.*, which exceeds the revenue of the previous year by £1,972 15*s.* 0*d.*, and of the year 1904-5 by £6,998. A sum of £418 12*s.* 9*d.* which is not classed as customs revenue was also collected by the department, so that the gross receipt amounted to £27,334 16*s.* 0*d.* The estimated revenue was £22,360.

Imports.

4. The revenue-yielding imports show an increase of £14,773 and the total imports for home consumption a net increase of £20,354. The principal increase is in soft goods, *i.e.*, calico, printed cottons, etc., for native trade, which is £32,250. There is a decrease in the import of provisions, hardware and "free goods," the latter principally consisting of railway material. (*See also* Annex I., tables I. & II.)

Exports.

5. Under this heading there is a decrease of 511,981 lbs. in weight and £6,531 in value, chiefly in coffee and cotton. There is an increase of 214,321 lbs. in the quantity of tobacco exported. The partial failure of the cotton crop in the Shire Valley accounts in a great measure for the decrease in that product, the quantity exported from one plantation falling from 109 tons in 1905-6 to 60 bales of 400 lbs. each in 1906-7. The low prices now ruling in the European markets have caused the cultivation of coffee to be neglected, and the output has been declining for some years. The supply of wild rubber has also been falling off, and cultivated rubber has not yet been put upon the market, except in small quantities. The quantity of cultivated rubber exported during the year was 972 lbs. Ground-nuts and oil seeds are not specially cultivated for export, and the trade in these articles is in the hands of Indians, as is also the trade in beeswax. (*See* Tables I. & III. of Annex I.)

Transit Imports.

6. There is a decrease of £10,949 in the value of imported goods passing through the Protectorate in transit to surrounding territories. Since the opening up of alternative routes into German Nyasaland, the Congo Free State, and North Eastern Rhodesia, the transit trade through the Protectorate had been variable. The diversion of this trade into other channels has

been accelerated by the difficulty experienced in navigating the Shire river during the greater part of each year, since 1903, and consequent delays. The bulk of the trade now consists of goods sent by firms, who have their headquarters in the Protectorate, to trading branches in the surrounding countries, chiefly Rhodesia.

Transit Exports.

7. This trade is chiefly in rubber and ivory, of which the supply is rapidly becoming exhausted and is very irregular. In the total trade there is an increase of £13,707. Gold dust value £17,310 and weighing 4,317 ounces, from the Congo Free State, is included in the total.

Statistics with regard to the transit trade will be found in Tables IV. and VI. of Annex I.

Trade Prospects.

8. Large stocks of Manchester soft goods are at present in the country, and it is possible that the import of these goods may show a decrease. The native trade has declined to some extent owing to a large number of natives employed on railway construction last year being now without work or employed on plantations or other less remunerative labour. The prospects as regards exports are more hopeful; the cotton, coffee, and tobacco crops show signs of improvement, while some attention is given to fibres. An extensive trade can be done in groundnuts, beans, and maize, when cheaper communication with the coast is provided.

9. The vague and geographically incorrect name of this country still tends to cause mistakes; and as pointed out in a petition from the local Chamber of Commerce during the past year, it also tends to adversly affect business transactions, owing to the confusion which evidently exists regarding the exact identity of this country.

Three instances of the manner in which business and other communications are directed to this country may not be without significance:—

The first emanated from South Africa; the other two were forwarded by firms in Fleet Street, who might reasonably be supposed to have been in possession of up-to-date works of reference.

1. "The Commissioner, Fort Johnstone, Victoria Nyanza, British East Africa."

2. "The British Governor, Zomba, Natal, South Africa."

3. "The Governor of Blantyre, Zomba, North Eastern Rhodesia."

All these were received within the last month. Of course it is impossible to say how many letters go astray from being incorrectly addressed.

III.—SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

10. There are 141 vessels on the Chiromo Register of Shipping, viz.: 18 stern-wheeler steamers, 1 paddle steamer, and 1 stern-wheel oil motor boat, 98 barges and 23 locally-built wooden boats. There is also a large fleet of dug-out canoes trading on the Shire river, mostly owned by Indians. Two steamers under the Portuguese flag and one under the German flag ply between Chinde and the Protectorate, making a total of 23 steamers engaged in that trade.

These vessels carried inwards during the year a total of 6,615 tons of cargo, and 294 European passengers, and outwards 986 tons of cargo and 199 European passengers. One company owning five steamers, discontinued the general trade as common carriers at the end of the financial year.

11. The Government steamer "Guendolen" plying on Lake Nyasa has carried out all the requisite traffic as regards cargo, baggage, and passengers during the year, making the usual monthly trip round the lake calling at all ports, and six extra trips to Kota Kota, Fort Maguire, and Saidi Mzungu, during the rice season.

The ship has been running well and appears to be in a satisfactory condition throughout.

The weather on Lake Nyasa during the year has been much the same as usual: strong southerly winds from April to September, easterly winds from October to December and variable from January to March.

The harbour at Kota Kota appears to be gradually silting up; the sand-pit forming the south and east protection is increasing to the northward somewhat.

Owing to the fall in the lake and the general alteration of the coast line in places, both Karonga and Nkata Bay are not very safe anchorages during certain winds.

12. For the fourth year in succession the Shire river has been unnavigable throughout the whole of the dry season, and from April till November steamers were unable to reach the Protectorate. During this period goods were conveyed from the head of navigation to rail-head at Port Herald in barges propelled by manual labour, and passengers travelled in house-boats. From November till January the river rose and fell spasmodically and was occasionally navigable to Chiromo, but from the beginning of the latter month till the end of the year it remained at a fairly high level and navigable for all craft from Chinde to Katunga. The number of vessels that cleared

up river from Chiromo was: steamers, 19; boats, barges, and canoes, 450; total 469. These vessels carried 1,216 tons of cargo and 53 European passengers. The balance of the imports was transported from Chiromo overland by native carriers. The Port Herald to Chiromo section of the Shire Highlands Railway carried up, during the year, 3,295 tons of general merchandise, including locally-grown food stuffs and other produce, and 2,619 tons of railway construction material; and down, 1,060 tons of general merchandise, also including local produce not intended for export.

During the dry season, the river became choked with grass and floating sudd, and before navigation was resumed a channel had to be cut through that obstruction.

The difficulty and uncertainty with which produce is exported during the greater portion of the year from the Protectorate seriously handicaps all enterprise and prohibits the exploitation amongst the planting community of products which might with lower freights prove commercially profitable: for instance the cost of transport of coffee from an estate to Blantyre and from Blantyre to London, including all incidental expenses such as cost of bags, packing, insurance, wharfage, commissions, home charges, hulling and so on is about £15 per ton. Tobacco costs about the same or probably more, cotton (including ginning and baling) about £18 per ton, and the easiest obtainable product would cost from £9 to £12 per ton. Taking an average of £1 per ton from plantation to Blantyre, £1 to railhead, £2 10*s*. 0*d*. to Chinde and £2 10*s*. 0*d*. to London, we have a fixed charge of £7 per ton to which has to be added cost of packing and all other charges so that £9 per ton would be an absolute minimum and £12 would be a very low average. Therefore the cultivation of any product the selling value of which is below £12 is practically impossible.

Now the ratio between the transport and marketing charges of any product can be easily seen. For example, ground-nuts sell at about £12, and therefore cannot be exported except from the lower river districts; fibres running from £16 to £20 could not pay as the transport and selling expenses would leave no margin for cultivation. Low priced tobacco would not pay as the cost of packing runs dearer and therefore the expenses for freight, &c., would cost more than 50 per cent. of the value of the product: For example, a tobacco selling at 4*d*. in London, stripped or without the midrib, would pay twopence in freight and charges, leaving 2*d*. per lb. for the grower, and as the stripped leaf is not much more than half the weight of the whole leaf it means the grower would get about 1¼*d*. per lb. Cotton at low prices would not pay for cultivation; and coffee at present prices can hardly be called a paying product. What is required more especially in a new country is a low freight to enable development work to be continued without undue loss. While coffee would be carried from Bombay to London at from

20*s*. to 30*s*. per ton, Nyasaland planters have to pay from 40*s*. to 50*s*. It may be said in general that any product whose selling value is 30*s*. per cwt. has to pay about half its value in transport and other charges, leaving only half the value for the producer to pay costs of cultivation, salaries, interest on capital, machinery, &c., so that it is abundantly evident what a serious bearing the present high freight rates have on the prosperity of the country and how urgently the want of railway communication to the coast is felt by the community.

13. Nine privately-owned bonded stores have been established, viz.: three in Chiromo, five in Blantyre and one in Fort Johnston. Bonds, amounting in the aggregate to £5,200 have been deposited with the Customs, as security for the duties, and other charges, due on goods deposited in such stores, and also as security for the duties due on goods passing through the Protectorate in transit, which formerly had to be deposited, and were retained by the Customs until the goods had left the country. Three transit sheds have been built by Government at Port Herald and are rented by the shipping companies, and an iron landing shed, the use of which is free, has been constructed on the wharf at Chiromo. A King's warehouse has also been built at Port Herald.

IV.—AGRICULTURE.

*Cotton.**

14. The following are the particulars of the European cotton industry since its inception:—

Year.	Total acreage under European cultivation.	Crop exported to 31st March.	Local valuation.
		lbs.	£
1901-2	60	Experimental parcels.	—
1902-3	580	692	3
1903-4	7,000	56,577	1,777
1904-5	21,900	285,185	5,914
1905-6	10,012	776,621	16,180
1906-7	7,017	526,119	15,345

It should be noted that the export of any one year is from the preceding year's acreage.

Cotton heads the list of exports from this country for the second year in succession, in spite of the extremely dry season and of the fact that the acreage under cultivation was much less than the previous year.

* See also special report on Cotton Industry.—Annex III.

The total is far below expectations, being 250,000 lbs. less than last year's output.

The river crops were very small, otherwise there would have been an increased production. The shortage of rain acted more disastrously in those districts than in the Highlands.

Prices compensated to some extent for the poor result, 11*d.* and 1*s.* per lb. having been obtained for choice lots, whilst American Upland from the Highlands has fetched as much as 8¼*d.* per lb.

The area under cotton this season is some 3,000 acres less than last year, and less than one third the acreage under cotton two years ago. At that time the cotton boom was on, and large acreages were put in without much regard to the variety sown, soil, or the prevailing climatic conditions. The results obtained under these circumstances were so disappointing that many planters felt compelled to discontinue its cultivation, and devote their attention to other crops. A few planters have met with well merited success, and this has given the rest of them courage. Next season it may be anticipated that more cotton will be planted as many are awaiting a favourable opportunity for making a fresh start with this product.

It is now realised that a good crop of cotton even once in two years pays well, and that prosperity can only be attained by the cultivation of different products.

A good crop of cotton cannot reasonably be expected from land newly opened up. The soil never gets properly aerated, and the accumulation of organic matter is not sufficiently oxidised for the ground to be in a fit state for plant growth. Thus after the first few seasons the plantations will gradually improve.

Numerous insect pests have a natural feeding place before the land is opened up. Afterwards when thousands of plants of the same species are grown together, the balance of nature is upset, and if by any chance the introduced plant can act as host to the pests, the latter thrive under the favourable circumstances thus artificially produced.

The same remarks apply to fungoid pests, and their occurrence in this country is not in any way exceptional.

The varieties of cotton are getting acclimatised year by year, so that the industry tends to become more firmly established.

The manager of the Bruce Trust, Limited, one of the most successful cotton producers in the country states:

> It is found that districts with a rainfall of about 35 inches favourably distributed over say five months give the best results.
>
> Seed acclimatised to the country of the American Upland variety has proved itself thoroughly adapted for successful cultivation in the Shire Highlands and if grown on proper lines will give a good margin of profit to the planter at the present condition of the home market.

15. It is satisfactory to report that the amount of cotton produced by native cultivation during the year under report

shows an increase over the previous year. 77½ tons of unginned cotton have been purchased from native cultivators as against 67¼ tons for the previous year. The price paid to natives ranged from ¾*d.* to 1*d.* per lb. Apart from the disinclination of the African native to take up any innovation, there will always be a difficulty in this Protectorate of making cotton-growing general, owing to the indifferent means of transport and communication, which exists in the outlying districts. This is bound to be the case in a country where all transport is by carrier only, and the native of the remoter districts can scarcely be blamed for hesitating to participate in the production of crops of economic value such as cotton, when to dispose of the results of his labour it is necessary for him to make a journey of 6 or 7 days.

Cotton seed was freely distributed to all natives, and at the beginning of the rainy season in November, 1906, it was anticipated that good crops would be obtained. During the current year, in the middle of January, however, a serious drought occurred which not only did considerable damage to the cotton crops, but for a time threatened the destruction of the whole of the grain crops in the Protectorate. The effect on the cotton crop has been adverse, and nothing discourages the native more than an incident such as that referred to. The prospects therefore of the cotton crop for this season cannot be regarded as promising, and it is unlikely that as large an amount of cotton will be forthcoming during the year 1907-8 as that grown during the year under report. With regard to native cotton cultivation generally, Mr. Simpson, the Cotton Expert, has supplied the following details:—

> The native cotton crop this year is in excess of last year by 10 tons, whilst the total amount paid by purchasers is £622 3*s.* 2*d.* against £600 12*s.* 10*d.* for the previous year, a bigger percentage of the crop being sold at ¾*d.* per lb.
>
> The Lower Shire, Ruo, West Shire, Zomba, and Upper Shire Districts have been producing less, whilst Blantyre, Mlanje, South Nyasa, Central Angoniland, and North Nyasa have an increased production.
>
> The Mlanje and North Nyasa Districts have done particularly well.
>
> The buyers state that this year the cotton was delivered in a much cleaner condition than formerly, and with the prevailing high prices of cotton, a good profit would be the result.
>
> Last year's estimate for native-grown cotton was 100 tons. Considering the remarkably dry season which so adversely affected the river districts, the output of 77¼ tons is most satisfactory.
>
> The seed distributed to the growers this year was bought locally. This of course means a great saving in expense and also ensures that the seed is to some extent acclimatised.
>
> The experimental plots at Chikwawa, Neno, Liwonde, and Ncheu will have had a good educative effect, and this year they ought to be continued in other districts.
>
> As the Residents take charge of them the cost is small.

Coffee.

16. The crops for the year were generally below the average throughout the Protectorate, owing largely to the early cessation of the rains.

From the following statistics the position of this industry in Nyasaland may be gauged:—

Year.	Total Acreage under Cultivation.	Crop exported at 31st March of each year.	Valuation for Export purposes.	Valued at.
		lb.	Per lb.	£
1894 ...	No statistics.	93,118	No statistics.	No statistics.
1895 ...	„	165,320	5*d.* and 6*d.*	4,133
1896 ...	„	322,000	5*d.* „ 6*d.*	7,136
1897 ...	„	762,382	5*d.* „ 6*d.*	16,426
1898 ...	13,299	861,034	5*d.* „ 7*d.*	22,412
1899 ...	11,816	809,758	5*d.* „ 7*d.*	23,756
1900 ...	12,191	2,148,160	5*d.* „ 7*d.*	62,245
1901 ...	16,917	1,248,402	5*d.* „ 6*d.*	26,576
1902 ...	10,713	699,030	5*d.* „ 6*d.*	14,751
1903 ...	11,287	1,007,092	6*d.*	25,177
1904 ...	8,867	714,743	5*d.*	17,869
1905 ...	4,880	1,303,655	5*d.*	27,159
1906 ...	5,273	773,919	5*d.*	16,123
1907 ...	5,565	454,111	5*d.*	9,461

It should be noted that the export of any one year is from the preceding year's acreage under cultivation.

Tobacco.

17. The cultivation of tobacco is becoming more and more popular; the acreage is considerably increased, and a much improved type of leaf, of more uniform quality, is being turned out.

The following table shows the acreage and export since 1899. (It should be remembered that the export in any year is from the preceding year's acreage under cultivation):—

Year.	Total Acreage under Cultivation.	Crop exported to 31st March of each year.	Valuation for Export purposes.	Valued at.
		lb.	per lb.	£
1899	No statistics.	2,240	5*d.*	47
1900	69	4,480	9*d.** / 4*d.*†	113
1901	24	1,482	—	25
1902	88	14,369	7*d.*	418
1903	441	17,604	4*d.*	293
1904	944	28,914	4*d.*	481
1905	421	56,826	4*d.*	947
1906	955	198,994	4*d.*	3,317
1907	2,330	413,316	4*d.*	6,889

* Manufactured. † Raw.

The following information on tobacco has been afforded by the Blantyre & East Africa, Limited, one of the principal planting firms in the country:—

This product was generally gone in for by the planters but, owing to the season, has not been quite so successful as in the previous year. The drought in January came at a very critical time, most of the plants having then only been recently set out or being ready to put out from the nurseries. Many of those in the field died, and the continued dry weather prevented those in the nurseries being put out, or, if planted out, they were in most instances scorched up. Meantime those in the nurseries grew too large to make good transplants. The result was that large numbers of plants were lost and the full acreage could not be planted up. Following the dry weather the continued rain was prejudicial. Some of the tobacco which was planted early could only be harvested at a disadvantage owing to the wet weather, while the younger tobacco was affected by a (probably fungoidal) disease. This showed up in the cured product as black spots and depreciated the value of the tobacco. Then again those planters who had trusted to having dry whether in March and April for sun-curing and had not made ample provision for housing the whole crop by erecting barns had a portion of their crop spoiled owing to the rain. The proportion of first-class tobacco was therefore small and the proportion of good bright yellow leaf was also much less than expected. In spite of all the drawbacks however the total crop will exceed that of the previous year. The unfavourable conditions were much to be regretted as efforts were being made to grow a leaf suitable for the home market, and naturally it was desired to make as favourable an impression as possible. There is however no doubt now that excellent tobacco, suitable for the British market, can be grown in this Protectorate.

Efforts during the last few seasons have been chiefly directed to the production of Brights (Yellow Leaf) and there is no doubt that Brights will pay the planter best as the prices range from 6*d.* to 1*s.* per lb. on the Liverpool market. All estates, however, have not the class of soil most suitable for Brights and on these a fine sun cured tobacco has been produced. Although the price for dark leaf is lower than for Brights, the heavier yield to some extent makes up for the lower prices. It is interesting to note that Turkish Leaf has been tried for the first time during the past season, and that the results obtained promise success for this class of leaf. Cigar tobacco production has also received attention, and while it is too soon to pronounce a final verdict the results so far are all favourable. It is hoped to be able to complete the curing of the leaf and subject it to the final test this year, viz., the test of the open Continental market.

Tea.

18. Although tea thrives exceedingly well in the Mlanje district, no attempts have been made to cultivate it in other districts; yet many have soils and a climate well suited for this product. The acreage at Mlanje is increased. The preparation of the crop is not expensive; the chief reason why it is neglected appears to be the necessity of expending capital, upon which no return is obtained for five or six years.

The following information on this product has been supplied by tea-planting firms in the country:—

(*a*) By Mr. Brown, of Thornwood Estate, Mlanje:—

This is a promising industry and should prove as remunerative in most parts of British Central Africa as it does in Natal, as most parts of this Protectorate has as good a rainfall and much cheaper labour. Tea

has no enemies here, and once the plants are fixed in the soil they hold their own even in abandoned land. The yield I have secured from tea in bearing is over 400 lbs. per acre after three years, but it is not in full bearing till six or seven years old, so that one has to be prepared to lie out of money for some years before a return is got. Catch crops can be grown however.

(*b*) By the Manager of "Blantyre & East Africa, Ltd.":—

Extensions continue to be made in this product but only by a few firms which are now beginning to reap the results of their past efforts. The production of tea last season was about two tons and this season it will be fully three tons. This is practically all consumed in the country and it is largely displacing imported teas. Next year larger areas will come into bearing, and the surplus which is not used in the Protectorate will be exported. The quality of the tea is certainly good, and there is no doubt that there is a good field for the extension of this product in the Mlanje District, where the soil and climate are suitable.

Fibres.

19. Planters are beginning to recognise that the cultivation of fibres, other than cotton, is a sound investment, and many are planting up both Sisal and Mauritius hemps as rapidly as possible, but the cultivation of this and similar products must be to a great extent dependent on whether cheaper means of transporting and shipping the produce will be available in the future. Although 27,250 young plants of these fibres were distributed by the Forestry and Botanical Department, thrice that number would have been eagerly taken up had there been further supplies for distribution. Ramie fibre is only grown experimentally on a few estates at present, and the prospects of this excellent fibre in this Protectorate are not good. In countries where the rainfall is better distributed throughout the year, four, or even five crops are obtained in one season; whereas it is doubtful whether more than one crop would be obtained in this country, unless irrigation can be maintained. Growers of this fibre would therefore meet those of other countries at a great disadvantage in the markets, whereas by cultivating Sisal and Mauritius hemps, they will meet other producers on practically equal terms.

Rubber.

20. The possibilities of Ceara rubber are generally recognised, and many estates are planting up on a larger scale, as several samples sent home for examination and valuation have been favourably reported upon. Para rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*), and Central American (*Castilloa elastica*) were imported from Ceylon, and planted on an estate in the lake district just over a year ago. The condition of the young plants after a few months planting was so encouraging, that a further and much larger consignment of both species has since been obtained by the firm from the same source. Enquiries are frequently made concerning the cultivation of the native Landolphia rubbers, but no encouragement is given to intending planters, as the plants take a very long time to reach

maturity, need the presence of other trees or else poles for support, and after one tapping need a rest for many years ere they can be again profitably tapped. Seeds of the Lagos rubber (*Funtumia elastica*), which has recently been discovered in quantity in Uganda, have been received; and are now germinating freely. The plants will eventually be tried in various parts of the Protectorate, and should succeed in several districts, the less arid of which apparently closely resemble the Uganda forests in their climatic conditions.

The African Lakes Corporation, the largest growers of rubber in Nyasaland, have during the past year largely extended their operations in the West Nyasa District, and now have under cultivation at their Chombe Estates four varieties of tree rubber, viz.:—

Para (*Hevea brasiliensis*).
Castilloa elastica.
Ceara (*Manihot glaziovii*).
Funtumia elastica.

in addition to a large acreage of Landolphia vines.

Arrangements are being made with a view to introducing still other varieties to their plantations. The Corporation also have a small area of Ceara trees about 6 to 8 years old at Mlanje, and elaborate experiments are in progress there in order to ascertain the most remunerative system of tapping this species of tree. 972 lbs. of cultivated rubber were exported this year, as against 523 lbs. during 1905-6.

The total export of uncultivated rubber was 16,403 lbs., valued at £3,486, being a decrease of 880 lbs. on the amount exported last year.

The following table shows the quantity of rubber exported since 1898:—

Year.	Crop exported to 31st March of each year.	Valuation for Export purposes.	Valued at.
	lb.	Per lb.	£
1898	21,416	1*s.* 0*d.*	1,059
1899	91,264	2*s.* 3*d.*	10,267
1900	118,720	2*s.* 3*d.*	13,356
1901	35,904	2*s.* 3*d.*	9,669
1902	14,393	2*s.* 3*d.*	1,619
1903	11,723	2*s.* 0*d.*	1,172
1904	4,262	2*s.* 0*d.*	426
1905	17,664	2*s.* 6*d.*	2,208
1906	17,283	2*s.* 6*d.*	2,160
1907	16,403	4*s.* 3*d.*	3,486

Cocoa.

21. It seems to be conclusively proved that the climate of Nyasaland is unsuitable for the cultivation of cocoa. The only plant in the Botanic Gardens died recently, and the experimental plants established in the Mlanje district, where they were expected to flourish, if anywhere, are looking very sickly. In spite of the heavy rainfall in that district the dry season is too prolonged for the plant to thrive.

Chillies.

22. The cultivation of chillies still shows a retrograde tendency, only 3,336 lbs. (valued at £106), having been exported during the year, being a decrease of 13,955 lbs. on last year's figures, and 73,087 lbs. on those for the year 1904-5.

Ground-nuts.

23. A decrease of 101,029 lbs. is shown in the quantity of ground-nuts exported during 1906-7 on that of 1905-6. The following table shows the position of this industry for the past three years.

Year.	Quantity exported.	Value for Export purposes.	Valued at.
	lbs.	Per lb.	£
1904–5	348,895	1*d.*	1,454
1905–6	588,692	1*d.*	2,453
1906–7	487,663	1*d.* and 1½*d.*	2,930

24. The following notes relate to the work undertaken by the Forestry and Botanic Department:—

GOVERNMENT BOTANICAL GARDENS.

Much labour has been expended on the Botanic Gardens. New roads and paths have been made; large plots cleared, levelled and planted with grass, which in addition to improving the appearance of the gardens, will keep weeds in check, and show off the various specimen trees, etc., to the best advantage. A commencement has been made with the labelling of specimens with their botanical name, economic uses, and native country. Much yet remains to be done to get the gardens in thorough order, and once more stocked with all economic and other plants suited to the country; the labour expended during the year being more in the nature of laying a sound foundation for future developments.

There being no suitable plots in the Botanic Gardens for carrying on comparative experimental cultivation on a large scale, a piece of land has been selected for that purpose about two miles from the Botanic Gardens. The area at present taken up is twelve acres, and this can easily be increased when necessary; the soil is good, of fairly uniform character; the situation open; and the land capable of being easily irrigated. The general nursery is being established there and experimental plots at present planted are coffee, Ceara rubber, Cassava, sweet potatoes, Sisal hemp, Ramie fibre, and the native Buaze fibre; also a large plot of pineapples. Various fruit trees, as mangos, Avocado pears, and lemons are planted in lines to divide the ground into convenient plots and to serve as wind-breaks for the same.

Fruit Crops.

The fruit crops during the year were on the whole good. The Sweet Sop (Anona squamosa), Carambole, (Averrhoa carambola), Avocado pear (Persea gratissima), bananas, and peaches fruited freely. Pineapples were not plentiful owing to the plants not having been renewed for many years. Strawberries, guavas, pomegranates, and hog plums (Carissa grandiflora) bore freely, but the crop of litchees (Nephelium litchi), and mangos in the gardens was a complete failure, owing to locusts having devoured the young flower spikes. Many of the mango trees in private gardens, however, escaped the ravages of the locusts, and carried heavy crops.

Seeds Received.

During the year seeds were received from the following:—

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	64	packets.
„ „ „ Calcutta ...	24	„
„ „ „ Ceylon ...	17	„
„ „ „ Trinidad ...	7	„
Botanic Gardens, Entebbe	2	„
Conservator of Forests N.W. Rhodesia	1	„

Seeds and Plants Distributed.

Eighty packets of seeds of various economic and ornamental plants were distributed gratuitously to residents; also 5,250 young plants of Sisal hemp (Agave rigida sisalana), 22,000 Mauritius hemp (Boehmeria nivea), and 26,000 seeds of Ceara rubber were distributed to various planters. Seedlings and cuttings of various useful and ornamental plants were propagated in the gardens, and of these 3,560 were distributed to residents.

V.—AFFORESTATION.

Zomba.

25. The afforestation of the Zomba plateau by the Forestry and Botanic Department was commenced during the year, an area of 25 acres being cleared and planted with the Mlanje cedar (Widdringtonia-whyteii). About 75,000 plants were utilised, being planted at the rate of about 3,000 per acre. Another 20,000 seedlings, raised at the same time as those planted had to be retained in nursery beds, owing to labour being so scarce during the months favourable for planting

Exceptionally dry weather was experienced during December and early January, and it was not practicable to begin planting until the middle of the latter month. The copious rains since planting have enabled the plants to get well established with a minimum percentage of failures. There are now about 48,000 young plants in nursery beds on the plateau available for planting, and another 120,000 is being raised, in order that at least 60 acres may be planted during 1907-8.

An area of six acres near Government House was planted with Eucalyptus paniculata, one of the best timber species of the genus. The young plants were put out during the earliest rains, and are now well established.

On the slopes of Zomba Mountain, 3,000 eucalyptus were planted in those spots where the Mlanje cedar had failed to become established. Whilst a few of the latter are doing well on this plantation, it is evident that further planting on the mountain slopes must be confined to eucalyptus, many of those planted being already over 8 ft. high, the situation being far too exposed and arid for Mlanje cedar.

Blantyre.

26. Afforestation at Blantyre which had previously been undertaken by the District Resident was taken over by the Forestry and Botanic Department during the year. Thirty acres were cleared for planting with the better species of eucalyptus during the year, and about 5,000 African mahogany seedlings (Khaya senegalensis) have been planted.

A native superintendent, thoroughly conversant with the raising and planting of trees, etc., has been engaged to carry on the work at Blantyre, and a nursery to raise all plants required in future in the district is being established.

Mlanje.

27. No afforestation has been done at this station during the year, it having been decided that such work can be carried on more advantageously in equally suitable and less unapproach-

able places. Timber cutting was carried on in the dry months —April to September, during which period 77,452 lineal feet of timber were cut.

Forty gallons of tar was distilled from waste timber chiefly for use by the Public Works Department.

General.

28. Extensive plantations of the Mlanje cedar (Widdringtonia-whyteii) are now in course of growth in various parts of the Protectorate so that future generations will have the benefit of utilizing this valuable timber. The seed of the Widdringtonia-whyteii has been largely distributed amongst the British Colonies throughout the world, and if not planted at too low a level appears to thrive exceedingly well.

The chief value of this timber is that it is impervious to the attacks of white ants. Experiments have likewise been made to obtain the essential oils from the wood by distillation. This product commonly known as Mlanje tar (although, strictly speaking, the term is inaccurate), has been found useful in coating wood and window and door frames so as to render any wood impervious to the attacks of white ants and wood borers. Mixed with oil or water it has been found to be an effective dressing for cattle, for the purpose of removing and killing ticks, which are liable to infest stock in this country.

VI.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

29. It is satisfactory to be able to report that the general condition of native affairs within the Protectorate is entirely satisfactory. The native population are happy and contented, and there has been no untoward incident of a serious import throughout the year. This is largely due to the intimate relationship which exists between the District Officers and their people, and also to the journeys undertaken during the year by the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, and the Assistant Deputy Commissioner, who, during their prolonged tours through all parts of the country make a special point of encouraging not only the important native chiefs, but local headmen and natives of all degree and importance, to visit them.

It has always been a feature in the native policy of this Protectorate to ensure to the native the ready accessibility of their local Magistrate, and in fact the District Officer may generally be assumed to stand with regard to his native charges *in loco parentis*. No native, however trivial his complaint, is sent away without receiving a patient and considerate hearing of his claims.

The accessibility to every native of the Commissioner himself is also a marked feature of Native Policy, and there is throughout the year a constant stream of chiefs and headmen who visit Zomba without trepidation for the purpose of paying their respects to the Commissioner.

Many of these natives have never visited the Government headquarters before, and their manifest enjoyment of their visit, and of the sights which must be to them novel and entertaining, no doubt tend to cement the cordial relations which happily exist between the ruler and the ruled in Nyasaland.

It may not be uninteresting to record how extremely well-behaved these native visitors from remote districts are, even in the midst of surroundings and under circumstances which must be extremely trying to them. Some of the more important chiefs who have visited Zomba recently have had the distinction of being invited to tea at Government House, and it is surprising to observe how good their behaviour is, and how well they overcome and master the intricacies inseparable from even a simple meal such as five o'clock tea.

Those natives who have visited Zomba during the past year have had the advantage of also being able to listen to the brass band of the King's African Rifles, an innovation which has materially enlivened the social life of Zomba. The brass band appeals to the native visitor (for the Nyasaland negro has undoubted musical proclivities), and they generally prefer the music to the mysteries of the electric light or telephone.

Amongst the chiefs who have been to pay their respects to the Commissioner has been Kalunda, one of the most influential chieftainesses in the country. It is a somewhat remarkable feature in a country where women are generally looked upon as mere property, that those women who have inherited the chieftainship should possess such wide influence, and should be capable of managing their affairs so effectively. Such is the case also with the other chieftainesses, who are at the head of their respective tribes in Nyasaland. These women are extremely loyal, and their people are always quiet, industrious, and well-behaved.

One interesting feature connected with the native administration for the past year has been the payment by the Angoni of the Mombera District of Hut Tax for the first time; and no less than £2,698 was collected from this source. Previous reports have recorded that the country now known as Mombera District was only taken over by the Administration in 1904. The people, it may be remembered, are of Zulu stock, and their ancestors were those Zulus who left Zululand and travelled northwards when Chaka was King, in the early years of the 19th century.

The large proportion of the inhabitants of this district work either in Southern Rhodesia or in the Transvaal mines, proceeding overland of their own accord, and being absent from

their homes for two, three, or even sometimes four years. They then return to enjoy their acquired wealth, which generally amounts to a very considerable sum. That there is a great deal of money amongst them is proved by the fact that gold coin was generally tendered to the District Resident in payment of their taxes during the past year.

A careful census of this District has been made with the result that the population may be taken to be 108,732. The population of this district was thought to be, before the Government took over the full administration of this country, nearly a quarter of a million, and the divergence between the estimate and the carefully prepared census of huts tends to indicate how difficult it is even for expert observers to estimate correctly the population of a country inhabited by the African native.

30. The natives' of the Shire Highlands appreciation of the local markets which have been recently instituted still continues; but the time it took to inaugurate these conveniences is an example of how very slow the African native is to assimilate new ideas.

There was a great difficulty in starting these markets for the native's benefit, and it took literally years to prevail upon him to bring his produce to one central spot in the various towns, instead of hawking it round to prospective purchasers.

The native markets at Blantyre and Zomba are now quite established, and thousands of natives may be seen, especially in the former place, bartering and doing business amongst themselves. It is likewise a great convenience to the European settlers.

All manner of business is transacted at these places, and one may see natives in possession of sewing machines appealing for custom to those natives who wish sewing of any sort to be done. One native has instituted a tea-stall, where he dispenses cups of tea at a penny each.

An innovation was instituted by the natives on the King's Birthday of last year, when many thousands assembled at Zomba to greet and pay their respects to His Majesty's Representative. The meeting took place outside the Victoria Memorial Hall at Zomba, and the proceedings were opened by two chiefs addressing the assembly, and explaining the object of their coming together, expressing at the same time the contentment of their people under British Rule, and their loyalty to His Majesty the King. The proceedings terminated with the singing by the natives of a version in the vernacular of "God Save the King," accompanied by a general clapping of hands, which amongst the aboriginal people in this part of the Empire, takes the place of cheering. Such a meeting may be considered a good sign, and there is no doubt that the native of Nyasaland has grasped in some measure the meaning and significance of the British Flag and Empire.

31. One feature of native life which has been somewhat prominent during the year under report, is the increase in the number of lunatics who have been brought under notice.

There are not sufficient grounds to assert that there has been any actual increase of insanity amongst the native population, for there are no means of ascertaining the numbers which have existed in previous years, and it is probable that the apparent increase is solely due to a more intimate knowledge of, and a closer association with, the native population.

The native method of dealing with the dangerous insane was to confine them in a forked slave-stick, and they were maintained and looked after by their relations in their respective villages; the probable explanation of the greater prominence which insane natives have received during the year is possibly due to the native communities no longer taking charge of those afflicted by insanity in their midst. The consequence has been that these persons have been more or less at liberty to roam about in freedom, and in one or two cases have been guilty of assaults, or wilful damage to European property. Provision is being made for the proper care of these unfortunate people.

It is not without interest to observe that there is a general belief amongst the natives that these cases of insanity have some connection with the phases of the moon, and it would be interesting to trace how this idea, which is so similar to the popular belief in Europe, arose.

32. The native labour supply, except in those months when the presence of the native is necessary in his own village for the preparation of his grain gardens, has been more than sufficient; and the railway construction work has had no cause during the year under report to complain of any shortage of labour. The numbers in constant employment at railway construction work have ranged from six to eight thousand. This sufficiency of labour has been largely due to the good treatment which the railway company has meted out to its native employees, and to the liking by the native labourer of this kind of work.

The completion of the railway works during the present year will no doubt release a large number of natives for other employment, and it remains to be seen whether they will be content with the ordinary plantation and the transport labour which will then be available for them.

An increasing number of natives seek work outside the Protectorate, both in Southern Rhodesia and the Transvaal, and latterly at the sugar plantation on the Zambesi River where they receive high wages, and are comparatively close to their own country.

With regard to the men who have been sent from Nyasaland to South Africa: out of the natives recruited in the Protec-

torate during 1904-5 for work at the mines in the Witwatersrand district of the Transvaal Colony, 253 returned home during the year ended 31st March, 1907, and were paid off their deferred pay (representing two-thirds of the total each native earned) in Zomba. All the 1904-5 recruits have now returned.

Of the 1,714 natives recruited for the mines during 1905-6, 1,200 have returned and been paid off during the year under review. There have been 101 deaths in the Transvaal during that period, and in addition 24 natives died on the way home. In each of these cases the balance of pay due to the deceased has been distributed to the relatives of the district to which he belonged.

Late in 1906 permission was given for 500 natives to be recruited for surface work at the mines in the Transvaal and for 500 natives for work at the Premier Diamond Mine. The Witwatersrand Native Labour Association decided not to recruit the 500 men for surface work at the mines, but the 500 natives for the Premier Mine were recruited and despatched in December to the Transvaal.

The following information has been received from the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association with reference to the health of these 500 natives. Their Medical Officer, Dr. G. A. Turner, reports:—

> Of the first gang of 189, who arrived on February 11th, I passed 171 as physically fit, and they were allotted to the Premier Diamond Mine on the 15th February. Of the gang of 296, who arrived on the 21st February, I passed 285, who were allotted on the 25th February. The first gang did not, as a whole, appear to equal in general condition the quality of the recruits received from Central Africa during 1906. Of the 29 boys detained, eight have since been passed as fit for work and allotted to the mine; we have, therefore now (8th March, 1907) 21 boys detained, most of whom are suffering from debility, possibly the result of the journey round the coast, the majority of whom will, I believe, be fit to work in a short time.
>
> The amount of actual sickness among them has not been great. Of the first gang, two have been admitted to hospital, one with pneumonia and one with bronchitis. Of the second gang, four cases have gone to hospital, two of whom had bronchitis, one had dysentery and one pneumonia. None of these cases terminated fatally. It must be remembered that the medical examination of these boys is exceptionally severe, and that not only have the boys to be physically sound but they have also to be well filled out and fit for hard work before they are passed.
>
> We have received favourable reports from the Medical Officer in charge of them at the Premier Mine, and we may therefore expect them to be a success from a health point of view.

Before these 500 natives left the Protectorate for the Transvaal they were twice medically examined, once at Fort Johnston and once at Chiromo. The sickness found amongst them on arrival at Johannesburg may be attributed therefore to the journey from this country to the Transvaal.

All the natives are working above ground, and there is every reason to hope that the mortality amongst these natives

will not approach anything like the mortality which has occurred in previous parties who went to work down below in the mines of the Witwatersrand District of the Transvaal.

Besides the natives recruited for the Transvaal under permission from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a large and ever-increasing number of Nyasaland natives go down of their own accord to various parts of South Africa.

During the past year 2,083 passes have been issued to natives allowing them to leave the Protectorate in search of work. 1,592 of these passes have not been issued to individuals but to small parties of varying numbers. Taking the average number in each party to be four, it will be seen that (6,368 + 491 =) 6,859 natives received permission to leave for other parts of South Africa in search of work. In addition to these it may be safely estimated that an equal number leave this country without passes.

The majority of these people go to work in Southern Rhodesia, in the mines at Hartley, Salisbury, Bulawayo, whilst a considerable number go to farm work, domestic service, or as artisans.

Some of them, however, find their way to the Transvaal, and these natives must suffer considerable hardships on the journey down, and there is no doubt but that a number of them die *en route*, for they are not looked after, as are the natives recruited by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association. It is apparent, therefore, that while the question of whether recruiting for the Transvaal shall be allowed or not is being seriously discussed and considered, the native in the meantime takes the matter into his own hands and departs.

During the past few months the Superintendent of Native Affairs has had many applications from natives who have already been to work in the mines, to be sent down again. These number some hundreds of applicants, all of whom have been informed that a decision will be come to after the end of June, 1907. It is probable that in July these natives will renew their applications to be sent, and if refused will find their own way to the South.

No doubt the majority of Nyasaland emigrants find work in Southern Rhodesia, where for years past natives from the Mombera and West Nyasa districts have been in the habit of going. A number of them appear to settle down permanently, especially the younger men from West Nyasa, of the Atonga tribe.

The attraction in Southern Rhodesia is no doubt the higher wages obtainable, farm labour being paid as much as 22*s*. 6*d*. a month, as against our 3*s*. or 4*s*.; domestic servants receive from 15*s*. to 60*s*. a month, whilst mining work is paid at from 20*s*. to 40*s*. a month.

Many Nyasaland natives remit home sums of money at regular intervals.

There are a considerable number of natives in the Protectorate to-day who are in possession of comparatively large sums of money (as much as £20 or £30 is common), which in most cases represent their earnings and savings in territories outside the boundaries of the Protectorate. The deferred pay received by natives on return from the Transvaal mines averages about £15 each man.

It is to be somewhat regretted that it is not possible to prevent, or at least supervise, the exodus of natives from the Protectorate who leave in search of work in other countries, not that it is desirable to prevent surplus labour seeking labour elsewhere than in this country, but it would be so far more beneficial to the natives themselves, and to the Protectorate generally if the exodus referred to could be regularised and the labourers sent down to their destinations under proper supervision. At present several thousands leave the Protectorate of their own accord every year; there is no means of ascertaining where they go to, or if they ever return; nor is it possible to learn what treatment or pay they receive by their unknown employers.

The regularised system by which recruitment has been in the past sanctioned for work in the Transvaal has certainly benefitted the native labourers, and the trading community in this country; for in the first place, only thoroughly healthy natives are permitted to proceed, a strict medical inspection taking place on their recruitment, the labourers' families and wives are provided for during their absence, proper provision for food and accommodation is ensured during their journey to the Transvaal, their pay is assured and no reductions or fines are permitted, so that each labourer receives the full amount due for his services, and in case of accident or death a liberal compensation is paid to their bereaved families.

The return journey is similarly supervised, and on arrival in this country the labourer receives the bulk of his pay (two-thirds), which has been transmitted by the employer to the Treasury during his service for payment to the man on his return home.

As this final payment amounts to a considerable sum the trading companies in the Protectorate obviously reap the benefit of this regularised system of recruiting of labour.

33. There is nothing of novelty to report with regard to religion and education, although they have had, and will in the future continue to have, such an important bearing in moulding the character of the natives of Nyasaland.

The majority of the people are heathen, whose chief beliefs are centred in the worship and veneration of spirits of their departed chiefs, and this primitive worship is coupled with

a credence in an all-powerful Spirit, and a confirmed belief in witchcraft.

A bastard form of Mahommedanism is likewise pervading the masses. This growth has been very remarkable within the last few years; and in most villages in the Shire Highlands will be found a small hut, which is used as a mosque, and the monotonous tones of the worshippers reading from the Koran is not an infrequent feature of village life in the southern portion of the Protectorate. At present the native has a most cloudy and indefinite idea of the religion which he thus attempts to follow, but there is no doubt that Mahommedanism has found a permanent home in this country, and will in the future compete with Christianity for supremacy amongst the aboriginal population.

If the Mahommedan religion has gained an entry into this country, it is also patent that the Christian religion has a very firm hold amongst a large portion of the people. The list of Missions in this country has been so often recorded that it is scarcely necessary to reiterate it; but there is no doubt that these Missions are extending their spheres of influence, and are shaping the characters of the natives in such a way as to benefit the natives themselves and the State.

It may be mentioned that the Likoma cathedral which has been in course of erection for some years on Likoma Island has been nearly completed by the Universities Mission to Central Africa; and throughout the Protectorate the number of schools under the supervision of the various societies has been generally increased.

During the year under report there has been no Educational Grant from Government, but it is probable that during the present year some financial assistance may be extended to the Missions of the Protectorate to further education amongst the indigenous tribes.

The number of the native schools within the Protectorate managed by the various Missions is returned as 708, and the total number of pupils under instruction is given at 58,018.

The craving for education amongst the natives is very remarkable, and it is no uncommon sight in the larger European settlements where mission schools exist to see adult native labourers of all kinds running with their slates and books under their arms to school after completing their day's work; and many natives under instruction will spend hours of their spare time in repeating their spelling lessons at the top of their voices.

This increase of education has led to a marked augmentation in the number of letters which natives write to each other, and the postal revenue has benefitted accordingly. As in most cases the addresses on the envelopes are written purely phone-

tically, it requires in many instances the combined experience of the postal authorities to decypher to which place, and for whom, the letters are intended.

Perhaps it may not be out of place to give an example of this phonetic spelling which is common amongst the natives of this Protectorate. Two recent letters intended for the Acting Commissioner have been addressed "*Kamusinara Piyasi*," which is of course not the vernacular, but the native way of phonetically spelling "*Commissioner Pearce.*"

34. The judicial proceedings which have been necessary during the year have again gone to prove how law-abiding and well-behaved the native of Nyasaland is.

The main feature of the year with regard to judicial matters has been the entire prohibition of whipping, which in the past has been one of the most frequent punishments inflicted for petty offences. It is perhaps too early to report definitely what effect the abolition of this punishment will have on the criminal members of the population. Such an abolition is of course entirely to be wished for, but in dealing with a primitive people whose mental capacity and unit of thought is little better than a child's, it may be found necessary to resort in the future to some mild form of corporal punishment as being the best deterrent from wrong doing.

It is an unfortunate fact that to the African negro confinement in prison involves no real punishment or sense of shame, nor does it entail any kind of social ostracism; and except that the actual imprisonment entails a temporary absence from his village, it is to be feared that such a form of punishment neither acts as a deterrent, nor as a reforming agent. In fact while it cannot be supposed that a native actually likes being imprisoned, there is little doubt that the good accommodation, the ample food and warm blankets, tend to make a prisoner more than contented with his lot.

The abolition of whipping similarly has resulted in considerable extra expenditure, for whereas a prisoner for petty offences might receive a slight corporal punishment and be immediately released, his detention in prison naturally entails extra accommodation and an increased number of warders, and a larger expenditure on food and prison upkeep.

VII.—LIVE STOCK.

35. No epidemic affecting cattle and live-stock in the Protectorate occurred during the year under report, and their numbers have considerably increased.

The following table gives the quantity of European and native stock in the country:—

—	Horses.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Buffaloes.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.
European ...	19	190	22	8	9,170	2,415	969	466
Native	—	—	—	—	39,707	12,282	77,542	1,711
Total ...	19	190	22	8	48,877	14,697	78,511	2,177

With regard to live-stock generally, the following notes, prepared by certain planters and others interested in the industry, may not be without value, as indicating the results which have accrued, from the introduction of European and other varieties for breeding purposes:—

Mr. Hermann Werth, of Blantyre, states:—

Cattle.—In December, 1903, I imported into the country two pedigree bulls from Lord Rosebery's herds—a shorthorn bull and a polled Angus bull, and also two Dutch cows and an Italian cow; I also imported at the same time a German mountain bull and cow.

Almost immediately after their arrival the German bull and one of the Dutch cows died. The German cow died some months afterwards as a result of an abortion.

The results obtained of the rest of the stock have been most satisfactory. Both the polled Angus bull, and the shorthorn bull when put to the imported cows have thrown excellent and healthy calves, and both bulls when run with native cows have given excellent stock. The death among calves has been practically nil, and the calves grow very much faster than native calves. I am so satisfied that on my trip home at the end of the year I mean to import two more bulls of the same breeds.

Sheep.—With the cattle I imported 12 sheep—Merino South Down and Border Leicester. The immediate results were unfortunate.

Chiefly owing to the heat (the animals having been imported at the wrong time of the year), and the bad transport on the river all the sheep died soon after arrival except one South Down ewe. She, however, had a pure bred ram lamb shortly afterwards. This ram has crossed freely with native sheep, and the half-breeds are all fertile.

The half-breeds are nearly as heavy as an average European sheep, and much larger than a native sheep. The coat shows a distinctly woolly tendency.

The three-quarter breeds are smaller than the half-breeds owing no doubt to inbreeding which has been unavoidable with me, but the coat is very much more woolly. I intend to bring out more rams.

Mr. Livingstone, of the Bruce Trust, Blantyre, says:—

So far the majority of my herds are native cattle, but a number of animals have been imported from time to time and have been crossed with the native cows with a view to grading up the breed as regards both milk-giving and beef-producing qualities. The results attained have been satisfactory, and a large number of the progeny of these crosses are to be found on a few estates to-day.

Bullocks with imported blood in them are much sought after for transport purposes, being larger and stronger than the native oxen, and they fetch remunerative prices.

Breeders are greatly handicapped for a market, Southern Rhodesia being too far to drive cattle over land to arrive in condition for a ready sale, besides the risk on the road of tsetse. The local market is very limited, meantime owners cannot realise their stock, but are waiting in the hopes of a market opening up at no distant date.

The amount of mortality has been normal, but in a tropical country there is always great risk of contagious disease arriving, and breeders would find themselves unfavourably situated in such a case owing to the absence of a veterinary surgeon. It is greatly hoped that the Government will appoint such an officer on the staff, stock raisers believing that the fees charged for services rendered would very largely prevent a veterinary department being a burden to the Government.

VIII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

36. The European population is returned at 583, as against 608 and 597 in the two last preceding years.

37. The Asiatic population also shows a falling off, the increase in previous years not being maintained, being returned at 518, or a decrease of 33 when compared with last year's return, viz.: 551. This decrease is most noticeable in the Zomba District, the number being 177 as against 225, the previous year's record. On the other hand both the Blantyre and the Ruo Districts show an increase in this class of the population.

38. The native population is estimated at 927,355, being 49,286 less than for the year 1905-6. This apparent decrease is probably due to a more accurate census being obtained, especially in the case of the Mombera District.

Births.

39. There were 19 European births registered during the year, giving a birth-rate of 32·59 per 1,000. The rate for the last three preceding years was as follows:—

Year.	Rate per 1,000.
1903–4	27·6
1904–5	31·08
1905–6	29·6

Of the 19 births registered, nine were returned in the Blantyre and four in the Zomba District, leaving the remaining six to be distributed between the Central Angoniland, the North and West Nyasa Districts.

Deaths.

40. The deaths registered during the year totalled 35, or at the rate of 31·79 per 1,000. These 35 deaths were made up as follows:—

European	males	23
,,	females	1
,,	infants	4
Asiatics	... ...	7
		35

The European death-rate amounted to 48·03 per 1,000, whilst the rate per 1,000 among the Asiatics is returned at 13·51.

The following comparative table gives the European death-rates per 1,000 for the three last preceding years:—

Year.	Rate per 1,000.
1903–4	37·11
1904–5	23·06
1905–6	34·54

It will be observed that whilst the European population throughout the Protectorate has decreased from 608 to 583, the death-rate per 1,000 has advanced from 34·54 to 48·03.

It is worthy of note that 14 of the European male deaths occurred among those working on the Shire Highlands Railway, and that five out of the remaining nine occurred among those living in the Luchenza Valley in the vicinity of the railway, leaving four only to be accounted for elsewhere in the Protectorate: two of which were due to blackwater fever, one to meningitis, and the other to alcoholic coma.

Blackwater fever was returned as the cause of death in five cases as against seven, the previous year's record, whilst four deaths were returned as due to malaria and hyperpyrexia: all these latter took place in the last quarter of the year under report, in fact three out of the four within a few days of each other, and all at Chiromo in the Ruo District. Of the four deaths returned as due to pneumonia, three occurred among Asiatics.

Marriages.

41. Ten marriages were celebrated during the year as compared with seventeen, the previous year's record: nine of these took place in the Shire Marriage District, the remaining

one being returned from the South Nyasa Marriage District. There were three marriages in which the contracting parties appeared to have been natives, as against seven in 1905-6.

IX.—LEGISLATION.

42. The following Ordinances have been enacted during the year (1st April, 1906, to 31st March, 1907):—

1. "The Subordinate Courts (Supplementary) Ordinance," No. 5 of 1906.
2. "The British Central Africa Appropriation Ordinance, 1905," No. 6 of 1906.
3. "The British Central Africa Labour Ordinance, 1906," No. 7 of 1906.
4. "The Consolidating Customs Ordinance, 1906," No. 8 of 1906.
5. "The Medical Practitioners Registration Ordinance, 1906," No. 9 of 1906.
6. "The British Central Africa Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1906," No. 10 of 1906.
7. "The British Central Africa Appropriation Ordinance, 1907," No. 1 of 1907.

X.—POSTAL.

43. It will be seen that the year under review has been an active one, an unmistakable endeavour having been made to increase the usefulness of the Department and to create a more popular service by reducing postage rates. The following came into force:—

(1) Reduction of postage on parcels to Cape Colony from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* per lb.

(2) Reduction of postage on parcels, posted locally for delivery in the Protectorate, from 8*d.* per lb. to 4*d.* per lb. (on each of the first 2 lbs.) and 3*d.* per lb. (on each subsequent lb. not exceeding 11 lbs.).

(3) Reduction in postage on correspondence to Southern Rhodesia, North Eastern Rhodesia, and Province of Mozambique.

(4) Issue of orders for £1 and under, on India.

(5) Additional and faster parcel post service from London, *viâ* Aden.

(6) Reduction of postage on letters to Egypt (including the Soudan) from 6*d.* to 1*d.* per ½ oz.

(7) Reduction of postage for letters, on which 6*d.* per ½ oz. was previously charged by this Protectorate, to 3*d.* per ½ oz.

(8) Direct money order exchange with North Eastern Rhodesia.

(9) Increase in the rates of commission on money orders issued on Australia and India.

(10) A weekly mail service to and from Tete.

Postal Business.

Articles Posted.

44. The estimated number of articles posted is 374,536, shewing increase of 53,632. Last year's figures, 320,904.

Letters returned to countries as "Undeliverable" were 904. Last year's figures, 686.

Letters posted locally and returned to residents in the Protectorate unclaimed amounted to 473. Last year's figures, 642.

The number of insufficiently prepaid letters posted, which were returned to the senders was 24. Last year's figures, 152.

Transport.

45. The continued dry weather throughout the year has thrown the river conveyance of the mails from Chinde almost entirely on to the local relays provided by the Postal Department from Villa Bocage to Port Herald.

From 1st April, 1907, all mails (except parcels) for Ngara, Kota Kota, Mzimba, and Chinteche will be sent overland *viâ* Zomba once a week.

River Service.

The British Central Africa Company's steamers have, at times, experienced difficulty in getting even up to Villa Bocage. The boats are, it seems, heavily laden with railway material.

Ocean Communication.

Number of oversea mails received was 407. Last year's figures, 348.

Mails despatched from the Protectorate were 318, shewing an increase of 75 additional mails dealt with during the present year. Last year's figures, 302.

Money Orders.

Foreign Service Transactions with Places Abroad.

46. Money orders sent from this country to places abroad, also payments made in the Protectorate, are as follows:—

Distribution of Business.	Issued.	Commission.	Paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Zomba	2,433 9 2	39 19 11	339 19 1
Blantyre	4,098 2 2	67 13 11	930 2 3
Chiromo	5,772 14 11	90 12 11	202 16 0
Fort Johnston	437 7 1	7 9 0	72 3 8

Postal Orders.

Inland.

47. The stock of old local issue postal orders was condemned and destroyed. There was practically no demand for them, for the simple reason that they were too expensive.

Imperial Exchanges.

British East Africa and Cape Colony decided to adopt the British scheme. Postal business continues to grow in the Protectorate.

One of the features deserving notice is the free use which the native makes of the postal order service.

Parcels.

Inland Service.

48. The reduction of the rate for local parcels has been appreciated by the public in a marked manner, and it is anticipated that the service will expand even more than at present, as time goes on, and the Post Office takes its proper place as a carrying agent.

Taking returns from the principal offices only:—

—	March, 1906, at 8*d.* per lb.	At present date the number each Month is—
Zomba	4	32
Blantyre	21	52
Chiromo	8	8

Foreign Service.

49. The number of parcels which entered the Protectorate was 3,023, against 2,618 last year.

Parcels despatched to outside countries were 553, as against 516 last year.

The facility of the faster route for parcels from London (*viâ* Aden) is evidently too new to be fully appreciated by the public yet, but the number of parcels sent by that route is being added to gradually. Enquiries have been instituted regarding the transmission of parcels in the opposite direction by the same route.

The gross value of goods which came into the Protectorate by Parcel Post was £3,647 3*s.* 9*d.* Last year's figures were £3,017 4*s.* 0*d.* Revenue transferred to the Customs Department was £302 0*s.* 6*d.*, last year £286 19*s.* 0*d.* Exports amounted to £500 7*s.* 10*d.*, last year £465 4*s.* 5*d.*

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.

50. This department has been exceptionally busy during the year under report. This has specially been the case with the sub-department whose special duty is to maintain the existing roads, and general means of internal communication.

In a country such as Nyasaland, where tropical downpours during the rainy season are not infrequent, it is an exceptionally difficult matter to maintain the public highways so as to be passable for all kinds of traffic during the whole twelve months. It is satisfactory to be able to report that this however has been accomplished, and there has been no serious inconvenience caused to wheeled or other traffic by wash-outs or break-downs on the main roads. The roads of the Protectorate are not macadamised, and during the rainy season they naturally suffer from the wheeled traffic, which, at that season of the year, is especially heavy.

Year by year the Public Works Department are undertaking general improvements on the main roads, as may be exampled by the fact that last year culverts and iron drain pipes were inserted to carry off the heavy rainfall, and to prevent wash-outs. Every year, moreover, the permanent bridges carrying the roadways across streams are being increased in number and in strength.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the Government Transport Department are obtaining a motor waggon for carrying Government stores to and from Zomba. The experiment will be watched with interest, for although this is not

the first motor vehicle which has been imported into the country, the type which is now being procured is better suited for the gradients which will be met with and the style of road which will have to be traversed. The saving in cost of transport will be very great, and should the experiment prove a success, it may be anticipated that the increase in motor vehicular traffic will be much augmented.

The substitution of motor traffic in place of the usual methods of transport will obviously have the effect of releasing a large number of native labourers for other industries.

It may also be mentioned here, that there are several motor bicycles in use in this Protectorate, so much so that an Association styled the "Motor Union of Nyasaland," for the encouragement of motoring, and for the general advancement of the movement in this country, has recently been inaugurated. The society assists members to import petrol, machines, and other essential accessories.

Roads Sub-Department.

Zomba-Blantyre Road.

51. In addition to the general repairs on this road, which included metalling soft portions and other bad parts as far as possible, a deviation 400 yards in length was constructed at the Namadzi stream, by which the alignment of the road is greatly improved.

Namadzi Bridge.

At the Namadzi stream crossing of the Zomba-Blantyre road, a compound truss bridge of 50 feet clear span was erected. This bridge is constructed of Mwenya timber with steel tie bars and pin connections to trusses. The roadway has a width of 12 feet, and a clear headway for traffic of 10′ 3″, and is at a height of 15′ above the bed of the stream. The abutments are of masonry in Portland cement mortar.

Blantyre-Chola Road.

This road was improved generally, including widening in many places and straightening and building culverts where necessary in order to make the road suitable for waggon traffic between Blantyre and railhead.

Zomba-Liwonde Road.

This road was reconstructed from within five miles of Liwonde to a point about three miles from the Domasi River

crossing, a length of 13 miles. The work included many deviations in order to obtain a better alignment or to improve gradients. At Mkula Hill a deviation 1½ miles in length was made having a gradient of 1 in 14 to replace the old road with gradients of 1 in 6 to 1 in 12.

A timber trestle bridge was erected to carry the Zomba-Liwonde Road over the Domasi River. This bridge has two trestles 15 feet high and is built with Mpini and Mwenya timber, the abutments being of dry stone rubble.

Liwonde-Mvera Road.

This road was straightened, and re-made from Liwonde to Chapola's village, a distance of 25 miles. The work included a deviation from the Nkasi stream to Chapola's village, the new road being laid off in a practically straight line between these two points instead of going through Mvera as was the case with the old road. This deviation is 9¾ miles in length, and is some three miles shorter than the corresponding stretch of old road.

Liwonde-Ncheu Road.

This road was re-made for a distance of some 10 miles, commencing at a point some six miles from Liwonde, also a new deviation of two miles to connect up to that portion of the new Ncheu road made during the previous year. The work included five fairly large bridges.

Dowa-Mzimba Road.

The Ngara-Loudon section of this road was completed during the year under report, the portions from Dowa to Ngara and from Loudon to Mzimba having been completed during the previous year. The length of road constructed was as follows:—

Roads.	Miles.
Ngara to Kusungu (constructed by District Resident)	15
Kusungu to Dwangwa	17
Dwangwa to Loudon	55
	87

Bridges were constructed at 3½ and 4 miles from the Dwangwa River, and one at the Mzimba River. This latter is 150 feet long, with three brick piers, and brick abutments carrying a roadway 10 feet wide at a height of 23 feet abo the bed of the stream.

Buildings Sub-Department.

52. The Buildings Department has likewise carried out a year's heavy work, and the style of house now erected for officials shows a general improvement in design and workmanship to those erected in previous years.

It may be mentioned that the type of house usual in Nyasaland is of burnt brick, with a corrugated iron roof and broad verandahs. The roof is painted tile red, so that the general aspect of the Nyasaland European settlements is pleasing to the eye, and the fact that the houses are all of burnt brick makes them likewise more comfortable to reside in than the generality of houses in other parts of Africa, which are often composed of corrugated iron.

In this part of Africa it has been found that brick houses are much cheaper to build than those composed of other material.

The chief building now being undertaken by the Public Works Department is the new Government Offices at Zomba. Owing to the building season being necessarily curtailed by the rains, which last from November to the following April, the course of erection of such a large building has proved somewhat slow, but steady progress is maintained, and it is hoped that a portion of the new offices may be at least occupied by the commencement of next year. The building will be by far the largest building in this part of Africa, and it will house the whole of the Government Offices, and it is hoped will include a Council Chamber as well. The building is of burnt brick, and consists of one main block with two wings *en echelon* on either side. It is double storied, and when complete will be surmounted by a tower and clock. It is proposed also to light the whole of the building by electric light.

The principal other buildings which have been under construction during the course of the year comprise a partial re-erection of new military headquarters at Zomba, and the building of a large landing shed at Chiromo. The new public hospital at Blantyre has already been commenced.

As regards the wood-work of the houses, Nyasaland has the great advantage in possessing a timber which, while easily worked, and obtainable in large quantities, is entirely impervious to that pest of tropical existence—the white ant. The wood referred to is commonly known as the Mlanje cedar. The tree, as a matter of fact, is a cypress, and its scientific name is "Widdringtonia Whyteii." Its chief habitat is the slopes of Mlanje mountain, which is situated in the south eastern corner of the Protectorate, and rises to a height of over 10,000 feet above sea level. The existing forests are evidently of great age, and as far as possible fallen timber is used for the purpose of sawing and subsequent use.

Survey and Lands Sub-Department.

53. Survey fees amounting to £234 4*s*. 3*d*. were collected during the year.

Crown lands, of a total area of 1,121 acres, have been sold, and monies derived from land sales amount to £206 3*s*. 10*d*.

The total rent collected for Crown lands for 1906-7 was £1,249 9*s*. 10*d*., as compared with £1,168 16*s*. 3*d*. for 1905-6, showing an increase of £80 13*s*. 7*d*.

The rents for plots in the inner and outer concessions at Chinde have totalled to £1,256 12*s*. 1*d*., as compared with £1,459 13*s*. for 1905-6.

Electric Light.

54. The electric light, which is installed in all Government houses in Zomba, continues to be a success and a great convenience. The source of power is the Mlungusi River which rises on the Zomba plateau, at a height of about 6,000 feet above sea level, and flows through the township, ensuring an absolutely pure water supply, and at the same time furnishing power for industrial purposes, such as the driving of machinery for the working of timber, and also supplying power for the electric light.

The current is supplied by two dynamos (direct current) with one dynamo permanently in reserve.

These dynamos supply six main lines distributing the current to 41 houses and 591 lamps (8 c.p. or equivalent) showing an increase of 45 lamps over last year. This includes the reading room, stage, and power-house equipment of 40 lamps.

The main line was carried up to the church and to the hospital, but the internal fittings were not installed.

The above installation equals 17,974 Watts; 81·70 amperes calculated at a voltage of 220.

The dynamos are started at sun-down and run until midnight. The Pelton-wheel, however, frequently runs day and night; in the daytime supplying the power for the workshops, and at night supplying the power for the light.

Mineral Survey.

55. As mentioned in the report for the year 1905-6 the necessary expenditure was provided for carrying out a mineral survey of the Protectorate.

56. Mr. Andrew, Chief Mineral Surveyor, and his Assistant, Mr. Bailey, have been carrying out their investigations since June last. They started operations by the inspection of the southern portion of the Protectorate, including the West Shire coal fields, and at the close of the year proceeded to Central Angoniland to investigate the outcrops of galena which were

known to exist in that locality. The specimens which they have transmitted in large numbers to Professor Dunstan of the Imperial Institute are now in course of being examined, consequently the results of their investigation are not yet available.

XII.—RAILWAY.

57. The railway between Chiromo and Blantyre is still under construction. The line has been staked out from 68 miles to 79 miles, the progress for the year being 11 miles. The earthworks, which at the end of the previous year were completed to about 47 miles and were in progress to about 53 miles, have been completed to 74 miles, and are in progress to about 78½ miles; the progress for the year is about 27 miles of completed earthworks. Rails laid to 40 miles, making progress for the year 20 miles. Ballasting made practically no progress during the year.

The average number of men employed has been about 6,000.

The earthworks will be completed to Blantyre in the course of a few months, and there should be no difficulty in the rails being laid to Blantyre by the end of the year (31st December, 1907).

58. The section of the railway between Chiromo and Port Herald has been in constant use during the year, and has much expedited and facilitated trade generally, and has proved a great convenience for passengers leaving and arriving in the country.

XIII.—MILITARY.

59. During the past year reductions have been made in the military establishment of the Protectorate.

Of course, the reduction in strength necessitates a reduction in the different garrisons.

The following table shows the difference:—

—	Before Reduction.	Since Reduction.
Zomba	Indian Contingent (160) Two Companies. Depot, First Battalion. Depot, Second Battalion.	Indian Contingent (100). Two Companies.
Fort Manning ...	Two Companies... ...	One Company.
Fort Mlangeni ...	One Company	Half Company.
Fort Mangoche ...	One Company	Half Company.

60. In order to compensate for reduction of troops with colours, a Reserve is being formed of old soldiers of good

character only. The present idea is to form two Reserve companies of Yaos, but it is too early yet to report on it.

61. During the year a brass band of 30 performers has been trained by a Goanese bandmaster and has proved a great success; the men have learned wonderfully quickly, and have now a répertoire of some 30 pieces; all Africans are to some extent musical, with a very accurate idea of time. The men have learned to play from music, not by ear only. The instruments comprise all those usual in a brass band, but there are not at present any reed instruments.

62. The Inspector-General, King's African Rifles (Brigadier General Sir W. H. Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B.), concluded his inspection of the troops on 20th April, 1906, having visited Mlangeni and Mangoche detachments in addition to Zomba; at the end of the inspection he addressed the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men on parade, saying that he was very well satisfied as to the efficiency of the battalion.

63. It is satisfactory to be able to report that during the past year the membership of the Volunteer Reserve has increased by 25.

64. In September, 1906, the Inter-Protectorate Volunteer competition for the "Manning Cup" was held, the conditions being a team of eight men to be selected by each corps, to fire seven scoring shots at 200, 500, 600, 700, and 800 yards (prone position). Teams from British East Africa, Uganda, and British Central Africa competed, each firing on their own ranges simultaneously. It is satisfactory to report that the British Central Africa Protectorate team won by 15 points from East Africa, and 16 from Uganda, the scores being 1,087, 1,072, and 1,071, respectively.

The victory was the more overwhelming by the fact that the conditions of the competition were only known in this country little over a week before the date fixed for the competitions, and, consequently, time was not available for a fully representative team to be got together. As a matter of fact, no less than six of the team of eight were drawn from the ranks of the Zomba Corps alone.

65. In accordance with the suggestions brought forward in last year's report, an Organising Secretary was appointed, together with three Secretaries for the Chiromo, Blantyre, and Fort Johnston Corps, respectively, the Organising Secretary to act as Secretary of the Zomba Corps. Formal notices of appointment were published in the "Gazette." Remuneration for performing these additional duties was approved by the Commissioner as follows:—

To the Organising Secretary, £25 per annum.
To each Corps Secretary, £10 per annum.

This re-organisation has proved beneficial to the general working of the corps, which are now conducted efficiently.

XIV.—GAME.

66. Thanks to the law forbidding the indiscriminate slaughter of game, there is no doubt that the fauna of the Protectorate tends to show some increase.

Connected with the subject of game protection, it may be mentioned that the extent of the Elephant Marsh Game Reserve was reduced so that the boundaries of the actual reserve are not at present contiguous to the town of Chiromo.

The reserve known as the Shirwa Reserve was also entirely relinquished; as a matter of fact this protected area had not been strictly maintained as a reserve for some years, as the amount of game within it did not justify the expenses which strict rangership would have entailed.

Elephants have no doubt increased in numbers, although it is noticeable that amongst the herds there are very few large tuskers, the majority of the animals being females accompanied by their young. This fact tends to confirm the impression that the increase is largely due to the immigration into this Protectorate of herds from other territories where the animals are hunted with greater vigour.

An unfortunate fatality occurred in November whereby Lieutenant Shaw, of the Oxford Light Infantry, attached for service with the King's African Rifles, lost his life whilst in pursuit of these animals.

It would appear that this officer was charged unexpectedly by a young bull elephant at which he had not fired, and the presence of which, in the long grass, he did not suspect. The one redeeming feature of the affair, if, indeed, there can be said to be any in such an untoward incident, was the staunchness with which the native followers kept to their master; for there can be little doubt that, had they not immediately driven the infuriated animal away by firing at it, Lieutenant Shaw would have been killed on the spot, whereas he survived for some days, but died in spite of the most careful attention in Fort Jameson Government Hospital a few days afterwards.

This, fortunately, is the only accident with regard to game which has taken place amongst Europeans during the year under report.

Statistics regarding the deaths of natives by wild animals are difficult to obtain, but there is no doubt that a considerable number are killed, especially by the larger carnivora, although it can be asserted with some confidence that the numbers killed are exceptionally small compared to deaths from similar causes in other tropical countries.

This is no doubt greatly due to the fact that there is a large amount of game still in the country, upon which lions and leopards prey in preference to mankind.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact to note how rarely lions are seen; and it will be noted from the return* of animals killed in the Protectorate how very few have been killed during the year. This is chiefly owing to the animals themselves having their lairs in remote localities, and to the nature of the growth with which much of the country is covered, which precludes the hunting of these beasts with any facility.

Probably the worst district for lions within the Protectorate is that which lies between the two Government Stations of Ngara and Dowa, a region far removed from any European settlement. It may also be parenthetically mentioned here that this district is a long way from any game reserve.

Lions in the locality above referred to appear to have adopted an attitude of great hostility towards mankind, and, unlike the lions in other parts of the Protectorate, seem to make deliberate attacks on native villages.

In this district all the villages are surrounded (and it is only in this district that such is the case) by a very high stockade about 15 feet in height, the top of the stockade being thickly woven with sharp brambles and thorns.

In spite of these precautions, instances have not been uncommon during the past year of lions leaping over this lofty enclosure (not of course by a direct bound, but in the same way that a cat will climb a wall), and leaping down into the village; the animal then deliberately proceeds to break into a hut, either by charging the wall, or else by tearing the thatch of the roof away; and a case is on record during the past year of a lion thus entering the village, leaping back again over the 15 feet stockade with a man in his mouth. In one case a lion broke down the wall of a hut, and only finding goats occupying the same, left these animals unharmed, and deliberately forced an entry into a neighbouring hut in which natives were sleeping.

Guns and rifles for the purpose of protection are always loaned to any native who applies for them, but, as a rule, the native finds greater security behind his formidable stockade at night, than in endeavouring to hunt or kill dangerous game.

Leopards do comparatively little harm—their chief depredations being confined to the killing of a few goats and sheep; no instance has occurred of a leopard killing or attacking either a European or native, and, indeed, there appears to be some reason to suppose that the leopard inhabiting this part of Africa is of a smaller and less dangerous kind than the panther or leopard of Asia. This appears to be especially the case in leopards inhabiting the larger hill ranges of the Protectorate, and although they are cunning, and of a boldness which is almost equivalent to stupidity, the animal itself is of comparatively small size and of light weight. One killed recently

* Annex No. IV.

in Zomba, after dragging away a calf, only weighed 53 lbs. immediately after death.

As will be seen from the return of game killed, the number of leopards killed by Europeans during the year is 21. This number does not, of course, include those trapped and killed by natives.

It may not be without interest to record that a case of a lion killing and partially eating a leopard occurred in the Central Angoniland District during the year.

As regards the smaller variety of game, this appears to be generally on the increase, as might be expected as a result of the Game Regulations. Buffalo, which at one time appeared to be almost extinct with the exception of one or two known herds, have no doubt likewise increased in numbers, but these animals are almost solely confined to the existing game reserves.

67. Details were given in a report on the Protectorate for the year 1905-6 of the attempts which have been made to acclimatise trout in the mountain streams of Nyasaland. The first attempt failed, but the second experiment which took place in June, 1906, has every prospect of turning out a success.

It will be remembered that 5,000 rainbow trout ova, supplied by the North of England Fish Hatchery, were imported last year, and the ova were successfully transported from the sea coast to the Shire Highlands. About 500 eggs, which were in good condition, were placed in the tanks which had been prepared for them, and it is satisfactory to be able to report that the fish have thrived in an extraordinary manner. Although it was not anticipated that the whole of the 500 ova would reach maturity, it is calculated that there are about 100 fish now in the tanks, and although they have scarcely been a year there, there are now many which are over 8 inches in length, and they, all of them, appear to be in a strong and healthy condition.

ANNEX I.

TABLE I.

The following table shows the values of imports and exports during the five years 1902-3 to 1906-7:—

Year.	Values.	
	Imports for Home Consumption	Exports of Protectorate Products.
	£	£
1902–3	153,991	34,766
1903–4	207,686	27,409
1904–5	220,697	48,449
1905–6	222,581	56,778
1906–7	242,935	50,247

NOTE.—The above figures include Exports of Specie, 1906–7, £1,109.

TABLE II.

The following table shows the values of articles imported for home consumption during the year ended 31st March, 1907, as compared with the previous year:—

—	1905–6.	1906–7.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Arms and Ammunition ...	1,454	1,976	522	—
Alcohol (Spirituous Liquors)	2,203	2,518	315	—
Provisions (including Beer and Wines).	26,248	19,343	—	6,905
Hardware	25,860	13,802	—	12,058
Soft Goods	96,337	128,587	32,250	—
Free Goods	61,666	56,199	—	5,467
Sundries	3,813	11,410	7,597	—
Specie	5,000	9,100	4,100	—
Totals	222,581	242,935	44,784	24,430

Net Increase, £20,354.

NOTE.—The above figures include :—

—	1905–6.	1906–7.
	£	£
Imports by the British Central Africa Administration.	7,527	6,002
Imports by the Shire Highlands Railway Company.	32,569	35,575
Totals	40,096	41,577

TABLE III.

EXPORTS during the year ended the 31st of March, 1907, as COMPARED with the PREVIOUS YEAR.

—	1905–6.			1906–7.			Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight in lbs.	Price per lb.	Value.	Weight in lbs.	Price per lb.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
		s. d.	£		s. d.	£		£		£
Coffee	773,919	0 5	16,123	454,111	0 5	9,461	—	—	319,808	6,662
Ivory	4,300	6 0	1,290	4,781	7 6	1,793	481	503	—	—
Hippopotamus teeth...	296	2 0	29	297	2 0	29	1	—	—	—
Rubber	17,283½	2 6	2,160	16,403	4 3	3,486	—	1,326	880½	—
Oil seeds	3,458	0 4	58	14,109	0 4	235	10,651	177	—	—
Beeswax	116,639	1 0	5,832	66,779	1 0	3,339	—	—	49,860	2,493
Strophanthus ...	32,878	5 0	8,219	31,477	2 6	3,935	—	—	1,401	4,284
Chillies	20,291	0 4	339	6,336	0 4	106	—	—	13,955	233
Tobacco	198,994½	0 4	3,317	413,316	0 4	6,889	214,321½	3,572	—	—
Cotton	776,621	0 5	16,179	526,119	0 7	15,345	—	—	250,502	834
Ground-nuts ...	588,692	0 1	2,453	487,663	1d.& 1½d.	2,930	—	477	101,029	—
Sundries	—	—	779	—	—	1,590	—	811	—	—
Specie...	—	—	—	—	—	1,109	—	1,109	—	—
Totals ...	2,533,372	—	56,778	2,021,391	—	50,247	225,454½	7,975	737,435½	14,506

Decrease: Weight, 511,981 lbs.; Value, £6,531.

TABLE IV.

The following table shows the values of import and export of goods in transit during the five years 1902-3 to 1906-7:—

A. TRANSIT to SURROUNDING TERRITORIES.

Year.	Imports.
	£
1902-3	47,638
1903-4	28,139
1904-5	8,725
1905-6	31,351
1906-7	20,402

B. TRANSIT from SURROUNDING TERRITORIES.

Year.	Exports.
	£
1902-3	24,141
1903-4	12,067
1904-5	6,327
1905-6	6,148
1906-7	19,855

TABLE V.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of IMPORTS and EXPORTS for FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Imports for Home Consumption.							Exports—Products of the Protectorate.			
	United Kingdom.		British Colonies.		Foreign Countries.		Total.	United Kingdom.	British Colonies.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	Excluding Specie.	Specie.	Excluding Specie.	Specie.	Excluding Specie.	Specie.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1902-3 ..	115,498	10,200	12,245	—	16,048	—	153,991	28,098	996	5,672	34,766
1903-4 ..	173,845	1,000	10,682	—	22,159	—	207,688	21,880	1,340	4,189	27,409
1904-5 ..	175,370	8,200	12,803	—	24,324	—	220,697	32,406	3,102	12,941	48,449
1905-6 ..	160,496	5,000	21,950	—	35,135	—	222,581	35,103	7,709	13,966	56,778
1906-7 ..	183,452	9,100	12,243	—	38,140	—	242,935	32,663	6,767	10,817	50,247

TABLE VI.

The following table shows the value of the "transit" trade during the year 1906-7 as compared with 1905-6:—

—	1905–6.	1906–7.
	£	£
En route to surrounding districts	31,351	20,402
From surrounding territories	6,148	19,855
Totals	37,499	40,257

ANNEX II.

MEDICAL REPORT by Dr. H. HEARSEY, Principal Medical Officer.

POPULATION.

The total European population numbered 583, as against 608 and 597 in the two preceding years.

The Asiatic population under registration numbered 518, showing a decrease of 33 as compared with last year's return.

1. EUROPEANS, ASIATICS, and NATIVES within the PROTECTORATE.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	452	131	583
Asiatics	509	9	518
Natives	418,338	509,017	927,355
Total	419,299	509,157	928,456

2. COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the ESTIMATED POPULATION in the PROTECTORATE during the previous three years:—

—	1903-4.			1904-5.			1905-6.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans.	384	100	484	486	111	597	460	148	608
Asiatics ..	274	6	280	451	17	468	547	4	551
Natives ..	363,026	429,700	792,726	417,356	506,144	923,500	441,113	535,528	976,641

Births.

There were 19 European births registered during the year, giving a birth-rate of 32·59 per mille. The rates for the last three preceding years were as follows:—

—	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.
Rate per 1,000	27·60	31·08	29·60

3. Return of Births Registered by Districts, 1906–7.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.
Blantyre	6	3	9	—
Zomba	1	3	4	—
Central Angoniland	2	1	3	—
West Nyasa	1	—	1	—
North Nyasa	1	1	2	—
Total	11	8	19	32·59

Deaths.

The deaths registered during the year totalled 35, giving a death-rate of 31·79 per 1,000. These deaths were made up as follows:—

European males	23
European females...	1
European infants	4
Asiatics	7
Total ...	35

The European death-rate was 48·03 per 1,000. The Asiatic death-rate is returned at 13·51 per 1,000.

4. The following Table gives the European Death-rates per mille for the three preceding years.

—	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.
Rate per 1,000 ...	37·11	23·06	34·54

It will be observed that whilst the European population in the Protectorate has decreased from 608 to 583, the death-rate per 1,000 has advanced from 34·54 to 48·03.

Fourteen of the European male deaths occurred among those working on the Shiré Highlands Railway, and five of the remaining nine among those living in the Luchenza Valley, in the

vicinity of the railway, leaving four only to be accounted for elsewhere in the Protectorate; two of these were due to blackwater fever and one each to meningitis and alcoholic coma.

Principal Causes of Deaths.

Blackwater fever was returned as the cause of death in five cases, as against seven in the preceding year. Four deaths were returned as due to "malaria and hyperpyrexia"; these took place in the last quarter of the year under review, and all at Chiromo, in the Ruo District. Of the four deaths returned as due to pneumonia, three occurred among Asiatics.

5. Deaths Registered by Districts.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.
Lower Shire	2	—	2	—
Ruo	11	1	12	—
Blantyre	13	1	14	—
Zomba	2	—	2	—
Upper Shire	1	—	1	—
South Nyasa...	1	—	1	—
Central Angoniland... ...	1	—	1	—
Marimba	1	—	1	—
North Nyasa...	1	—	1	—
Total	33	2	35	31·79

6. Deaths Registered (European and Asiatic), and rate per 1,000.

—	Adults.		Infants.		Total.	Rate per 1,000.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Europeans ...	33	1	3	1	28	48·03
Asiatics ...	7	—	—	—	7	13·51
Total ...	30	1	3	1	35	31·79

7. Causes of Deaths Registered during 1906–7.

—	Males.	Females.	Total
Abscess of bowel	1	—	1
Acute strangulation of intestine ...	1	—	1
Alcholic coma	1	—	1
Alcoholism	1	—	1
Aortic disease	1	—	1

7. CAUSES of DEATHS REGISTERED during 1906–7—*continued.*

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Blackwater fever	5	—	5
Cancer of throat	1	—	1
Cerebral hæmorrhage	1	—	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis of malarial origin.	1	—	1
Cut throat	1	—	1
Dysentery	3	—	3
Gastritis	1	—	1
General paralysis	1	—	1
General weakness...	1	—	1
Heart failure	—	1	1
Malaria and hyperpyrexia	4	—	4
Malarial fever	2	—	2
Malignant intestinal growth	1	—	1
Malta fever	1	—	1
Meningitis...	1	—	1
Pneumonia	4	—	4
Pregnancy	—	1	1
Total	33	2	35

No statistics of native births and deaths are obtainable.

PREVALENCE of SICKNESS in DIFFERENT SEASONS of the YEAR and NOTES as to the GENERAL CHARACTER, &C., of the DISEASES PREVAILING.

Small-pox.

There were fourteen cases, with three deaths noted, as compared with sixteen cases and one death last year. Thirteen of these occurred in one district during the months of October, November, and December. Epidemics of small-pox, such as were common in the Protectorate some years ago, do not now occur. Sporadic or imported cases are at once reported, and measures immediately taken for their isolation and the vaccination of natives in the surrounding villages.

Blackwater Fever.

Eighteen cases of this disease have been treated during the year, with two deaths, as compared with 15 cases and seven deaths last year. Of the former, one died before the medical officer's arrival. Of the latter, four occurred among employees of the railway, the remaining three (two planters and one official) not having been in a position to receive immediate attention. The success of the treatment of this disease initiated in this country is therefore apparent. Blackwater fever is most prevalent at the termination of the wet and beginning of the cold season, *i.e.*, during the months of February, March, April, and May.

The etiology of this, the most fatal of all European diseases in Tropical Africa, is still a vexed question. In this country certain facts connected with the disease deserve consideration:—

1. Natives never suffer from this disease at any period of their life. A true case of "blackwater" has never been recorded in a native. Sikhs, and Asiatics generally, all suffer. Two cases of blackwater in half-caste children have been recorded.

2. Every person attacked has at some time previously (and generally only a short time previously) suffered from malaria. Clinical evidence and repeated blood examination prove this to be the case. Most frequently those persons are attacked who have suffered from repeated attacks of malaria.

3. Persons who have never had malaria never get blackwater fever.

4. In districts where malaria is most intense, and where anopheles are most numerous, blackwater fever is most common.

5. In very few cases can the influence of quinine be excluded as the exciting cause of the attack. In 50 cases collected, quinine had been taken a few hours previously in every case. Cases have occurred in hospital where a patient with the typical clinical symptoms of malaria and with parasites in his blood has developed "blackwater" on being given five grains of quinine for the first time.

6. In many cases when quinine is given after the initial attack, "blackwater" again supervenes, this being presumably the only apparent disturbing factor.

Regarding the question as to whether quinine should or should not be given, experience in this country has shown that quinine should never be given as a routine treatment. If after the third day, when the urine has cleared and the temperature remains high, and if malarial parasites are found in the blood, quinine may be cautiously administered, preferably by intramuscular injection. If an examination of the blood gives negative results, quinine should not be given.

Malarial Fever.

There were 305 cases of malarial fevers amongst Europeans, with seven deaths, as compared with 189 cases last year, with four deaths. Of this number, 12 were returned as malignant tertian, 38 as "remittent," six as "pernicious," one as a fever of "irregular" type, and 148 as "type undiagnosed." Malarial fevers reached their highest intensity in the quarter ending March. This corresponds with the season showing the heaviest rainfall, combined with a daily high temperature. Anopheles are abundant during this season.

The malarial fevers of this country are generally "irregular" in type, and in many cases, especially in first infections occurring on the plains, tend to become "subcontinuous." Five cases were reported from one station; four during the month of January, in which grave pernicious symptoms developed, all four patients dying in a state of hyperpyrexia.

Dysentery and Allied Diarrhœal Diseases.

There were 480 cases of dysentery, with four deaths, as compared with 963 cases and 12 deaths last year. There were 22 cases amongst Europeans, with two deaths, as against 61 cases with the same number of deaths last year.

There were in all 1,291 cases of diarrhœal diseases, other than dysentery, with one death, compared with 1,258 cases and two deaths last year.

Diarrhœal diseases were highest in the quarter ending December. Many of these cases possibly have their origin in the presence of intestinal worms, which irritate the bowel and afford a nidus for other pathogenic organisms. The relationship between the different organisms of the colon group and the diarrhœal diseases of natives, and the further question of the part played by intestinal worms and the amoeba dysenteriæ in the production of native dysenteries, would be an investigation productive f practical results, as dysentery is, of all diseases, responsible for the greatest mortality amongst natives from childhood to old age.

Enteric.

Two cases of enteric fever amongst Europeans were returned, with no attendant mortality, as compared with five cases and two deaths last year.

Enteric fever is practically unknown amongst the natives, though dysentery and other allied diarrhœal diseases, as already pointed out, are the most common of all complaints in the native villages from infancy onwards, and due in most cases to organisms of the colon group.

Pneumonia and other Diseases of the Respiratory System.

There were 62 cases of pneumonia, with 11 deaths, as compared with 84 cases and 10 deaths last year. 2,046 cases of bronchitis were returned, as compared with 1,048 cases last year.

Diseases of the respiratory system, and especially of the lower respiratory tract, are of special importance on account of their wide prevalence among the native population and the large mortality to which they give rise. Some, such as milder cases of bronchial affection, are generally very trivial; the acute pneumonias, on the other hand, are among the most wide-

spread and fatal of all the acute diseases which affect the natives of this country. It is especially a disease of the cold season, most cases occurring during the months of May, June, and July. It not rarely assumes an endemic form, affecting the occupant of one hut or one encampment. Young adult males are most frequently affected.

The mortality is very high, about 50 per cent. of the deaths in the villages during the months of May, June, and July are from pneumonia. In the return* of diseases and deaths at the Government hospitals and dispensaries accompanying this report, 62 cases, with 11 deaths, are shown, which gives a very misleading impression both of its incidence and mortality in the villages. These are cases treated in the military or prison hospitals, and at the dispensaries; severe cases amongst the general population are not seen.

The following types are observed:—

1. Pneumococcus septicaemia.
2. Apex pneumonia, with marked meningeal symptoms; the area of lung tissue affected is very small, and the expectoration and cough may be slight.
3. A lobar pneumonia, with typical physical signs.
4. A broncho-pneumonia, due to streptococcal infection in which small areas of lung are involved.
5. A small proportion of the cases are tubercular.

Yaws.

There were 57 cases of yaws returned, with no death. In one instance the subject was a European—a missionary, and the first recorded case of its kind—where the infection was distinctly traceable to the accidental inoculation of a finger.

The disease cannot be said to be widely prevalent, though cases are occasionally to be met with all over the country. In June last, however, the Medical Officer of Fort Johnston reported that yaws was very prevalent in villages on the south-west arm of Lake Nyasa. A segregation camp was formed, and 38 cases isolated, the subjects having suffered from the disease for varying periods. The majority of the cases were husband and wife, or mother and children. The clinical features of these cases were as follows:—There was neither fever nor debility; headache and rheumatic pains in the limbs were marked and persistent. There was no regular enlargement of lymphatic glands; the lesions were multiple and in various stages of development. Fresh crops of pustules made their appearance from time to time, and ulceration was noted in ten cases. The localities involved were the chest, arms, face, neck, and axillæ nearly as frequently as the scalp. The feet were affected in three cases. There was no involvement of the mucous membranes, except by continuity at the nostrils, lips, and anus. There was no evidence of any syphilitic lesion.

* Not printed.

Deformities of the hands were present in some cases, resembling syphilitic or chronic ulcerative dactylitis.

The treatment adopted was mercury and iodide of potash, with local cleansing of the sores and the application of sulphate of copper, and mercurial ointment (Ung. Hydrarg, Nit.) for the ulcerations. Six months after treatment eleven cases had cleared up; twelve showed marked improvement with diminution of pain; eight slight improvement and a decrease in the number of lesions. Four showed no improvement, but in all the cases treated, with the exception of two, there was marked diminution of pain.

Sleeping Sickness.

No case of human trypanosomiasis or of sleeping sickness has been reported up to the present. The territory of North-Eastern Rhodesia has also, so far, remained free of infection, though imported cases exist and have existed on the borders in the Congo Free State, namely, at Kasenga, near the Johnston Falls, at Lukonzolwa, west of Lake Mweru, and at Mvua, on the west shore of Lake Tanganyika.

The southern limit of the endemic area in the Congo State is described as lying north of a line commencing at Mvua, on Lake Tanganyika, and passing through Mpweto, Kiambi, Ankoro, Mbuli, Mwana-Kialo, Mutombo-Mukulu, and thence westward to the Portuguese boundary. As regards the Lake Tanganyika region, sleeping sickness is reported to exist all along the west coast, north of Baudoinville, in association with G. palpalis; on the east of the lake, imported cases of the disease from the Congolese territory have been found at Ujiji; the south and south-eastern shores, however, have so far remained free of imported cases.

Having these facts in view, the question arises, what will be the probable line of entry of the disease should this Protectorate ultimately become infected?

A memorandum issued by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine in May last predicted the early infection of the southern shore of Lake Tanganyika, and stated that the invasion of the northern borders of this Protectorate would only be a question of months. This assertion, which pre-supposed a large commercial and native route between the two lakes, has happily not been realised. Local enquiries have elicited the information that there is practically no traffic and no movement of large bodies of natives along this route. A small number no doubt travel from the North Nyasa district, seeking work at Kasama, Abercorn, and Fife, but the inducements are not great.

The undoubted source of danger to this country, however, lies in the existence of a large traffic along the route from Karonga, on the north-west shore of the lake, through Mirongo, Kasama, Luena, Fort Rosebery, and Madona in North-Eastern Rhodesia, to the territory of the Tanganyika Concessions,

Limited, and to the mines of North-Western Rhodesia. It has been ascertained that large numbers of natives from the North Nyasa and Angoniland districts travel along this route. North-Eastern Rhodesia is itself threatened all along its border contiguous with the Congo Free State, the boundary extending from the western shore of Lake Tanganyika along the Congolese border to Lake Mweru, and then onwards along the Luapula river. This danger is especially urgent for a stretch of 150 miles from Kazembe to the 12th degree of latitude. G. palpalis is known to be present at points along the boundary, having been found at Mvua, on the west of Tanganyika, at Mpweto, north of Lake Mweru, and on the west of the Luapula river near the Nafunta Falls, while G. morsitans is widely prevalent. The most likely points of invasion of North-Eastern Rhodesia are (*a*) at the north-east corner of Lake Mweru, from the endemic area on the west of Tanganyika, (*b*) at the Luapula crossings south of Lake Mweru, especially at Madona, which is the regular ferry for traffic to and from the Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., and in a lesser degree to and from the railway and mines in North-Western Rhodesia (about 20,000 natives are said to pass this way annually), the disease in this instance finding its way from endemic areas in the Congo State.

A Government medical post has therefore been established at Karonga, and natives returning by the route referred to are systematically examined. Investigations have also been made, and will be continued, with the object of ascertaining the distribution of tsetse fly at the north and north-west of the lake. Journeys already made to the Henga valley and Nkamanga country have failed to find fly. There are large herds of cattle owned by natives in this, the North Nyasa, district.

The arrival of the sleeping sickness experts who are travelling to this Protectorate by way of North-Western Rhodesia is awaited with interest.

A good deal of work was done during the year in two directions:—

1. To determine the incidence of enlarged cervical glands in apparently healthy natives of the different districts.

2. To map out the distribution of tsetse flies and to ascertain the different species found.

In determining the incidence of enlarged cervical glands the following scheme of classification was followed:—

\+ = one gland at least 1·5 × ·75 c.m. or several 1 × ·5 c.m.
\+ − = distinctly palpable glands less than +.
\+ − − = one or two very small glands or shot-like glands just palpable.
− = no glands palpable.

Appended are some tabulated results*, which afford a working knowledge of the frequency of palpable cervical glands in apparently healthy natives. All the natives examined were from widely separated districts. Gland puncture was done in selected cases, but with negative results.

* *See* page 64.

It was considered advisable to enter into this question as fully as circumstances would permit, and in view of a statement emanating from the Liverpool School that, "in practice, every negro with enlarged neck glands must be suspected of being affected with sleeping sickness."

I am therefore of opinion that, having regard to the results tabulated above, this statement needs to be modified, since at least about 8 per cent. of healthy natives have enlarged cervical glands, classified here as + and + − and without obvious cause.

Distribution of Tsetse Flies.

Appended is a map* of Nyasaland, showing the distribution of tsetse flies as at present known. With reference to the areas shown as fly-infected—

(1) G. morsitans is found all over the localities indicated;
(2) G. fusca and G. pallidipes have been found in the Karonga district;
(3) G. fusca, in the neighbourhood of Chiromo;
(4) G. palpalis has not been found.

The following observations on the habits of the tsetse may be of interest:—

"Fly may be observed in a given locality in certain seasons, but not in others.

"They may be seen in certain years, but not in others.

"They may be seen on some days, but not on others (due possibly to different conditions of weather-clouds, sun, wind, &c.).

"In Nyasaland the dislike of tsetse fly to open ground is very marked. They do not require dense forest, but apparently must have something in the way of shade. Going through bush infested with tsetse, even the crossing of a small clearing or little dambo (plain) at once causes the numbers to diminish, only those on the backs of men or hovering about continuing into open ground.

"About 2,500 feet above sea level may be taken as the elevation up to which in Nyasaland tsetse may be found. There are many districts below this level which, however, never have fly. The whole of the British stretch of territory lying immediately east of the southern part of the east shore of Nyasa lake is without tsetse, though that portion of it near to the lake is at a low elevation. (After leaving the southern end of Nyasa, however, tsetse appears in the low country.)"

Beriberi.

There were 30 cases of beriberi, with eight deaths. Twenty-four of these were repatriates from the Johannesburg mines, who were detained on examination by the Medical Officer of

* Not printed.

Chiromo, and isolated under treatment until found to be free of symptoms. Four cases occurred in the Fort Johnston district, where a serious epidemic had taken place in 1905, but there was no recrudescence of the disease in epidemic form in any part of the Protectorate.

The etiological factors associated with the epidemic of 1905 were fully discussed in my last report, and therefore do not need recapitulation here. The conclusion then arrived at, namely, that the disease was imported into this Protectorate and had no connection with the ingestion of infected or other food, would appear to be borne out by the fact that beriberi undoubtedly does find its way into this country from other parts, as, for example, from the Johannesburg mines, already referred to. Had these cases not been isolated, beriberi would probably again have manifested itself in epidemic form.

Tick Fever.

This disease is prevalent in the villages on the west and north of Lake Nyasa, and is transmitted by the bite of the "nkufu" tick, O. moubata. A considerable degree of immunity or tolerance to the disease is acquired by natives dwelling in the infested localities.

Contagious Conjunctivitis.

566 cases of this disease were treated during the year; flies are the chief carriers of contagion, and it often assumes epidemic form in villages.

Cattle Diseases.

Many localities are deadly to cattle from the presence of tsetse fly disease (T. Brucei). African coast fever, as described by Koch, is occasionally seen.

Some cases of horse sickness have been notified; two recently among animals imported from Durban.

Pirosoma Disease.

This (Piroplasma canis) is fatal to the majority of imported European dogs, of which a large number have recently died. A certain degree of tolerance rather than immunity is acquired after the second generation.

Epidemic and contagious diseases are dealt with under the Epidemic and Contagious Diseases Ordinance (No. 4) of 1903. Regulations are drawn up by the Principal Medical Officer as occasions arise, and these are enforced by His Majesty's Commissioner. There is no compulsory notification of infectious diseases, and permanent infectious diseases hospitals are not provided. Cases of infectious diseases are isolated in temporary huts under a police guard, and these huts are subsequently burnt. No epidemic of a serious nature occurred during the year.

General Sanitary Condition of the Protectorate.

The sanitary arrangements in all the townships are attended to by Town Councils on the lines laid down in the Township Regulations of 1897, and to these the Medical Officers act in an advisory capacity.

The general sanitary condition of the various townships and out-stations is being gradually improved. Better housing accommodation is now provided; cottages with well-ventilated rooms and wide verandahs are now the rule. Greater attention requires to be given to providing locations for natives at a distance from European quarters, especially at the out-stations, as this is one of the most important sanitary measures in the tropics.

Native villages, with the possible exception of those in the vicinity of European settlements, are practically in their primitive condition as far as sanitary arrangements are concerned.

Townships.

Zomba.

Average European population	73
Average Indian population	177
Deaths during the year	2

The Town Council consists of two officials and one non-official, periodically nominated, with the Resident as Chairman.

The general sanitary condition of Zomba is satisfactory.

There is a large native location provided for natives working in the township; it is well looked after from a sanitary point of view, and is a safe distance from European dwellings. Water supply: Excellent; derived from a mountain stream which flows down at one extreme end of the township. It is safeguarded from contamination in its course down the plateau (where Europeans occasionally reside and where natives are frequently engaged on work connected with forestry) by police patrol.

Disposal of refuse: The closet and dry earth systems are in use.

In addition to the native location there is an Indian quarter for "banian" traders, which is inspected weekly.

The military camp is some distance from the township, and comprises officers' dwellings, barracks for Indian troops and native soldiers, and the central prison. The sanitation and water supply at the camp are excellent, the shallow trench system of latrines being provided for the use of the troops, and with satisfactory results.

Blantyre.

Average European population	192
Average Indian population	90
Deaths during the year	14

The sanitary arrangements in Blantyre are good. The Town Council is elective, and a sanitary inspector (European) is employed to inspect and report on all sanitary matters. Water

supply: Unsatisfactory. Shallow wells provide the only drinking water available, and this is usually milky in colour from contact with clay beds. The water has generally to be boiled and filtered to make it potable.

Disposal of refuse: The dry earth system is in general use, the contents of the pails being buried in trenches.

Here also there is a large "banian" quarter for Indian traders.

Chiromo.

Average European population	76
Average Indian population	133
Deaths during the year	12

This is the Customs station on the Lower Shiré river, and has been the headquarters of the Shiré Highlands Railway construction staff. The Town Council comprises landowners and occupiers of plots within the township, with the Resident as Chairman.

The sanitary conditions are satisfactory, but owing to the close proximity of extensive marshes, mosquitoes, especially anopheles, are numerous. Borrow pits excavated for the railway embankment have been filled up in the neighbourhood of the township.

Water supply: From the Ruo river, which requires to be boiled and filtered before use.

Disposal of refuse: The dry earth system is in use, shallow trench latrines being provided for the use of natives. All refuse formerly emptied into the river at the "Point" is now buried in pits.

There is a native location and the usual "banian" quarters.

Port Herald.

Average European population	20
Average Indian population	80
Deaths during the year	2

This station, as a residence for Europeans, has recently grown in size, as it is the terminus of the Shiré Highlands Railway and a Customs station. The Town Council is elective.

It is the hottest place in the Protectorate, and owing to the presence of extensive marshes in the immediate neighbourhood anopheles and other mosquitoes are numerous all the year round. There is a large Indian quarter.

Fort Johnston.

Average European population	32
Average Indian population	15
Deaths during the year	1

The general sanitary condition is excellent. The Town Council is composed of landowners and occupiers of plots, with the Resident as Chairman. The housing accommodation is good, and the township is well drained. Natives are not allowed to sleep within its boundaries.

For some years past work has been annually undertaken to reclaim the marshy banks of the river in the vicinity of the township. This has been attended with a marked diminution in the number of mosquitoes and an equally marked improvement in the health of the European inhabitants.

Water supply: Good; obtained from deep wells sunk in the sandy soil and at some distance from the river.

Disposal of refuse: The dry earth system is in use, the contents of the pails being buried in shallow trenches or emptied into the river below the township. Latrines, with shallow trenches, are provided for the use of natives.

Vaccination.

The following vaccinations were performed during the year:—

Chiromo	1,136
Mlanje	11
Blantyre	31
Zomba Civil Dispensary	1,937
Zomba—The Camp	248
Fort Johnston	237
Fort Mangoche	13
Fort Mlangeni	13
Fort Manning	247
Lilongwe & Central Angoniland ...	No returns
Karonga	2
Total ...	3,875

The vaccinations performed in Central Angoniland would amount to over 2,000 approximately, making a total of about 6,000, the general average of previous years.

Supplies of lymph have been obtained during the year from the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine. The lanolinated calf lymph in collapsible tubes has been found to be very reliable, but the majority of the operations were performed with humanized lymph, collected in tubes from vaccinifers at Zomba for immediate distribution by post.

Lymph has been regularly supplied during the year to medical men connected with the various missions, but no returns of the cases vaccinated through this agency are available. Vaccination is, unfortunately, not compulsory; the majority of those who submit to this operation are persons under adult age.

The great success of vaccination as a preventive measure against those epidemics of small-pox which, until a few years ago, periodically attacked whole districts of this country, warrants a consideration of the advisability of making vaccination compulsory for all persons under adult age, and the establishment of a vaccine farm for the unfailing supply of lymph.

There has undoubtedly been a marked general improvement within recent years in the health of Europeans residing in the Protectorate. This is probably to be explained by a variety of causes acting in conjunction, namely, good housing accommodation, a better knowledge of the conditions of life necessary to the preservation of health in the tropics, more especially with reference to food and drink, and above all to the application individually of those principles which the discovery of the mosquito-malaria theory made practicable.

Compared with "no death" amongst Administration officials during the past year, the great mortality among the European employees of the Shiré Highlands Railway construction is remarkable. Fourteen out of the 23 adult male deaths for the whole of the Protectorate requires some explanation.

The great mortality may be attributed to the following causes:—

(1.) The malarious nature of the country through which the railway runs.

(2.) The lack of proper housing accommodation, more especially with reference to the efficient isolation of European quarters from native encampments—a point of primary importance where large bodies of natives are collectively employed.

(3.) The ignorance or indifference of the employees as to the conditions and habits of life necessary to the preservation of health, with respect to food and drink, and to ordinary prophylaxis.

(4.) In the case of a minority, to exposure and the adverse conditions of life which employment of this nature necessarily entails, and which may be regarded as unavoidable or accidental.

With regard to the health of the larger, and not less important, element of the community, the native population, it is unfortunately not possible to speak with any intimate knowledge. While there is plenty of material at hand, no native hospitals are provided, and our Medical Officers thereby lose all the valuable knowledge which they would otherwise acquire were proper facilities afforded. The nosological return as regards natives, therefore, deals mainly with those cases seeking out-door relief at the various dispensaries, some of which have to be periodically closed down owing to the paucity of medical officers.

Appended are the following returns:—

(1.) Statistics of population.*
(2.) Meteorological return.
(3.) Nosological return.*
(4.) Return of patients treated in the European hospitals.*
(5.) Return of European invaliding, and invaliding and discharge among Indian and native troops.*
(6.) Statement of expenditure for year ended 31st March, 1907.

(2.)

METEOROLOGICAL RETURN for the YEAR APRIL 1st, 1906, to MARCH 31st, 1907.

Month.	Temperature.						Rainfall.		Winds.		Remarks.
	Solar Maximum.	Minimum on Grass.	Mean Shade Daily Maximum.	Mean Shade Daily Minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in Inches.	Degree of Humidity. (Saturation = 100).	General Direction.	Average Force.	
April ...	151	—	87	54	33	70	·73	72	E.	—	
May ...	143	—	82	51	31	66	·09	73	E.	—	
June ...	134	—	82	49	33	65	·06	71	E.	—	
July ...	139	—	77	47	30	62	·12	68	N.E.	—	
August ...	138	—	83	45	38	64	·08	61	E.	—	
September	147	—	91	53	38	72	Nil	57	E.	—	
October...	156	—	91	54	37	72	3·08	78	E.	—	
November	158	—	92	56	36	74	8·29	71	N.E.	—	
December	157	—	88	54	34	71	10·18	74	E.	—	
January	159	—	89	59	30	72	16·26	72	E.	—	
February	157	—	82	61	21	71	7·04	85	E.	—	
March ...	159	—	84	56	28	74	11·54	81	E.	—	

(6.)

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE for YEAR ended 31st MARCH, 1907.

	£	s.	d.
Personal emoluments—European Staff	4,464	18	3
Do. do. Sub. Staff...	251	17	2
	£	s.	d.	
Blantyre Staff	27	12	0	
Chiromo	9	10	4	
Fort Johnston	9	17	6	
Karonga	3	11	0	
Zomba	57	7	4	
Indian Assistant	143	19	0	
Carried forward	4,716	15	5	

* Not printed.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	4,716	15	5
Travelling	286	1	0
Passages	743	17	10
Drugs, Instruments, Scientific Research, &c. ...	303	2	4
Upkeep of Hospitals and Dispensaries	147	18	6
Blantyre 34 3 5			
Karonga 3 3 0			
Chiromo 5 9 7			
Fort Johnston 13 6 11			
Lilongwe 5 2 0			
Zomba 16 13 7			
Grant to Mission 70 0 0			
Extraordinary	55	5	3
Total	6,253	0	4

Incidence of Enlarged Cervical Glands in the Posterior Triangle of the Neck.

District or Tribe.	Number.				Percentage.				Total.	Examined at
	+	+ −	+ − −	−	+	+ −	+ − −	−		
A.L.C. carriers of loads from Kasama to Karonga belonging to the following tribes :—Awewa, Atambo, Awemba, Angoni, Asenga, Mambwe, Funge, and Alunga.	—	63	192	158	—	15·25	46·49	38·25	413	Karonga.
Ditto from Kasama	—	4	—	51	—	7·27	—	92·72	55	„
A.L.C. carriers of the Awemba, Amambwe, Ananwanga, and Awewa tribes.	—	11	164	88	—	4·1	—	—	263	„
Natives of the Ananwanga, Awewa, Alunga, Awemba, Amambwe.	—	6	25	13	—	13·6	—	—	44	„
Natives of the Ahenga from the Henga valley on Runyene river, and from the mouth of the Lukulu river on the Lake shore.	—	9	210	54	—	3·29	—	—	273	Their villages.
Carriers from Liwonde	5	23	—	222	2·0	9·2	—	88·8	250	Zomba.
Carriers from Central Angoniland	3	16	—	143	1·85	9·87	—	88·2	162	„
Askari Zomba	1	12	—	91	·96	11·5	—	87·5	104	„
Askari, camp followers, women, children, servants, and carriers.	16	82	—	1,094	1·34	6·87	—	91·8	1,192	Camp, Zomba.
South Nyasa	3	102	200	195	·6	20·4	40	39	500	Fort Johnston.
Central Angoniland	1	18	104	52	·57	10·2	59·4	29·7	175	„
North Nyasa	4	38	94	39	2·2	21·7	53·7	22 2	175	„
Fort Johnston	9	80	209	202	1·8	16	41·8	40·4	500	„
Ankonde, Ahenga, Mambwe, and Swahili	—	53	647	433	—	4·6	57·1	38·2	1,133	Karonga.
Central Angoniland, Chipeta	—	5	30	165	—	2·5	15	82·5	200	Lilongwe.

ANNEX III.

Report on Cotton Cultivation by Mr. S. Simpson, Cotton Expert.

(i.) Most of the planters in the country have been visited during the year. Their plantations were inspected, and advice given on all cropping problems. The possibilities of successful cultivation of all tropical and sub-tropical products were explained, with the object of broadening the basis of production throughout the Protectorate. The agricultural returns show that this object is to some extent being attained.

It is most satisfactory to note a complete change in the methods of cultivation, compared with how things were done a couple of years ago. Men are beginning to learn that crops, no matter of what kind, cannot thrive without attention, and that the previous haphazard methods, if persisted in, end disastrously.

(ii.) With regard to native cotton-growing, the Residents have been seen, and the whole subject of native cultivation investigated.

(iii.) Experimental cotton gardens were started at Chikwawa, Neno, Liwonde, and Ncheu, with the idea of giving the natives an object lesson in cultivation.

At Zomba a more permanent garden has been established, which is being partially planted up with various crops by the Forestry and Botanical Department. Here a large number of varieties of cotton have been sown, but the heavy rain in what should have been its ripening period has adversely affected the results.

(iv.) American, Brazilian, Peruvian, and Indian cotton seed has been distributed throughout the country for planters to experiment themselves. All willingly tried the varieties at their own expense, and thus the Special Vote allotted to cotton experiments has only been half spent. During August the reports from all the stations will be collected and submitted.

(v.) Cotton seed for native planters has been bought and distributed to the various District Residents. Circulars on cotton cultivation in the vernacular have also been scattered broadcast through the same channel.

(vi.) Insect and fungoid pests have been studied and dealt with.

(vii.) Numerous articles and reports on cotton and cotton-growing have been prepared.

(viii.) Various meetings, as of the Chamber of Commerce, Planters' Association, Agricultural Show, have been attended, with a view to the infusion of new ideas amongst the community generally.

(ix.) The agricultural returns have been carefully studied, and statistics thereon drawn up for publication. When these were collected a large number of questions bearing directly on cotton were submitted to all the planters. The answers to these have been most useful.

(x.) Work has not been solely restricted to cotton. All suitable crops have had my attention, because with varying soils, climates, and seasons, this country will never progress if it holds tenaciously to one crop, be that coffee, tobacco, or cotton.

(xi.) Prospects are improving yearly, in spite of many natural disadvantages, and I see no reason to withdraw in any way the opinion already expressed as to the country's future.

The following TABLE shows the ESTIMATED QUANTITIES of EUROPEAN COTTON which will be produced in 1907 in the DISTRICT named.

District.	Area in Acres.	Crop 1906. Tons unginned.	Estimated Crop 1907. Tons unginned.
Lower Shire	415	43	30
Ruo	1,700	60½	134
West Shire	1,616	110½	234
Blantyre	1,392	158	237½
Mlanje	453	9	60
Zomba	133	11	23
Chikala	200	5	19
Upper Shire	1,108	96½	113
Totals	7,017	493½	850½

STATEMENT showing the COMPARATIVE AREAS under EUROPEAN COTTON CULTIVATION for three years.

District.	Acreage under cultivation.		
	1905.	1906.	1907.
Lower Shire	414	500	415
Ruo	2,452	1,911	1,700
West Shire...	3,627	2,797	1,616
Blantyre	11,729	2,352	1,392
Mlanje	743	470	453
Zomba	1,297	176	133
Chikala			200
Upper Shire	1,638	1,693	1,108
South Nyasa	—	2	—
Central Angoniland	—	101	—
North Nyasa	—	10	—
Total	21,900	10,012	7,017

ANNEX IV.

SUMMARY of GAME KILLED under LICENCE in the DISTICTS of NYASALAND during the YEAR ending 31st MARCH, 1907.

Districts in which killed.	Elephant.		Rhinoceros.		Gnu Wildebeest.		Hippopotamus.		Zebra.		Sable or Roan.		Kudu.		Eland.		Buffalo.		Dik Dik.		Smaller Monkeys.		Marabouts.		Egret.		Antelopes.		Gwapi.		Wild Pig.		Jackal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.
Port Herald (Lower Shire).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chiromo (Ruo) ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chikwawa (West Shire).	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	12	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	17	—	2	2	10	1	—	—
Mlanje (Mlanje) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blantyre (Blantyre)	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	4	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	4	3	—	—
Zomba (Zomba) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	23	5	—	—	—	—
Chikala (Chikala)..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	12	5	10	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Liwonde (Upper Shire).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	6	6	14	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
Fort Johnston (South Nyasa).	10	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	4	—	1	1	10	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	4	—	3	—	—	—
Kota-Kota (Marimba).	14	—	—	—	—	—	5	20	3	2	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Dowa (Central Angoniland).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dedza (Central Angoniland).	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lilongwe (Central Angoniland).	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinteche (West Nyasa).	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karonga (North Nyasa).	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	5	6	7	9	1	2	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	10	—	—
Mombera (Mombera).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
Total	35	2	1	—	6	—	22	27	41	13	91	36	55	5	20	1	1	1	3	1	6	—	11	—	5	13	46	3	35	7	42	16	1	8

ANNEX IV.—*continued.*

SUMMARY of GAME KILLED under LICENCE in the DISTRICTS of NYASALAND—*continued.*

Districts in which killed.	Warthog.		Bush Pig.		Hartebeeste.		Impala.		Reedbuck.		Duiker.		Klip-springer.		Steinbuck.		Waterbuck.		Bushbuck.		Puku.		Leche Waterbuck.		Inyala.		Lion.		Leopard.		Hyena.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Port Herald (Lower Shire).	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	--	2	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	11	7	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Chiromo (Ruo) ..	6	—	—	1	5	6	26	10	30	6	12	4	6	—	—	—	63	16	34	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	263
Chikwawa (West Shire).	11	4	4	—	9	5	3	—	5	5	5	6	—	—	—	—	24	4	22	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	173
Mlanje (Mlanje) ..	11	—	19	3	16	7	—	—	45	11	10	4	4	1	—	—	20	8	36	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	..	—	—	243
Blantyre (Blantyre)	15	1	1	—	26	2	4	1	26	7	9	—	4	1	13	3	20	6	26	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	215
Zomba (Zomba) ..	10	2	20	—	17	9	—	—	28	1	10	1	2	—	—	—	5	3	16	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	173
Chikala (Chikala)..	4	—	—	1	17	5	—	—	17	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87
Liwonde (Upper Shire).	13	1	1	3	26	14	19	4	16	5	18	1	3	—	4	—	29	11	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	230
Fort Johnston (South Nyasa).	9	1	4	3	33	11	9	3	31	3	14	6	4	—	—	—	36	6	34	16	5	—	—	—	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	299
Kota-Kota (Marimba).	—	—	—	4	—	23	—	—	13	6	6	5	—	—	—	—	18	9	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	--	—	—	—	—	151
Dowa (Central Angoniland).	2	6	6	—	11	5	—	1	26	15	3	6	—	—	3	3	9	3	3	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115
Dedza (Central Angoniland).	1	—	1	2	4	6	6	5	20	2	10	5	2	2	—	—	5	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87
Lilongwe (Central Angoniland).	5	—	5	2	12	6	1	—	30	16	30	8	4	1	—	—	4	1	4	—	1	--	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	157
Chinteche (West Nyasa).	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	1	—	64
Karonga (North Nyasa).	20	11	—	—	1	1	12	1	51	14	7	8	—	3	—	—	37	3	13	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	267
Mombera (Mombera).	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
Total	112	27	62	19	178	102	91	26	349	107	142	57	31	8	20	6	278	71	220	75	16	2	3	—	15	4	3	5	17	4	1	2	2,607

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued. and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
505	St. Lucia	1905
506	Mauritius	"
507	Southern Nigeria (Lagos)	"
508	Somaliland	1905–1906
509	Fiji	1905
510	St. Vincent	1905–1906
511	Sierra Leone	1905
512	Southern Nigeria	"
513	Basutoland	1905–1906
514	British Guiana	"
515	British Honduras	1905
516	Northern Nigeria	1905–1906
517	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
518	Leeward Islands	"
519	East Africa Protectorate	"
520	Seychelles	1906
521	Hong Kong	"
522	Falkland Islands	"
523	Ashanti	"
524	Jamaica	1905–1906
525	Uganda	"
526	St. Helena	1906
527	Ceylon	"
528	Bermuda	"
529	Gibraltar	"
530	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
531	Sierra Leone	"
532	Colonial Survey Committee	1906–1907
533	Weihaiwei	1906
534	Gold Coast	"
535	Malta	1906–1907
536	Gambia	1906

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
35	Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis ...	Sugar.
36	West Indies	Work of Imperial Department of Agriculture.
37	Ceylon	Mineral Survey, 1904–5.
38	St. Helena	Agriculture.
39	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
40	Northern Nigeria	Taxation of Natives.
41	East Africa Protectorate ...	Report on Kenia Forests.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY DARLING & SON, LTD., 34-40, BACON STREET, E.

1907.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 574.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1907-8.

(For Report for 1906-7, *see* No. 537.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

September, 1908.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
By DARLING & SON, Ltd., 34-40, Bacon Street, E.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
WYMAN and SONS, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C., and
32, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.; or
OLIVER & BOYD, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; or
E. PONSONBY, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

1908.

[Cd. 3729-38] *Price* 3*d.*

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
FINANCE	4
TRADE	4
AGRICULTURE	9
LEGISLATION	16
EDUCATION	16
JUDICIAL	17
VITAL STATISTICS	18
POSTAL	19
MILITARY	20
NATIVE AFFAIRS	22
GENERAL	24
SKETCH MAP	

No. 574.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

(For Report for 1906–7, *see* No. 537.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Zomba,
Nyasaland Protectorate,
10th July, 1908.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Report on the Blue Book of the Nyasaland Protectorate for the year 1907-8.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED SHARPE,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c., &c., &c.

1125 Wt 24282 9/08 D & S 5 33448 A 2

I.—FINANCE.

Revenue.

1. The revenue of the Protectorate for the year 1907-8 was £75,197, exclusive of the grant-in-aid, being £5,733 below the estimate and £6,909 less than during the preceding financial year.

The decrease was chiefly due to a falling off in customs revenue of £6,828, and port, harbour, and wharf dues of £1,243. Native hut tax revenue increased by £986 and postal receipts by £177.

Expenditure.

2. The total expenditure for the year was £105,587, being £5,430 less than estimated and £5,977 less than in 1906-7. The chief decrease was under "military," £26,146 being expended as against £35,642 in 1906-7, a saving of £9,496.

3. The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five years,—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1903-4	75,895 ...	... 102,527
1904-5	67,553 ...	... 122,771
1905-6	76,738 ...	... 108,682
1906-7	82,106 ...	... 111,564
1907-8	75,197 ...	... 105,587

II.—TRADE.

General Conditions.

4. Trade conditions have remained normal during the past year, but a falling off in native trade has been experienced in consequence of the suspension of recruiting of Nyasaland native labourers for the Transvaal mines, and the completion of earthworks and other operations requiring a large number of labourers on the railway. The amount of money in circulation having fallen off, native trade has been depressed accordingly. This is emphasised by the fact that specie to the value of £14,233 was exported during the year.

The following statement shows the value of imports and exports during the past five years, not including goods in transit:—

	Imports for Home Consumption.	Exports of Protectorate Products.
	£	£
1903-4	207,686 ...	... 27,409
1904-5	220,697 ...	... 48,449
1905-6	222,581 ...	... 56,778
1906-7	242,935 ...	... 50,247
1907-8	169,541 ...	... 68,604

Imports.

5. Imports, including railway material and specie, amounted to £169,541, or £73,394 less than during the previous year. The principal decreases were in soft goods, which are less than the previous year's total by £58,123; specie, £9,100, and hardware, £2,909. The value of railway material imported rose from £35,575 to £37,974. General details are shown in the following table:—

—	1906-7.	1907-8.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Arms and ammunition	1,976	1,486	—	490
Alcohol (spirituous liquors) ...	2,518	2,363	—	155
Provisions (including beer and wines)	19,343	19,445	102	—
Hardware	13,802	10,893	—	2,909
Soft goods...	128,587	70,464	—	58,123
Free goods...	56,199	57,856	1,657	—
Sundries	11,410	7,034	—	4,376
Specie	9,100	—	—	9,100
Total	242,935	169,541	1,759	75,153

Net decrease, £73,394.

Exports.

6. The export trade has increased by £18,357, including specie, value £14,233. The principal increases were in coffee, £6,792, and tobacco, £2,350. Cotton decreased by £1,346, beeswax by £1,032, and ground-nuts, £1,346.

Statistics are shown in the following tables:—

(A.) EXPORTS during the year ended the 31st March, 1908, as compared with the previous year :—

—	1906–7.			1907–8.			Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Price per lb. (local).	Value.	Weight.	Price per lb. (local).	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Lbs.	*s. d.*	£	Lbs.	*s. d.*	£	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£
Coffee	454,111	0 5	9,461	780,133	0 5	16,253	326,022	6,792	—	—
Ivory	4,781	7 6	1,793	2,630	10 0	1,315	—	—	2,151	478
Hippopotamus teeth...	297	2 0	29	349	2 0	35	52	6	—	—
Rubber	16,403	4 3	3,486	15,533	4 3	3,301	—	—	870	185
Oil seeds	14,109	0 4	235	19,917	0 4	332	5,808	97	—	—
Beeswax	66,779	1 0	3,339	46,152	1 0	2,307	—	—	20,627	1,032
Strophanthus...	31,477	2 6	3,935	29 394	2 6	3,674	—	—	2,083	261
Chillies	6,336	0 4	106	32,419	0 4	540	26,083	434	—	—
Tobacco	413,316	0 4	6,889	554,395	0 4	9,239	141,079	2,350	—	—
Cotton...	526,119	0 7	15,345	403,486	7*d.*, 8*d.*, 9*d.*	13,999	—	—	122,633	1,346
Ground-nuts	487,663	1*d.* & 1½*d.*	2,930	183,789	0 1½	1,149	—	—	303,874	1,781
Sundries	—	—	1,590	—	—	2,227	—	637	—	—
Specie	—	—	1,109	—	—	14,233	—	13,124	—	—
Totals	2,021,391	—	50,247	2,068,197	—	68,604	499,044	23,440	452,238	5,083

(B.) Direction of Trade.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1906–7.	1907–8.	1906–7.	1907–8.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	192,552	128,994	32,663	38,974
India...	8,115	10,704	—	—
Australia	527	565	—	—
South Africa	902	934	—	14,871
Transvaal	2,699	—	6,674	6,404
Total British Possessions	12,243	12,203	6,674	21,275
Germany	27,473	11,559	5,070	5,211
Italy	917	1,206	—	—
Holland	3,933	9,003	—	—
Portugal	1,834	2,717	—	2,413
America	197	840	—	—
France	1,510	1,286	—	—
Other Countries	2,276	1,733	5,840	731
Total Foreign Countries	38,140	28,344	10,910	8,355
Total	242,935	169,541	50,247	68,604

(C.) Comparative Table.

Imports and Exports.

The total values of imports and exports (not including goods in transit), as compared with the previous year, are as follows:—

	1906-7.	1907-8.
	£	£
Trade imports	192,258	125,242
Government imports	6,002	6,325
Railway material	35,575	37,974
Specie	9,100	—
Total imports ...	242,935	169,541
„ exports ...	50,247	68,604
Grand total ...	293,182	238,145

Decrease, £55,037.

Transit Trade.

7. The value of goods imported in transit to surrounding territories from countries oversea, amounted to £15,422. Including goods which passed in transit between surrounding

territories the total transit trade amounted in value to £19,041, which is £1,361 less than the total for 1906-7.

Transit exports consist principally of products of surrounding territories which pass through this Protectorate in transit and are exported oversea. The total exports during the year amounted to £4,223, which is £15,632 under the total for the previous year. The previous year, however, included gold-dust to the value of £17,310, disregarding which there is an increase of £1,678.

Trade Prospects.

8. It is not anticipated that there will be any appreciable increase in imports during 1908-9, bearing in mind the fact that there is already a large stock of soft goods in the hands of merchants. It is considered, however, that the export trade will show a marked improvement. The cotton crops in the Shire river valley (which failed in 1906-7) promise to be heavy, and larger areas are under this crop in the Shire highlands. A stimulus will also be given to tobacco-growing by the opening of a buying depôt in Blantrye by the Imperial Tobacco Company, which will do away with the necessity for small planters exporting their own crops and awaiting returns. The cultivation of coffee is being further extended, and as the past rainy season has been a good one, an increase in the export of this article is certain.

Shipping.

9. There has been a decided improvement in the navigability of the Shire river during the past year in comparison with the preceding three seasons. The smaller steamers were able to reach Chiromo till the month of August, and the river again became navigable for all classes of vessels in November and maintained a steady level.

There are 134 vessels on the Chiromo Register of Shipping, classified as follows:—Steamers, 19; barges, 98; and boats, 17. These vessels carried "inwards"—5,777 tons of cargo and 1,211 passengers (of whom 310 were Europeans), and "outwards"—1,777 tons of cargo and 253 European passengers; a total of 6,954 tons and 563 Europeans.

On Lake Nyasa 762 tons of cargo and 60 European and 2,480 native passengers were carried by the Government steamers and 640 tons and 48 European and 319 native passengers by trading steamers. On the Upper Shire the Government steamer and lighters carried 733 tons of cargo and 73 European and 2,790 native passengers.

The bar at the south end of Lake Nyasa, Mponda flats, Malombe bar, and Nandumbo, have been dredged and staked where necessary, and permanent gangs of men have been employed to keep a wide channel clear of weeds and sudd on the Upper Shire river between Lake Nyasa and Liwonde.

III.—AGRICULTURE.

Coffee.

10. This industry was commenced in the year 1894 and coffee still heads the list of exports.

Climatic conditions have been good during the past season, and planters are hopeful of a heavy crop of good quality. The total export from the 1st April, 1907, to 31st March, 1908, was 780,133 lbs., valued at £16,253. This is an increase of 326,022 lbs. on the previous year.

Prices have improved of late. They are, however, not yet sufficiently high to enable planters to make the profit possible ten years ago, but it is hoped that the present somewhat restricted output in Brazil will have the effect of hardening the coffee market.

The following table shows the acreage under cultivation, and the production and values for the last five years, the export value being placed at 5*d.* per lb., from this season's crop:—

Year.	Total Acreage under Cultivation.	Crop exported at 31st March of each year.	Valued at
			£
1904	8,867	714,743	17,869
1905	4,880	1,303,655	27,159
1906	5,273	773,919	16,123
1907	5,565	454,111	9,461
1908	6,134	780,133	16,253

Tobacco.

11. The cultivation of tobacco has become established as a standard industry of the country within the last few years. During the past year 554,395 lbs. were exported, valued at £9,239, as against 413,316 lbs. during 1906-7.

Owing to a drought in January, 1907, and a subsequent prolonged rainy season, the quality of the crop was not up to the average.

South Africa has hitherto been the most important buyer of Nyasaland tobacco, but that market became so overloaded and depressed that the United Kingdom was tried with satisfactory results.

Owing to the prevailing low local prices in force last season, the acreage under cultivation has diminished somewhat, but now that the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland has established a buying factory near Blantyre, a considerable incentive to the production of Nyasaland tobacco

has been the result, and the acreage under this crop is rising steadily.

This factory is equipped with the best and latest machinery for dealing with the crop, and as the Company is paying cash for all purchases, planters get an immediate return, and are relieved of the technical work of sorting, grading, and packing.

The quality of the tobacco produced for the next few years will have a considerable influence on the future prosperity of the Protectorate, and it is anticipated that a large and lucrative tobacco-growing industry will be the result.

As regards the crop which is now being picked, the quality of the leaf is much superior to that of last year owing to a good rainy season, and a crop of 400 tons is estimated. There are 119 barns available for curing.

The following table shows the acreage and export for the last five years, the export value being fixed at 4*d*. per lb.

Year.	Total Acreage under Cultivation.	Crop exported at 31st March of each year.	Valued at
			£
1904	944	28,914	481
1905	421	56,826	947
1906	955	198,994	3,317
1907	2,330	413,316	6,889
1908	1,843	554,395	9,239

Cotton (European Cultivation).

12. The following are the particulars of the European cotton industry for the past five years:—

Year.	Total Acreage under European Cultivation.	Crop exported to 31st March.	Export Valuation.
		lb.	£
1903–4	7,000	56,577	1,777
1904–5	21,900	285,185	5,914
1905–6	10,012	776,621	16,180
1906–7	7,017	526,119	15,345
1907–8	8,659	403,486	13,999

The results of the past year were poor both on the Highlands and on the lower levels. In the latter case the crops were affected by a drought in January, 1907, whilst the prolonged rainy season seriously interfered with the cropping of cotton

in the Highlands, only 180 tons of lint being exported, the quality of which was not up to the usual standard of Nyasaland cotton.

Cotton is now being thoroughly tested on 63 estates, both in the Highlands and on the river levels. The approximate acreage in the two regions is 3,200 in the Highlands, and 5,500 on the lower levels, and as they are quite distinct for agricultural purposes, they will be dealt with separately.

(*a*) *Highlands.*—The American variety is grown successfully. The yield is still low, as the average per acre is only from 120 to 130 lbs., but with cheap labour this crop is a commercial success.

More attention is being given to increasing the yield and raising the quality of the product by careful seed selection, manuring, and good cultivation.

(*b*) *Lower Levels.*—The Egyptian variety is grown in the Shire river districts, and on Lake Nyasa, but the results so far have not been altogether encouraging. The quality of the produce is excellent, and as much as 147 lbs. per acre have been cropped in good years.

Could this figure be maintained everything would be well, but the Egyptian plant is very susceptible to bacterial blight or angular leaf spot, against which no methods at present known to science are of the least avail as a direct remedy. Preventive methods only can be practised, and if these are persisted in it is hoped that the plant may eventually become so thoroughly acclimatised that it will be enabled to withstand the very trying conditions which sometimes prevail in these districts. Climatic causes are entirely responsible for this as far as is at present known. The yield is thus reduced to 60 or 70 lbs. per acre, and the quality leaves much to be desired, but with careful expenditure and a fairly large acreage under cultivation, no loss need be incurred.

Insect pests have been far less in evidence than usual. The facilities for ginning and baling are still poor, whilst the cost—¾*d.* per lb.—is too high to give the small producer a fair chance.

The industry can now be confidently stated to be on a sound commercial basis and thoroughly established, and the prospects of the crop now being picked are favourable in the extreme.

Native-grown Cotton.

Last season's native crop amounted to 24½ tons, or approximately one-third of that produced in the two previous years. Each district has produced much less, the fall being most noticeable in Mlanje, whilst the Lower Shire district has taken the premier position for the year.

The season was extremely bad for cotton, and the January drought affected most seriously those districts where native

production was the heaviest. A famine appeared imminent, and cultivators applied the whole of their energies to food crops so that cotton was for the time neglected.

The present native cotton crop, however, promises to be the largest yet produced. There has been a big demand for seed, and 17 tons have been distributed free. The natives of the Lower Shire district are evincing some eagerness, and the Resident has registered over 1,800 plots of from half to one acre under native cultivation, and a crop of 200 tons of cotton in the seed is expected from this district alone.

The native gardens throughout the Protectorate convey the impression that natives are taking up cotton seriously, keeping them free from weeds, and taking care of the product when picked.

The seed distributed was all locally-grown, and to some extent acclimatised American only was sent into the Highlands, and Egyptian to the lower levels.

The planting season was good and the results this year will, it is hoped, be highly satisfactory to the growers. A small village near Fort Lister has already received over £6 for its crop, and has more cotton to pick. This cotton was a good sample, and delivered in clean condition, so that the European buyer felt highly satisfied with it.

The industry is still being encouraged under considerable disadvantages as compared with other parts of Africa, but it is anticipated that this season will see cotton-growing firmly established amongst the natives of the Protectorate.

Small cotton gardens have been maintained under the supervision of the Residents at Port Herald, Chikwawa, Neno, Liwonde, Ncheu, Lilongwe, Dowa, Dedza, Chintechi, and Karonga.

Tea.

13. The cultivation of this product is still confined to the Mlanje district, where the soils and climate are well suited to its growth.

There are now 516 acres under tea, and this is being increased yearly. The crop for 1907-8 is stated to have been 2½ tons, and 9½ tons are estimated for the present year. Much of the tea at present produced is consumed in the country. Tea cultivation is not taken up with eagerness by planters, as a period of five or six years has to elapse before any return is made on the capital expended.

It is well known that the quality of tea improves as the bush matures, and those who tasted the locally-grown and manufactured article three years ago, now report that a great improvement has taken place in the quality. Tea unfortunately requires a good deal of capital, but it is understood that it can be produced in this country at a cheaper rate than is possible

in India or Ceylon. As soon, therefore, as Nyasaland tea obtains a footing on the London market, it should draw attention to this country as a possible field for the investment of capital.

A small plot has been planted up with tea in the experimental gardens at Zomba, with a view to ascertaining whether this product can be successfully grown in the Zomba district. The plants were put out in December, and so far have made excellent growth.

Rubber.

14. Although the export of cultivated rubber at present is by no means considerable, the acreage which is being brought under this product is increasing. Plantations have been established in nearly every district of the Highlands, the variety chiefly favoured being Ceara (*Manihot Glaziovii*). The growth of the young plant is remarkable, and in three years good stout trees are obtained; the oldest plantations of any considerable size are now about three and a half years old, and as tapping usually commences in the fifth year, the whole cultivation will soon be put to the proof. The main difficulty with this variety is the extraction of the rubber, but as the plant is now being experimented with by rubber experts all over the world, it may be assumed that the problem of extraction will soon be satisfactorily solved. In this country there is no doubt that the plant has found a congenial home, and as it produces excellent rubber—samples having been highly reported on in the London market—the future of the industry seems good, provided that the present low prices for this product are not permanent.

During the past year 1,119 lbs. of rubber produced on plantations was exported as against 972 lbs. in 1906-7, and 523 lbs. in 1905-6.

Acreage under Cultivation.

District	Variety.	Acres planted.
Lower Shire	Ceara	20
West Shire	„	52½
Blantyre	„	965½
„	Castilloa	25
Mlanje	Ceara	62
Zomba	„	637
Chikala	„	280
Upper Shire	„	124
West Nyasa	Funtumia	1
„	Ceara	3
„	Castilloa	25
„	Para	124
„	Landolphia ...	Large acreage
North Nyasa	Ceara	100

The total export of uncultivated rubber during 1907-8 was 15,533 lbs., valued at £3,301.

One hundred plants of *Funtumia elastica* (Lagos rubber), raised from seed received from Uganda, were planted out in the Botanical Gardens at Zomba during the rains. A number of Funtumia plants were also distributed to planters in various parts of the Protectorate for trial on their estates.

Fibres.

15. Ramie (*Boehmeria nivea*). Cultural experiments conducted with this fibre during the year have shown that the plant is unsuitable for successful cultivation in this country. The Ramie plot in the experimental garden, although irrigated and well cultivated during the year, produced only two crops of stems during the past season, the average length of the stems of the first crop being about three feet only. The second crop was not reaped, as the stems attained a height of about two and a half feet only. Several planters have also been experimenting with Ramie during the past two or three years, but without success. The plants are exceedingly easy of cultivation, but in order to produce abundant and frequent crops of stems of good length (four to five feet) the climate must be moist and stimulating.

Sisal Hemp (*Agave rigida*, var. *sisalana*). Many of the planters are now devoting a certain amount of attention to the cultivation of this valuable fibre, and during the past year about 30,000 young plants were sent out by the Forestry and Botanical Department, the demand being far in excess of the supply. Next planting season a large number of plants will be available for distribution.

From experiments conducted, it was found that 50 leaves of sisal yielded just over 3 lbs. of clean fibre. This, it may be stated, compares favourably with the average yield from sisal plantations in Yucatan, where the quantity of fibre obtained from 1,000 leaves is said to be from 50 to 70 lbs., the annual yield of clean fibre per acre varying from 10 to 15 cwts., according to the number of plants.

Mauritius Hemp (*Furcroea gigantea*). The cultivation of this fibre is also being taken up by several planters in conjunction with sisal. During the past season, however, few applications were made for Furcroea plants, as large quantities of these are now easily obtainable from growers in the country.

With suitable machinery to treat the leaves of sisal and Mauritius hemp, there seems to be no reason why an important fibre industry should not be established in Nyasaland, especially in the Blantyre and Lower Shire districts, seeing that the profits on a sisal plantation of 1,000 acres or so in German East Africa (where labour is certainly not plentiful and costs three times as much as it does in Nyasaland) are said to be as high as 40 per cent.

Bowstring Hemp (*Sansevierias*). Although several species of this indigenous fibre plant are found growing in abundance in various parts of the Protectorate, its cultivation has not yet been attempted by planters, as the growth of the plant is though to be much too slow for remunerative cultivation, in this country.

Ginger.

16. This plant is being extensively propagated and the ginger plot in the experimental garden now contains 2,000 strong plants, all of which have been derived from two small plants of ginger received from Kew in 1901.

Until a fairly large stock of plants is available to work on, the propagation of ginger is a very slow process, as the method employed is by division of the roots or rhizomes. During the ensuing year about 1,000 plants will be available for distribution.

This product will no doubt be taken up by planters so soon as plants are available for the purpose, as it is well suited for cultivation as a by-product. Well-prepared ginger fetches from 50*s*. to 70*s*. per cwt. in the home market.

AFFORESTATION.

17. *Zomba.*—During the past rainy season an area of about 35 acres on the Zomba mountain plateau was planted up with Mlanje cypress.

The aggregate area of the cypress plantations now established on the plateau and on the slopes of Zomba mountain is approximately 100 acres.

As these cypress plantations are being formed with the object of producing high-class timber (*i.e.*, tall, straight poles, free of branches and non-tapering), and as such timber can be produced only by dense planting, the plants are being put out at the rate of about 3,500 to the acre.

10,000 eucalyptus trees were planted out in December, and on the whole the plants have made a good stand, and are now growing well.

Blantyre.—About 17,000 eucalyptus, raised in the nursery at Blantyre during the year, were planted out on Crown land at Soche.

A large quantity of mbawa (mahogany) seed has been sown in a nursery at Soche with the object of raising plants for the planting programme of 1908–9.

Mlanje.—The forestry work at Mlanje during the year was confined to timber cutting and the protection of the cypress forests from fires. The sawing of timber was carried on during the dry months only (*i.e.*, April to October inclusive); the quantity of wood sawn for Government Departments during that period was 78,500 lineal feet, of various dimensions.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

18. The following Ordinances have been enacted during the year (1st April, 1907, to 31st March, 1908):—

(1) "The Fugitive Criminals Surrender Ordinance, 1907," No. 2 of 1907.

(2) "The British Central Africa Appropriation Ordinance, 1907," No. 3 of 1907.

(3) "The Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes Ordinance, 1907," No. 4 of 1907.

(4) "The Native Hut Tax Amendment Ordinance, 1907," No. 5 of 1907.

(5) "The Fugitive Criminals Surrender Amendment Ordinance, 1907," No. 6 of 1907.

(6) "The Railway Ordinance, 1907," No. 7 of 1907.

The Appropriation Ordinance, No. 1 of 1907, was repealed and replaced by "The British Central Africa Appropriation Ordinance, 1907." No Ordinances were enacted during the first three months of 1908.

V.—EDUCATION.

19. There are no Government schools in the Protectorate, native education being in the hands of the missionary societies established in various districts.

During the past year Government made a grant of £1,000 in aid of primary education, to be allocated under certain conditions to those societies desirous of participating.

There are 839 schools in the Protectorate, the majority of which are "village schools" (*i.e.*, schools in charge of native teachers, superintended by Europeans from the headquarters of of the missions) at which 61,712 natives receive instruction, the average attendance being 39,523.

There are 44 Europeans engaged in literary education and 31 in technical.

As an instance of the advance made in primary education it may be stated that during the year circulars in the various vernaculars dealing with questions needing the attention and support of the natives, such as cotton cultivation, locust destruction, &c., have been distributed by Residents throughout the villages in the Protectorate, and very little difficulty is now

experienced by the inhabitants in reading and understanding the directions given.

The following table details the work of each Society :—

—	No. of schools.	No. of scholars on roll and in average attendance.				Number of Europeans engaged in education.		Amount of Government grant in aid.
		No. on roll.		Average No. in attendance.		Literary.	Technical.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			
								£
Universities Mission to Central Africa.	59	2,211	1,259	1,562	762	10	11	Nil*
Dutch Reformed Church Mission.	155	8,599	6,981	5,038	4,180	10	5	125
Church of Scotland Mission.	89	2,851	648	1,728	360	4	9	275
Livingstonia Mission ..	402	19,208	9,604	12,166	6,088	8	5	275
Nyasa Industrial Mission	11	547	80	305	45	3	—	25
Zambesi Industrial Mission	64	2,466	1,424	1,771	955	3	1	125
White Fathers	33	2,162	1,572	1,727	1,186	—	—	125
Baptist Industrial Mission.	20		Not obtainable			4	—	25
South Africa General Mission.	3		Not obtainable.			2	—	25
Marist Fathers	3	1.200	900	950	700	—	—	Nil*
Total	839	39,244	22,468	25,247	14,276	44	31	1,000

* The Universities Mission and the Marist Fathers Mission decided not to participate in the 1907-8 grant.

Native artisans are trained in the industrial schools attached to the headquarters of most of the Missions, where carpentering, printing, bookbinding, agriculture, horticulture, and other practical trades are taught, much to the benefit of local industries.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

20. In the year 1907–8, 2,014 offences were reported as against 1,818 in 1906–7. As usual the commonest causes of misbehaviour were matrimonial disputes, assault, and larceny. In the larger European settlements there have been a considerable number of burglaries, some of a very audacious character. In no instance, however, has any considerable sum of money or much valuable property been taken.

Eighty-three cases were sent up to the High Court for confirmation as against 52 in 1906–7. In 75 instances the

sentences of the subordinate Courts were confirmed, and in eight modified. The 83 cases are made up as follows :—

Murder	4
Manslaughter	29
Attempt to murder	3
Child murder...	2
Rape	4
Other offences against the person	5
Robbery with violence	6
Malicious injury to property	2
Other offences against property	19
Miscellaneous	9
	83

As heretofore, manslaughter cases form a large proportion of the total. There were, however, three clear cases of murder, in which no circumstances could be found in mitigation of the extreme penalty.

The question of the administration of corporal punishment to natives remained in abeyance pending the first session of the Legislative Council, and has only recently been dealt with by the Council. The "Punishments Ordinance," which concerns this most important question has, however, only passed through the Legislative Council after the expiration of the year under review, and therefore does not come within the scope of this report. It suffices to say that the need for further legislation on this question was universally recognised, and the draft Ordinance received very careful consideration.

The most important Ordinance from the magistrates' point of view published in the past year was "The Hut Tax Amendment Ordinance," which authorises imprisonment upon insufficient distress for non-payment of hut tax. This amendment of the law was much needed.

Twenty-three estates of deceased persons have been wound-up during the year.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

21. The European population is returned at 587, as against 583, 608, and 597 in the three preceding years.

22. The Asiatic population has remained practically stationary, viz., 515.

23. The native population is estimated at 947,168, an increase of 19,813, due chiefly to continued immigration from neighbouring territories, and to more accurate statistics being available.

24. Thirteen European deaths were registered during the year, giving a death-rate of 22·1 per 1,000.

25. The European birth-rate shows a decrease from 32·59 per 1,000 to 25·55, 15 births having been registered.

26. Six European marriages were celebrated as against seven during 1906–7.

VIII.—POSTAL.

General Remarks.

27. The unit of weight on all letter correspondence was raised from ½ oz. to 1 oz., and sample post rates were lowered from 4*d.* per 4 oz. to 1*d.* per 4 oz.

Owing to the German East Africa Line of steamers having reduced the sailings of their fast boats to once every three weeks, it was found necessary to arrange for some other route for correspondence addressed to places abroad. About the middle of June, therefore, an arrangement was put in force for the despatch of mails for London via Beira and Salisbury, catching the Union Castle boats at Cape Town.

A further improvement has been made in the case of correspondence for South Africa, which now goes via Beira or Delagoa Bay in a direct bag to Johannesburg, which last office acts as distributing agent.

On 1st of April a direct money order exchange with Zanzibar was started.

A new issue of postage stamps has been arranged for in consequence of the change of name of the Protectorate to "Nyasaland." A ½*d.* issue has been ordered to provide for the reduced rate to be charged on newspapers, and a new 3*d.* value will take the place of the old 2*d.* stamp.

Money Orders.

28. The value of money orders issued in the Protectorate was £12,627 as against £13,253 last year.

Imperial Exchanges.

29. The transactions with these orders have been practically doubled within the year, the sales being £4,959 and payments £1,399 as against £2,879 and £664 respectively during 1906-7.

Parcel Post.

30. Goods to the value of £3,914 were imported by parcel post as against £3,647 last year.

Statistics.

31. The total number of postal articles dealt with was 1,101,917 as compared with 612,284 last year :—

	1906-7.	1907-8.
Letters	434,126	866,632
Post cards	19,898	31,888
Newspapers	98,168	155,468
Book packets, &c. ...	55,211	42,644
Parcels	4,805	5,078
Closed bags	76	207
	612,284	1,101,917

IX.—MILITARY.

Distribution and Movement of Troops.

32. The distribution was the same as in the previous year (1906-7) namely :—

Zomba.—Indian contingent and 2 Companies 2nd Battalion King's African Rifles.

Fort Manning.—1 Company 2nd Battalion King's African Rifles.

Fort Mlangeni.—½ Company 2nd Battalion King's African Rifles.

Fort Mangoche.—½ Company 2nd Battalion King's African Rifles.

The troops, with the exception of the Indian contingent, exchanged stations in May, 1907, every company being moved at that time. In March, 1908, the African troops were withdrawn to Zomba prior to the departure of the 2nd Battalion to British East Africa ; they were relieved at the out-stations by detachments of the Indian contingent, which will garrison these posts until the 1st Battalion takes them over in June or July.

Training.

33. The Zomba garrison went into camp by companies for 14 days' field training in August and September, 1907. The results of the annual musketry course were satisfactory and show an improvement upon those of previous years, although it is somewhat difficult to compare them owing to an alteration in the course.

Figure of Merit—Indian contingent ...	63 / 17
„ „ 2nd Battalion King's African Rifles ...	109 / 81

Band.

34. The military band has made good progress and has played regularly in public at Zomba and has paid occasional visits to Blantyre.

Health.

35. The general health of the troops has been very good; that of the Indian contingent being exceptionally satisfactory. A serious outbreak of small-pox took place at Mangoche in March, 1908, and over 60 cases occurred; several women and children died of this disease, but there were no deaths amongst the troops; the epidemic has now ceased.

Statistical Information.

—	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Rank and File.	Band.	Hospital Assistants.	Indian Clerks.	Indian Followers.
Indian contingent.	2	2	98	—	1	1	14
2nd K.A.R....	12	—	400	30	3	3	—

Enlistments, 21; discharges, 16; desertions, 6; death, 1.

36. Distribution by tribes including the band:—

Yao and kindred tribes	209
Awemba	100
Angoni...	96
Atonga and kindred tribes	21

Volunteer Reserve.

37. The strength of the reserve has been well maintained, and at the end of the financial year numbered 122, made up as follows:—

Zomba	38
Blantyre	39
Fort Johnston ...	22
Chiromo	23
	122

The corps was re-armed with the new short-barrel magazine rifle, and a higher shooting standard during 1908–9 is anticipated.

Each corps held monthly shooting meetings and competitions and, in addition, the ranges were available for practice every week.

The need for the revision of the existing Regulations of 1901 has been apparent for some time, and a Volunteer Ordinance, to meet the altered conditions, is now under consideration.

X.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

General Conditions.

38. General conditions have been satisfactory. The native population is orderly and contented. The food supply for the coming year is practically assured, and health conditions have been good, except for outbreaks of small-pox, which have been unusually virulent, but have been kept well in hand.

A certain amount of unrest was caused during the early part of the year, owing to the appearance of a "prophetess," a Chikunda woman known as "Chanjiri," who promulgated a doctrine to the effect that all Europeans would leave the country during the year, and that no hut tax need be paid to the British Government, but that she would receive tribute instead. Owing to Chanjiri having removed from British to Portuguese control it was somewhat difficult to deal with her, and the credulity of the native is such that many returned to their villages and abandoned their work to await the fulfilment of the prophecies and consequent exodus of Europeans which was to follow. Many also visited her with tribute, and returned with promises of abundant harvests, and stories as to the downfall of the dominant race. No active resistance resulted from the propaganda, but the teaching seriously affected native revenue for a time, the May hut tax returns showing a shortage of over £3,000 as compared with the previous year. The active steps taken by the Residents of districts concerned, however, in personally visiting the villages affected, and tactfully dealing with the passive resistance which followed, and the subsequent non-fulfilment of the prophecies, finally overcame the results of the propaganda, and the unrest caused thereby may be said to have disappeared.

Hut Tax.

39. A satisfactory increase is shown on last year's total, the aggregate being £36,605 as against £35,619 for the preceding year, an increase of £986.

Hut tax revenue for the past five years is as follows :—

	£
1903-4	26,276
1904-5	29,024
1905-6	31,074
1906-7	35,619
1907-8	36,605

Labour.

40. The local labour supply has been greater than in any previous year, and even during the rains a steady supply was maintained. No further recruitment of labour for the Transvaal by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association took place during the year. Of the 500 Nyasaland natives recruited at the close of 1906, 452 returned to the Protectorate in February, 1908, having worked their allotted time; 14 were returned as unfitted for mining work on arrival, and 34 died, showing a death-rate of 68 per thousand per annum.

1,400 natives were, as an experiment, allowed to proceed to the Mopea sugar works on the Zambesi, with satisfactory results—this work being extremely popular owing to the short time taken in travelling, the suitable climate, and the considerate treatment received.

Arrangements were made towards the close of the financial year for an experimental gang of 1,000 men to proceed to Southern Rhodesia, under the auspices of the Southern Rhodesia Government, for mining work.

The system of deferred half-pay is applied in all cases, under which natives receive their arrears of pay on return to Blantyre or Zomba.

The independent and uncontrolled exodus of natives to Southern Rhodesia and other parts of South Africa in search of comparatively highly-paid work still continues, and it is estimated that upwards of 18,000 men (in addition to those despatched under Government auspices) have thus left the Protectorate during the year. 1,239 purchased passes were issued on application and 302 issued free, but by far the greater number of natives went independently without passes, and of these no exact records exist. Many of them had previously attempted to obtain work within the Protectorate, but as the local demand is limited, were impelled south in order to earn money to meet their wants.

Communications are received from time to time from Native Commissioners in Southern Rhodesia and Government officials in other parts of South Africa, remitting sums to the relatives of Nyasaland natives, or in connection with estates of deceased labourers, but of the majority there is little or no trace. Much of this labour might be recruited for the Transvaal, but as this

market is now closed, and the local demand for labour is at present far less than the supply, natives are forced to seek their own work, often having to walk hundreds of miles and suffer great hardships on their journeys.

Experience points to the advisability of a resumption of a Government-controlled system under which natives desiring to go south for work, whether to Rhodesia or the Transvaal Colony, can do so under definite conditions, and with greater ease, and in more comfort than is at present the case.

XI.—GENERAL.

Game.

41. The total number of head killed during the year under licence, according to the returns made by licence holders, was 2,261, made up as follows :—Elephants, 24 ; rhinoceroses, 2 ; hippopotami, 31 ; zebra, 52 ; sable and roan, 132 ; kudu, 44 ; serval, 2 ; cheetah, 2 ; smaller monkeys, 2 ; marabous, 8 ; egrets, 15 ; oribi, 40 ; wild pig, 44 ; jackal, 2 ; warthog, 112 ; bush pig, 57 ; hartebeeste, 214 ; impala, 121 ; reedbuck, 374 ; duiker, 151 ; klipspringer, 38 ; steinbuck, 58 ; waterbuck, 334 ; bush-buck, 303 ; puku, 16 ; inyala, 14.

Under special permits granted by the Governor under the "Game Regulations, 1902," 19 eland and seven buffalo were killed. Twelve lions, 19 leopards, and 3 hyænas were also returned as killed by licence holders.

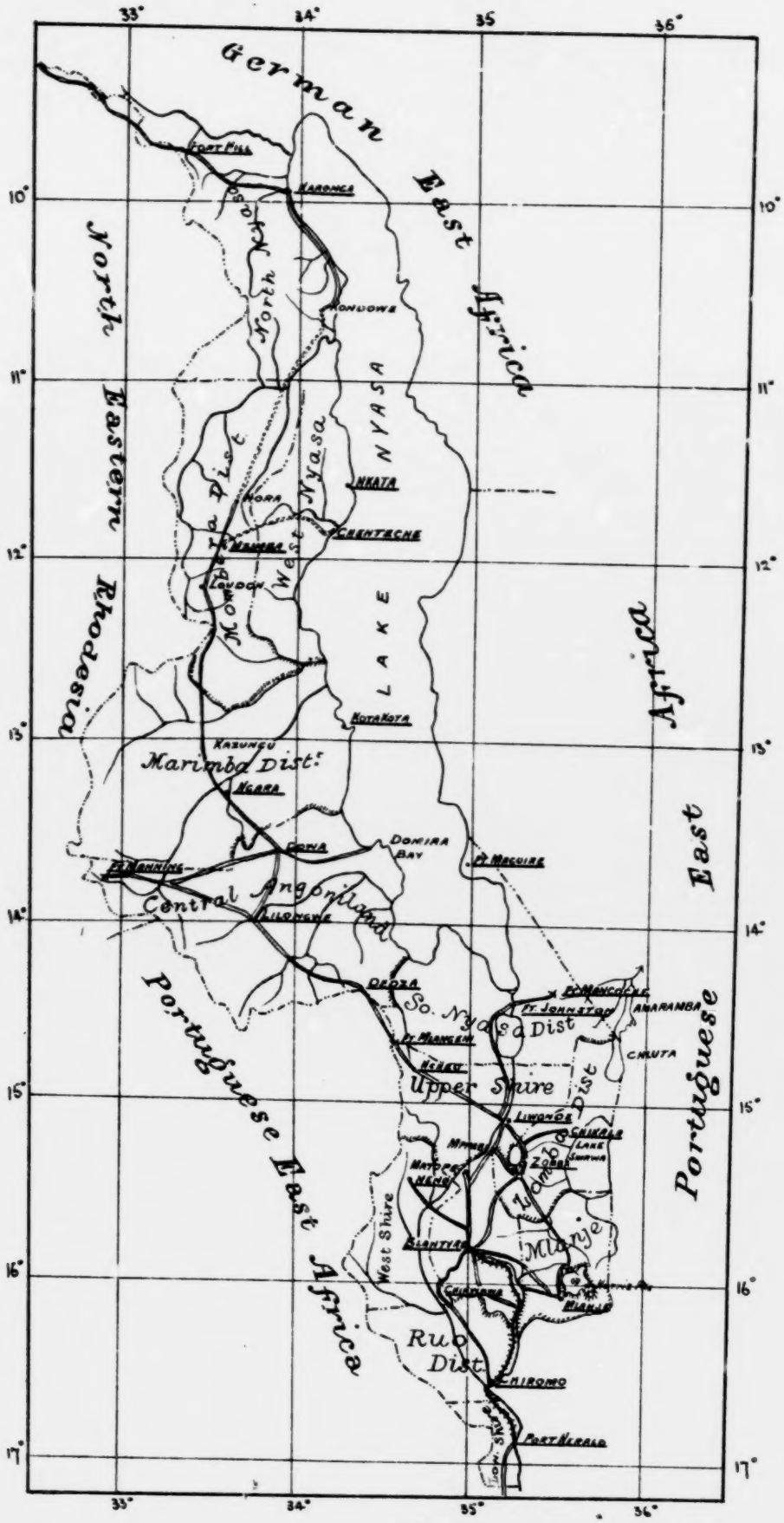
The following licences were issued :—

		£	
Licence "A"	... ...	25	20
" "B"	... ...	4	84
" "C"	... ...	2	94
Native licence	... ...		38
			236

Live Stock.

42. No serious epidemics occurred during the year, although certain districts had to be closed for short periods to the movement of cattle, owing to local cattle sickness. Owners of large herds are still holding their stock in the hope of a market nearer than Southern Rhodesia and easier of access.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE



Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1908.

The total number of European- and native-owned live stock is as follows :—

—	European.	Native.
		(Approximate.)
Cattle	10,653	40,996
Sheep	2,010	14,724
Goats	1,060	92,053
Pigs	426	19,515

Large numbers of native-owned sheep and goats have been sold during the year.

Railway.

43. Progress has been made during the year. Earthworks were sufficiently completed for present use from mile 74 to Blantyre, with the exception of gaps opposite the temporary deviations on which the track is laid. Temporary bridges have been built, and the line has been partially ballasted, and has been put into such condition as admits of its temporary use.

The labour supply for construction purposes was plentiful, the average number of labourers employed being 4,800.

Work on the Shire River Bridge was commenced in October, 1907, but owing to the rains little progress was possible until March.

I have, &c.,

H. R. Wallis,

Acting Deputy Governor.

Zomba,

9th July, 1908.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
540	Straits Settlements	1906
541	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
542	Somaliland Protectorate	1906–1907
543	Bahamas	"
544	Barbados	"
545	Trinidad and Tobago	"
546	Grenada	"
547	Mauritius	1906
548	Fiji	"
549	Jamaica	1906–1907
550	British Guiana	"
551	Northern Nigeria	"
552	British Honduras	1906
553	St. Lucia	1906–1907
554	Southern Nigeria	1906
555	St. Vincent	1906–1907
556	Basutoland	"
557	East Africa Protectorate	"
558	Uganda Protectorate	"
559	Swaziland	"
560	St. Helena	1907
561	Ceylon	"
562	Falkland Islands	"
563	Gibraltar	"
564	Ashanti	"
565	Colonial Survey Committee	1907–1908
566	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1907
567	Seychelles	"
568	Bermuda	"
569	Weihaiwei	"
570	Hong Kong	"
571	Malta	1907–1908
572	British Honduras	1907
573	Gold Coast	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
44	East Africa Protectorate	Survey Department.
45	Do. do.	Geology.
46	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, (1904–5).
47	Do. do.	Do. (1905–6).
48	Nyasaland Protectorate	Do.
49	East Africa Protectorate	Veterinary Department.
50	British Colonies, &c.	Cotton Cultivation.
51	Southern Nigeria	Forest Administration.
52	South Africa	Native Education.
53	East Africa Protectorate	Veterinary Bacteriological Work, 1907–8.
54	Newfoundland	Micmac Indians.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 619.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1908-9.

(For Report for 1907–8, *see* No. 574.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
November, 1909.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY DARLING & SON, LTD., 34-40, BACON STREET, E.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
WYMAN AND SONS, LTD., FETTER LANE, E.C., and
32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or
OLIVER & BOYD, TWEEDDALE COURT, EDINBURGH; or
E. PONSONBY, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1909.

[Cd. 4448-28.] *Price* 2½*d.*

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
I. FINANCE	4
II. TRADE	4
III. AGRICULTURE	8
IV. LEGISLATION	12
V. EDUCATION	12
VI. JUDICIAL	12
VII. VITAL STATISTICS	13
VIII. POSTAL	14
IX. MILITARY	15
X. NATIVE AFFAIRS	16
XI. GENERAL	17

SKETCH MAP.

No. 619.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

(For Report for 1907–8, *see* No. 574.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Zomba,
Nyasaland Protectorate,
10th August, 1909.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Report on the Blue Book of the Nyasaland Protectorate for the year 1908-9.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED SHARPE,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c., &c., &c.

(14527—2.) Wt. 26122—322. 1125. 11/09. D & S. A 2

I.—FINANCE.

1. The revenue of the Protectorate for the year 1908-9 was £79,852, exclusive of the grant-in-aid and land sales, being £2,814 below the Estimate. There is, however, an increase of £4,911 on the revenue collected during the preceding financial year.

Receipts derived from sale of Crown lands amounted to £682, making the total revenue £80,534.

Compared with the Estimate the decrease shown is chiefly due to a falling off in customs revenue of £6,448, and port, harbour, and wharf dues of £2,000. This deficit is, however, reduced by an increase of £1,499 in postal revenue, £2,160 in hut taxes, £1,066 under miscellaneous revenue, and an outstanding contribution from the British South Africa Company of £2,000.

2. The total expenditure for the year was £103,032, being £5,843 less than estimated and £2,555 less than in 1907-8. The chief decrease was under "military," there being a saving of £4,061.

3. The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five years:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1904-5	67,553 ...	122,771
1905-6	76,738 ...	108,682
1906-7	82,106 ...	111,564
1907-8	75,197 ...	105,587
1908-9	80,534 ...	103,032

II.—TRADE.

4. The general external trade of the Protectorate, not including goods in transit to and from surrounding territories, amounted to £263,560, which sum exceeds the total for the previous year by £25,415.

5. The value of revenue-yielding imports for home consumption was £124,667, which is less than the value of similar imports in 1907-8 by £555. This decrease is due to importations in alcohol, provisions, and sundries. In soft goods, *i.e.*, native trade goods, there is a slight increase. As, however, there was

a large redundant stock of soft goods in the country at the beginning of the year, the orders placed by merchants in the home markets were comparatively small.

6. There is a satisfactory increase in the export trade, amounting to 483 tons in weight and £27,420 in net value disregarding specie. This increase is chiefly in cotton and coffee, being 87 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively. Rice, which is a new article of export, amounted to 227 tons, while fibre and tea also appear on the list of exports for the first time. The only decreases of any magnitude are in strophanthus and groundnuts, which commodities are purchased in variable quantities from natives, and are not systematically cultivated. The export of the latter is 172 tons less than in 1906-7. Rubber shows a slight decrease, but hitherto only small experimental parcels of cultivated rubber have been exported, *i.e.*, 1,514 lbs. against 1,119 lbs. in the previous year.

7. The transit trade continues to decrease, the value in 1908-9 being £4,859 less than the value in the previous year. Goods for North Eastern Rhodesia, with the exception of those sent by trading firms whose headquarters are in the Protectorate to branch stores, do not now pass through this country. Small consignments still pass through in transit to German East Africa and Portuguese territory bordering on the northern half of Lake Nyasa.

8. As regards imports, there is not much hope that the trade will increase to any great extent during the current financial year. Although the large stocks of soft goods which have been held by merchants from the year 1906-7 have been considerably reduced, the retail trade continues to be in a depressed state owing to natives, on whom trade chiefly depends, having been unable to obtain employment within the Protectorate. There is every prospect, however, that the export trade will steadily improve, as the area under cotton cultivation is increasing. The fact that the Oceana Company, who exported 62 tons of cotton during the year, have closed down their plantation, may affect the export of that article to a small degree, but there is every likelihood that the total for the year under report will be considerably exceeded in the year 1909-10. An increase in the export of cultivated rubber, tobacco, and tea may also be looked for. A new trade is being experimentally developed by the shipment to Europe of maize, for which article large orders have been received by merchants in the Protectorate. What is, however, urgently required to enable this article to be largely exported is railway extension.

9. The net customs revenue amounted to £18,011, which is £833 under the amount collected in 1907-8 and £1,996 below the revised estimate.

Imports, including railway material and specie, amounted to £140,916, or £28,625 less than the previous year.

General details are shown in the following statement:—

Table A.

	1907-8. £	1908-9. £
Arms and ammunition ...	1,486	1,696
Alcohol (spirituous liquors ...	2,363	2,087
Provisions (including beer and wines)	19,445	18,456
Hardware	10,893	14,469
Soft goods	70,464	71,006
Free goods	57,856	27,854
Sundries	7,034	3,143
Specie	—	2,205
Total	169,541	140,916

Net decrease, £28,625.

NOTE.—The above figures include:—

	£
Free imports by Nyasaland Government, 1907-8 ...	6,325
„ „ Shire Highlands Railway, 1907-8	37,974
	£44,299

	£
„ „ Nyasaland Government, 1908-9...	5,172
„ „ Shire Highlands Railway, 1908-9	8,852
	£14,024

Table B.

Exports during the year ended 31st March, 1909, as compared with the previous year:—

—	1907-8.			1908-9.		
	Weight.	Price per lb. (local).	Value.	Weight.	Price (local).	Value.
	Lbs.	s. d.	£	Lbs.	s. d.	£
Coffee ...	780,133	0 5	16,253	934,896	0 5 lb.	19,477
Ivory ...	2,630	10 0	1,315	5,098	10 0 „	2,549
Hippo. teeth	349	2 0	35	354	2 0 „	35
Rubber ..	15,533	4 3	3,301	15,415	4 0 „	3,083
Oil seeds ...	19,917	0 4	332	59,316	0 4 „	989
Beeswax ...	46,152	1 0	2,307	77,527	1 0 „	3,876
Strophanthus	29,394	2 6	3,674	11,691	2 6 „	1,461
Chillies ...	32,419	0 4	540	46,819	0 4 „	780
Tobacco ...	554,395	0 4	9,239	570,102	0 6 „	14,253
Cotton ...	403,486	7*d.*, 8*d.*, 9*d.*	13,999	756,120	0 9 „	28,355
Ground-nuts	183,789	0 1½	1,149	101,319	0 1½ „	633
Rice* ...	—	—	—	507,509	£3 ton.	1,574
Fibre* ...	—	—	—	40,342	£25—£30 ton	446
Tea* ...	—	—	—	23,948	0 6 lb.	599
Cattle° ...	—	—	—	—	3*s.*, 4*s.*, £3 each	645
Sundries ...	—	—	2,227	—	—	3,036
Specie ...	—	—	14,233	—	—	40,853
Total	2,068,197	—	68,604	3,150,456	—	122,644

* Included in "Sundries" up to 31st October, 1908.

The following table shows the value of imports and exports during the past five years; not including goods in transit:—

	Imports for Home Consumption.	Exports of Protectorate Products.
	£	£
1904-5	220,697 ...	49,449
1905-6	222,581 ...	56,778
1906-7	242,935 ...	50,247
1907-8	169,541 ...	*68,604
1908-9	*140,916 ...	*122,644

* The above includes import of specie, value £2,205, and export of specie, 1907–08, £14,233; 1908–09, £40,853.

Direction of Trade.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1907–08.	1908–09.	1907–08.	1908–09.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	128,994	107,743	38,974	97,460
India	10,704	10,190	—	—
Australia...	565	93	—	—
South Africa	934	382	14,871	1,330
Transvaal	—	—	6,404	
Canada	—	31	—	—
Total British Possessions ...	12,203	10,696	21,275	1,330
Germany...	11,559	8,687	5,211	5,193
Italy	1,206	931	—	—
Holland	9,003	7,017	—	—
Portugal	2,717	2,052	2,413	17,974
America	840	1,505	—	—
France	1,286	969	—	—
Other Countries	1,733	1,316	731	687
Total Foreign Countries ...	28,344	22,477	8,355	23,854
Total	169,541	140,916	68,604	122,644

Note.—The above includes specie imported from the United Kingdom, 1908–9, £2,205.

	£
Specie exported to South Africa, 1907-8 ...	14,133
" " Portuguese East Africa, 1907-8	100
" " United Kingdom, 1908-9	28,600
" " Portuguese East Africa, 1908-9	12,253

III.—AGRICULTURE.

10. Coffee always has been, and will be, a fluctuating crop in Nyasaland. It now occupies the second place in point of acreage and value of export; before the introduction of cotton it was the principal crop of the Protectorate.

The following are the particulars of the industry for the last five years:—

Year ending March.	Total Acreage under Cultivation.	Crop exported at 31st March of each year.	Valued at
		Lbs.	£
1905	4,880	1,303,655	27,159
1906	5,273	773,919	16,123
1907	5,565	454,111	9,461
1908	6,134	780,133	16,253
1909	6,037	934,896	19,472

The year under review has been one of the best, and there is an appreciable increase in the value of the export, the acreage remaining practically stationary.

The determining factor with the coffee crop is the time at which the first rains commence; if the rains are late the crop is short on account of the bushes shedding their blossom. Coffee is one of the most particular crops as regards soil, and never does well in heavy clay land. The crop is probably the most speculative, as it is also the most valuable in a good season. Nyasaland coffee is of very excellent quality and generally commands high prices in the London market. The yield is much lighter than in other coffee-growing countries, but the Agricultural and Forestry Department is carrying out seed-selection experiments with a view to increasing its cultivation.

The crop is practically wholly produced by Europeans, and several estates are erecting improved machinery.

11. Cotton still holds the position of being the first crop in the Protectorate as regards acreage and value. The following are the particulars of the European cotton industry for the past five years:—

Year.	Total Acreage under European Cultivation.	Crop exported to 31st March.	Export Valuation.
		Lbs.	£
1904–5	21,900	285,185	5,914
1905–6	10,012	776,621	16,180
1906–7	7,017	526,119	15,345
1907–8	8,659	403,486	13,999
1908–9	8,975	756,120	28,355

The results of the past year were more promising than in the previous year, and the most encouraging feature of the industry is the increasing yield per acre, showing the value of acclimatisation. It will be some years before the crop recovers from the experiences of 1904-5, when it was a failure—the result of growing Egyptian varieties in the highlands, where the season is too short. The increased output is now based on sound principles, and planters are slowly but surely increasing their acreages under this crop. There are many thousands of acres available for cotton awaiting planters with capital.

The highlands of Nyasaland can produce the finest quality of Upland cotton in the world, some samples being sold at 6*d.* and 7*d.* a lb., when the same type of cotton grown in America was being sold at 5*d.* This is understood to be the first case on record where cotton has appreciated instead of depreciated when grown away from its natural habitat. This improvement in quality is to a large extent owing to the ripening of the crop during the dry and practically rainless season of the year (April to August). The Agricultural and Forestry Department are carrying out selection experiments with a view to increasing the yield. A paying crop must have over 100 lbs. of lint to the acre.

The lowlands (*i.e.*, up to 1,500 feet) are principally devoted to Egyptian varieties; Mitafifi giving the best results. Up to the present, Egyptian cotton cannot be considered a success, the quality being inferior; it is a much more difficult crop to cultivate, being very sensitive to cold. After experimenting for five years planters have found that the best time to plant is February, instead of November as is the case with Upland in the highlands. Upland varieties are now also being grown on the lower river in situations too low-lying and wet for Egyptian.

The initial experimental stage has now been passed, and the cotton industry, as a whole, promises well, the prospects of the crop now being picked being extremely favourable.

The native-grown cotton crop is principally purchased by the British Cotton Growing Association, who have done much to foster the cotton industry in Nyasaland.

The following is a comparative statement of native-grown seed cotton purchased by the African Lakes Corporation, Limited, as Agents for the British Cotton Growing Association:—

Season ending—	lbs.
March, 1907	124,065
March, 1908	38,575
February, 1909	211,143

The industry is gaining in favour with natives in certain districts, and several favourable reports have been made by Residents. Success with the native is largely due to the exertions of the Residents, but cotton must at present be a secondary consideration to their food crops. The present crop promises well, and seed will again be distributed free by Government. If a large cotton industry is to develop in Nyasaland it must come through the native, and if the country had a railway from the coast to the Lake, many thousands of bales could be exported.

Local ginneries would do much to stimulate this native industry. Favourable reports have been received from Manchester on the quality of the native product, but as long as the native has to carry his cotton 40 miles or more to market, the industry cannot increase rapidly.

12. Tobacco is rapidly increasing in favour as a crop; the quality has improved and better prices have been paid.

The establishment of the Imperial Tobacco Company's Factory at Limbe, near Blantyre, has given a considerable impetus to the production of Nyasaland tobacco, and the acreage under crop has risen rapidly. During the year a considerable portion of the crop was lost owing to simultaneous ripening and lack of barn accommodation for flue curing. Planters have now realised the necessity of having ample barn accommodation. Local prices range from 2*d*. to 8*d*. a lb., and samples sent to London have been, through the Imperial Institute, very favourably reported on, and valued by commercial firms at from 6*d*. to 9*d*. per lb. Tobacco requires more attention and skill in handling than any other crop grown in the Protectorate, and unless the quality produced commands a price over 4*d*. a lb. there is little profit to the grower, owing to lack of reasonable communication with the coast. It is also a crop employing a large number of natives for picking and grading, and, therefore, suitable for Nyasaland, where labour is superabundant and cheap.

The following table shows the acreage and export for the last five years, the export value from 1904 to 1908 being fixed at 4*d*. per lb., and at 6*d*. per lb. for the year ending March, 1909 (*i.e.*, 1908 crop):—

Year.	Total Acreage under Cultivation.	Crop exported at 31st March of each year.	Valued at
		Lbs.	£
1905	421	56,826	947
1906	955	198,994	3,317
1907	2,330	413,316	6,889
1908	1,843	554,395	9,239
1909	2,368	570,102	14,253

13. Rubber cultivation promises to become an important feature in Nyasaland, and there should be a considerable export of cultivated rubber within the next two or three years. During 1908-9 over 1,000 acres were planted, and 3,523 acres are now under cultivation. The climate, on the whole, is too dry for Para and Castilloa, but Ceara grows extremely well on suitable soils. A number of seeds of the new Manihots—*M. dichotoms* and *M. piauhuyensis*—have been imported, the percentage germinating proving very low. The growth of both species is, however, promising, and it is hoped that the reported astonishing yields of rubber obtained in their natural habitat will be maintained under cultivation.

Para (*Hevea Brasiliensis*) is grown in the West Nyasa District, where the rainfall is copious and well distributed throughout the year. Plants which have been established about three years are full of promise, being over 20 feet high. *Castilloa elastica* is also making excellent growth in this particular district. Experimental plots of *Funtumia elastica* are established in various parts of the Protectorate, but the rate of growth is, so far, disappointing.

During the year 1908-9, 15,415 lbs. of rubber was exported, valued at £3,083, of which 1,514 lbs. was cultivated rubber, 13,901 lbs. being collected from indigenous vines.

14. Sisal and Mauritius hemps continue in favour with many planters, preference being given to Sisal, which, although of slower growth, is much hardier, and adapts itself more easily to varied soils, positions, and climates. The fibre is also of a finer character than that of Mauritius hemp. The cultivation of these fibres can only prove remunerative where a fairly large acreage is planted, and where thoroughly-proved machinery is laid down for preparing the fibre. The area under these fibres is now 928 acres, chiefly in the Blantyre District. The exports during the year were 18½ tons of Mauritius hemp.

15. The tea crop is chifly confined to the Mlanje District, 598 acres being under cultivation. There is an experimental plot of 3 acres in the West Shire District. A considerable quantity is consumed locally, and during the year 23,948 lbs. were exported. Tea will always be a minor item in the products of Nyasaland, owing to the restricted areas suitable for its cultivation. With the exception of south-east Mlanje, West Nyasa is the most ideal district from a climatic point of view.

16. The cultivation of rice, chiefly on the shores of Lake Nyasa, is capable of indefinite extension, but is at present handicapped owing to cost of transport to the coast. In spite of this disadvantage about 507,000 lbs. was exported during the year, and the local consumption is very large. The rice industry is solely in the hands of native agriculturists.

17. The cultivation of ground-nuts has not yet been undertaken to any extent by Europeans. The crop is, however, largely grown by natives, who use it for food, the surplus being sold to European and Indian traders, 101,319 lbs. being exported during the year.

18. Camphor trees, planted in the Zomba Gardens in 1896, have made excellent growth, and one specimen flowered and fruited in 1907. Of the resulting seedlings, 350 have been distributed to various estates, and 500 have been planted out in the Zomba Experimental Gardens.

Afforestation.

19. An area of about 50 acres on the plateau of Zomba mountain was cleared and planted up with Mlanje cypress. 40,000 eucalyptus plants were put out on swampy land near the native location for the production of poles and firewood. A piece of land has been selected and cleared for the purpose of forming a forest arboretum, and 46 various species of timber trees have

been planted. On the Zomba plateau, at an elevation of 5,000 feet, several species of Pinus, including *P. pinaster*, *P. pinea*, *P. canariensis*, and *P. insignis*, are under trial.

Planting operations in Blantyre are confined to the bank of the Mudi River, the work being in charge of a native forest ranger. 15,000 eucalyptus and 8,000 African mahogany trees were raised and planted, and a test plot of 2 acres was planted with *Cupressus funebris*.

Work in Mlanje was confined to timber-cutting, and protecting the cypress forests from fires. Timber-cutting was carried on during the dry months only, the quantity sawn for Government Departments being 44,800 lineal feet, of various dimensions.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

20. Twenty Ordinances have been enacted during the year (1st April, 1908, to 31st March, 1909).

V.—EDUCATION.

21. There are no Government schools in the Protectorate, native education being in the hands of the Missionary Societies established in various districts. During the past two years Government has made an annual grant of £1,000 in aid of primary education, which has been allocated, under certain conditions, to those Societies desirous of participating. There are 1,051 schools in the Protectorate, the majority of which are "Village Schools" (*i.e.*, schools in charge of native teachers, superintended by Europeans from the headquarters of the Missions), at which 84,600 natives receive instruction, the average attendance being 59,500. Native artizans are trained in the industrial schools attached to headquarters of most of the Missions, where carpentry, printing, bookbinding, agriculture, horticulture, and other practical trades are taught, much to the benefit of local industries.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

22. The number of offences reported was practically the same as in 1907-8, namely, 2,018, as against 2,014 in the previous year. As in former years, the commonest classes of offences were assault, larceny, and adultery, the latter being an offence by

native law and custom. 96 cases came up from the subordinate Courts for confirmation by the High Court, as against 83 in 1907-8, and 52 in 1906-7. These 96 cases are made up as follows:—

Murder	13
Manslaughter	18
Attempted murder	2
Rape	2
Other offences against the person	11
Malicious injury to property	3
Robbery with violence	5
Other offences against property	34
Miscellaneous offences	8
Total	96

In six of the cases of murder sentence of death was carried into effect. It may be noted that there was one case of forgery by a native.

On the criminal side, one case, under the Native Labour Ordinance, 1906, revealed an interesting system. A charge was brought against an Indian trader of wilfully withholding the wages of natives in his employment. In the course of the evidence it transpired that these natives were written on before the Resident to work for a year at 6*s*. a month, and 2*s*. for food. The employer, however, instead of paying by the calendar month, withheld payment till the natives had put in 30 working days. It was pointed out that by so doing he got at least four days per month more work out of the natives than he was entitled to, and, in fact, defrauded them to that extent.

Twenty-eight deceased estates were wound up, and the remaining estates, being dealt with by the Registrar of the High Court, were as far advanced towards final settlement as possible at the end of the year. It takes about six months to wind up an estate, as sufficient time must be allowed to get in claims from persons who have left the Protectorate and have to be communicated with.

The Second Examination in Law for Government officials was held last September, when six candidates presented themselves for examination, of whom five passed.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

23. The European population is returned at 595, as against 587 last year, showing an increase of 8, whereas the Asiatic population, on the contrary, shows a marked falling off—the figures for this year being 457, as against 515 last year. This decrease is most noticeable in the Zomba district, this year's figures being 113, as against 174 last year.

There were 14 European births registered during the year, as against 19 last year. The deaths registered during the year totalled 27, made up as follows:—

European (male adults)	15
,, (male infant)	1
,, (female infant)	1
Asiatic (male adults)	9
,, (female)	1

Eight marriages were celebrated during the year, as compared with seven in 1907-8.

The native population is estimated at 996,166.

VIII.—POSTAL.

24. The most important change affecting the carriage of mails was the running of the railway from the 4th of April between Port Herald and Blantyre regularly twice a week. On the 1st of May all the native mail carriers employed on the Blantyre-Chiromo section were dismissed, and a saving in expenditure is expected as a consequence.

The cash on delivery system launched by the General Post Office, London, was taken up by this Protectorate, and the public were able to avail themselves of this facility from 1st of September. It will be some time before the system is fully appreciated, but it has been made use of already to a small extent.

A new issue of postage stamps was on sale to the public from July. Halfpenny and 3*d*. stamps were introduced, while the 2*d*. stamp went out of issue. Halfpenny wrappers were also sold for the first time.

The General Post Office, Zomba, was transferred to the new public buildings on the 15th of January, 1909.

25. *Villa Bocage*.—This station on the Shire River was opened on the 6th of August, being a little later than usual. The station was again closed on the rise of the river early in January.

26. Statistics taken this year show that the correspondence dealt with has increased largely, being 233,705 above last year's total.

	This Year.	Last Year.
Letters	900,144	866,632
Post-cards	34,020	31,888
Newspapers	273,364	155,468
Book-packets	114,504	42,644
Parcels	10,192	5,078
Samples	3,224	—
Closed bags (Colonial Office) ...	174	207
	1,335,622	1,101,917

The number of parcels which were received from abroad this year was 2,912, a decrease on last year of 125, while 170 less parcels were despatched to places abroad when compared with last year.

27. British Postal Orders.

	Sales.			Poundage.			Paid.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Last year...	4,959	6	0	70	9	7	1,399	17	5
This year...	7,436	13	0	102	11	9	3,550	19	6

It will be seen from these figures that the increased sale of these orders has again been striking.

28. The value of postage stamps supplied to dealers and collectors rose to £1,974 this year. The new issue of stamps was the direct cause.

IX.—MILITARY.

29. The 1st Battalion King's African Rifles arrived from British East Africa in Nyasaland in July, 1908, in relief of the 2nd Battalion King's African Rifles, which left Chinde in June, 1908, for British East Africa.

30. A new musketry course was fired during the year. This course is considerably longer and more difficult than the previous one, though, judging from the scores of this Battalion, it does not appear to be too difficult. The results of the course were satisfactory.

31. No difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the desired number of recruits from the various tribes, with the exception of the Atonga. A large number of discharged soldiers present themselves for re-enlistment.

32. The band is progressing both as regards the number of pieces they are able to play and in their manner of rendering them.

33. The health of the troops has been very good, and the number of cases of venereal disease since the arrival of the battalion in Nyasaland have been very few, except among men of the band. Although small-pox has been very prevalent in some districts, the precautions taken in regard to the troops have been entirely satisfactory, amongst whom no cases have occurred.

34. The K.A.R. Reserve Forces Ordinance, 1908, came into force in November, 1908. This Ordinance authorised the formation of the reserve mentioned in the last report, and made reservists liable for service within or *without* the Protectorate.

The men previously enlisted for the reserve accepted all the conditions of the new Ordinance, and were enrolled under it.

35. The strength of the Volunteer Reserve has been well maintained.

A higher shooting standard was attained during the past year, due to the reserve being armed with the new short-barrel rifle. Each section held monthly shooting meetings and competitions, and, in addition, the ranges were available for practice every week.

"The Volunteer Reserve Ordinance, 1908," came into operation on the 1st of January, 1909, and has proved effective in operation. The reserve is now on a sound footing, and members are relieved of pecuniary responsibility owing to the Government capitation grant for efficiency being raised to £1.

X.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

36. The condition of the native population remains satisfactory, and no incident of great import has affected or disturbed the general contentment of the aboriginal people.

The year under report was unfortunately marked by a series of small-pox epidemics, and owing to the general tendency of the native to dwell in scattered hamlets rather than in more concentrated settlements, the difficulty of dealing with these outbreaks has been largely augmented.

The outbreak was eventually got well in hand, and it may be anticipated that the passing of the Vaccination Ordinance and the increase of the vote for dealing with this specific sickness will result in the future in a lower death-rate from small-pox.

Sleeping sickness has fortunately not obtained an entry into the Protectorate, and extended investigations by the medical staff have up to date only disclosed two imported cases, which have been strictly segregated and placed under atoxyl treatment. There is reason to anticipate that this scourge will not become endemic in Nyasaland, although no doubt other imported cases will be found from time to time. Very stringent rules made under the Epidemic and Contagious Diseases Ordinance are in force in three districts of the Protectorate, their main object being to prevent the entry into the Protectorate of Asiatics and natives from the Congo State and the Tanganyika infected areas.

37. Labour has, as usual, been extremely plentiful, both in the dry season and even during the rains, but owing to the low wage offered locally, many natives prefer to seek labour in southern Africa, where the pay is much higher and the labourer is generally well cared for. The regularisation of the emigration of surplus labour has proved entirely beneficial both to the native himself and to the Protectorate generally. Parties of labourers have been permitted to proceed in varying numbers to Southern Rhodesia for mine and farm labour, and similarly some thousands of natives have volunteered for work on the sugar plantations on

the Zambesi. The limited withdrawal of the restrictions which discouraged natives from going to work on the mines of the Transvaal will prove popular with the native. As matters have turned out, this will prove beneficial in more than one way, as a tendency was being indicated for native labourers to emigrate to German East African railway works, now in course of construction from the coast of Tanganyika, and it seems undoubtedly preferable to allow their proceeding to British South Africa rather than to foreign territories, in parts of which sleeping sickness is rife.

38. Hut taxes have been paid willingly and without pressure. The following table shows the hut-tax returns for the past five years:—

	£
1904-5	29,024
1905-6	31,074
1906-7	35,619
1907-8	36,605
1908-9	38,389

39. Every effort has been made to encourage the native to extend his cultivation of products of economic worth, and satisfactory increases both in the amount and quality of the cotton grown by the native agriculturists are evident. The rice industry of the Protectorate is entirely in the hands of native growers, and if reasonable communication from the Protectorate to the coast were available large developments in this product alone would ensue, as the quality grown is first rate, and there is little doubt that Nyasaland in time could supply those parts of south and south-east Africa with rice which now rely for their supply on the East Indies.

XI.—GENERAL.

40. Two thousand three hundred and forty head of game were killed under licence during the year. This included 34 elephants and 4 rhinoceros.

As regards dangerous game, 3 lions and 16 leopards were killed. The following licences were issued:—

Licence "A" (£25)	22
,, "B" (£4)	135
,, "C" (£2)	95

In addition to the above, rifles and ammunition are always lent to the natives for the purpose of protecting their crops and villages from the depredations of wild animals.

41. Roads have continued to receive a large amount of attention, and the macadamisation of the main thoroughfares with the aid of a steam roller has been commenced. The tropical downpours to which this country is liable, and the increase in wheeled traffic which is so evident, tend to make the upkeep of the roads an expensive and difficult matter.

The grand trunk road which runs through the Protectorate from Chirmo to Karonga—a distance of over 500 miles—has been completed, with the exception of a few miles at the extreme north of the country. Politically this thoroughfare has proved of great value, and has done more than anything else within recent years to bring the more remote parts of the Protectorate and their wilder inhabitants into touch with, and under the control of, the administrative branch. It has also proved invaluable for Europeans who have business connections with the more northerly parts of Nyasaland.

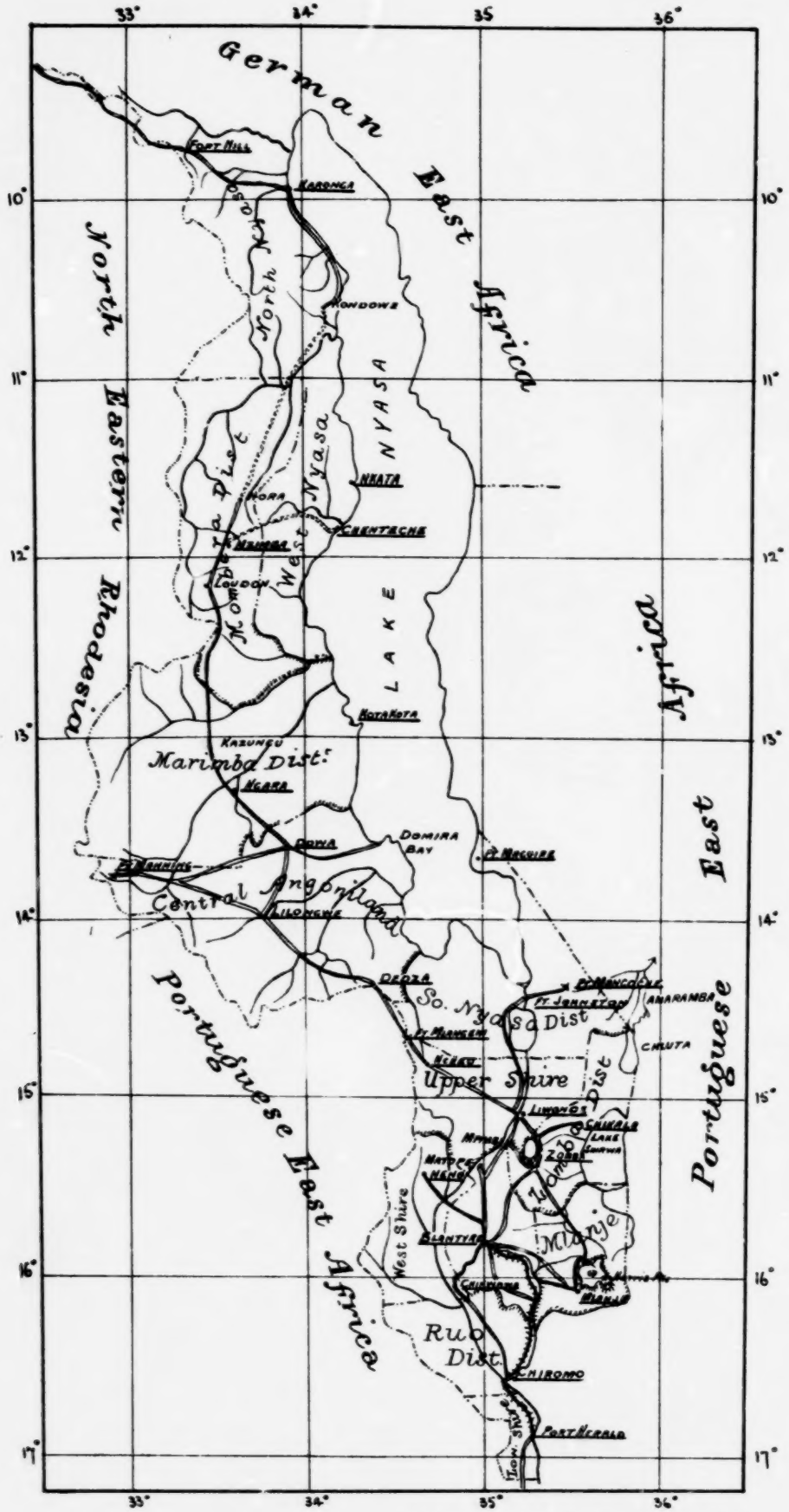
42. Two Sessions in May and November of the Legislative Council took place, and much useful and important work was effected.

43. In March navigation on the Upper Shire River between Liwonde and Fort Johnston became impossible owing to floating masses of reeds and sudd blocking the main channel. Large gangs of men under European supervision were employed by the Public Works and Marine Transport Departments in hauling the sudd out of the river and clearing the main channel.

44. A sum of £400 has been expended on this work, and a main channel from Liwonde to Fort Johnston, 65 miles long and 24 feet wide, has been made; the width is, however, being extended to a total of 48 feet throughout.

45. The actual construction of the railway ceased during the year, and the line (113 miles in length) between Port Herald, the head of navigation on the Shire River, and Blantyre, the commercial capital, has been in continual use for passenger and general traffic. The transport of produce and goods has been greatly facilitated.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE



Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1909.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
584	Imperial Institute	1906–1907
585	Barbados	1907–1908
586	Somaliland Protectorate	,,
587	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
588	Sierra Leone	1907
589	British Guiana	1907–1908
590	Grenada...	1907
591	Leeward Islands	1907–1908
592	East Africa Protectorate	,,
593	Bechuanaland Protectorate	,,
594	Northern Nigeria	,,
595	Basutoland	,,
596	Swaziland	,,
597	St. Helena	1908
598	Gibraltar	,,
599	Falkland Islands	,,
600	Uganda	1907–1908
601	Imperial Institute	1908
602	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
603	Ashanti	,,
604	Ceylon	,,
605	Weihaiwei	,,
606	Seychelles	,,
607	Jamaica	1907–1908
608	Colonial Survey Committee	1908–1909
609	Gambia	1908
610	Malta	1908–1909
611	Sierra Leone	1908
612	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
613	Gold Coast	,,
614	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1908–1909
615	Bahamas...	,,
616	St. Lucia	1908
617	Hong Kong	,,
618	Fiji	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
52	South Africa	Native Education.
53	East Africa Protectorate ...	Veterinary Bacteriological Work, 1907–08.
54	Newfoundland	Governor's visit to Micmac Indians.
55	Cape Colony	Rietfontein Area.
56	Turks Islands	Salt Industry.
57	Uganda	Governor's Tour.
58	British Colonies...	Fibres.
59	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1906–7.
60	Nyasaland Protectorate ...	Mineral Survey, 1907–8.
61	South Africa	Agriculture and Viticulture.
62	Uganda	Cotton Industry.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
By DARLING & SON, Ltd., 34-40, Bacon Street, E.

1909.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 655.

NYASALAND.

REPORT FOR 1909-10.

(For Report for 1908-9, *see* No. 619.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

October, 1910.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY DARLING & SON, LTD., 34-40, BACON STREET, E.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
WYMAN AND SONS, LTD., FETTER LANE, E.C., and
32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or
OLIVER & BOYD, TWEEDDALE COURT, EDINBURGH; or
E. PONSONBY, LTD., 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1910.

[Cd. 4964-29.] *Price* 4½*d.*

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
I.—FINANCE	4
II.—TRADE	4
III.—AGRICULTURE	8
IV.—LEGISLATION	11
V.—EDUCATION	12
VI.—JUDICIAL	12
VII.—VITAL STATISTICS	13
VIII.—POSTAL	14
IX.—MILITARY	14
X.—NATIVE AFFAIRS	15
XI.—GENERAL	16

SKETCH MAP.

No. 655.

NYASALAND.

(For Report for 1908–9, *see* No. 619.)

THE ACTING GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Zomba,
Nyasaland Protectorate,
August 13, 1910.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Report on the Blue Book of the Nyasaland Protectorate for the year 1909-10.

I have, &c.,
H. R. WALLIS,
Acting Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c., &c., &c.

(17644—2.) Wt. 27349—387. 1125 & 85. 10/10. D & S. A 2

I.—FINANCE.

1. The revenue of the Protectorate for the year 1909-10 (exclusive of the Imperial grant-in-aid, the British South Africa Company's contribution, and land sales) was £68,592, being £1,812 below the estimate and £3,887 below the revenue collected during the preceding financial year. The apparent decrease, however, is partly accounted for by the fact that the British South Africa Company's contribution last year was £10,000 instead of £8,000, so that the actual net decrease, excluding what depends on the contribution, is £1,887. Sales of Crown lands produced £55, and the British South Africa Company contributed £8,000. The total revenue was thus £76,647.

Compared with the Estimates, there is a revenue increase of

£2,870 in native hut taxes,
£341 in Court fees, &c.,
£122 in rents;

and a shortage of

£4,096 in Customs,
£725 in postal receipts,
£549 in harbour dues, &c.,
£325 in licences, &c.

2. The total expenditure for the year was £108,728, being £6,003 less than estimated and £5,695 more than in 1908-9.

Compared with the Estimates, the actual expenditure shows an increase of

£622 in respect of pensions,
£454 ,, ,, public works extraordinary,
£438 ,, ,, the Postal Department;

and a shortage of

£5,104 in respect of the military establishment,
£746 ,, ,, ,, Deputy Governor's Department,
£313 ,, ,, ,, Treasury.

3. The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure for the last five years:—

	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £
1905-6	76,738	108,682
1906-7	82,106	111,564
1907-8	75,197	105,587
1908-9	80,534	103,032
1909-10	76,647	108,728

II.—TRADE.

4. The general external trade of the Protectorate, exclusive of goods in transit, amounted to £223,495, as against £263,560 in the year 1908-9.

5. The value of revenue-yielding imports for home consumption shows a decrease of £18,250, as compared with the value of similar imports in 1908-9. This decrease is chiefly in respect of soft goods, hardware, and provisions, these articles accounting for decreases of £9,814, £5,423, and £3,462, respectively. The large falling off in the import of soft goods (calico and printed cottons) is accounted for by the depression in native trade, and also, to some extent, by the failure of several Indian mercantile firms.

The decrease in the import of hardware is mainly attributable to the fact that building material, of which these imports chiefly consist, has not been required in large quantities, while the diminished import of provisions is a natural result of increased local production. Owing to the import of railway material having ceased, there is a drop of £8,000 in the value of goods imported duty free.

6. The satisfactory increase in exports which marked the financial year 1908-9 has been well maintained, the total exports for the year exceeding those of 1908-9 by 2,308 tons in weight, and by £15,713 in value. The increase is chiefly in tobacco (£12,867), cotton (£3,168), ground-nuts (£4,117), and rubber (£1,178). Maize appears on the export list for the first time as a considerable item, 2,000 tons having been shipped during the year, mostly to Germany. The export of rice has practically ceased. The sudden appearance of this product to the amount of 227 tons among the exports for 1908-9 was chiefly due to a scarcity of food in the Mozambique Company's territories during that year. Under normal conditions, the export of Nyasaland rice could not be remunerative, owing to the cost of overland transport from Lake Nyasa. Cultivated rubber has been sent out of the Protectorate to the amount of 2,623 lbs., as against 1,514 lbs. in 1908-9. The export of cotton has increased by 46 tons.

7. The value of oversea imports in transit through the Protectorate amounts to £10,191, being £1,103 in excess of the total for the preceding year. The transit export trade has decreased by £700. It consists principally of articles which, like ivory, are continuously diminishing in quantity.

There is every reason to anticipate a large improvement in the trade of the Protectorate during the coming financial year. The quickening of imports may, however, be delayed somewhat by the increased price of cotton goods, due to the high cost of the raw material, which will probably induce large importers to postpone their orders temporarily in the hope of obtaining easier prices at a later date.

The export trade can scarcely fail to advance materially, in view of the largely extended areas of cultivation, and the hitherto favourable crop prospects.

8. The net customs revenue amounted to £15,517, being £2,494 less than the revenue collected in 1908-9 and £4,693 below the estimate.

Imports, including specie, amounted to £112,629, or £28,287 less than in the previous year.

General details are shown in the following statement:—

	1908-9.	1909-10.
	£	£
Arms and ammunition	1,696	1,400
Alcohol (spirituous liquors) ...	2,087	1,530
Provisions (including beer and wines)	18,456	14,994
Hardware	14,469	9,046
Soft goods	71,006	61,192
Free goods	27,854	19,865
Sundries	3,143	3,756
Specie	2,205	846
Total	£140,916	£112,629

Net decrease, £28,287.

NOTE.—The above figures include:—

	£
Free imports by Nyasaland Government, 1908-9 ...	5,172
,, ,, ,, ,, 1909-10 ...	5,616

Exports during the year ended 31st March, 1910, as compared with the previous year:—

—	1908-9.			1909-10.		
	Weight.	Local Price.	Value.	Weight.	Local Price.	Value.
	Lbs.	Per lb. s. d.	£	Lbs.	Per lb. s. d.	£
Coffee ...	934,896	0 5	19,477	748,410	0 5	15,574
Ivory... ...	5,098	10 0	2,549	3,529	10 0	1,765
Hippo. teeth...	354	2 0	35	70	2 0	7
Rubber ...	15,415	4 0	3,083	27,144	3 0	4,261
Oil seeds ...	59,316	0 4	989	55,465	0 4	924
Beeswax ...	77,527	1 0	3,876	56,785	1 0	2,854
Strophanth	11,691	2 6	1,461	12,142	2 6	1,518
Chillies ...	46,819	0 4	780	119,126	0 4	1,986
Tobacco ...	570,102	0 6	14,253	1,084,757	0 6	27,120
Cotton ...	756,120	0 9	28,355	858,926	0 7½	26,209
Ground-nuts...	101,319	0 1½	633	760,043	0 1½	4,750
Rice	507,509	£3 (ton)	1,574	52,466	£5 (ton)	131
Fibre... ...	40,342	£25–30 (ton)	446	25,594	£20–30 (ton)	290
Tea	23,948	0 6	599	36,281	0 6	907
Cattle ...	—	—	645	—	—	6
Sundries ...	—	—	3,036	—	—	5,190
Maize ...	—	—	—	4,480,784	£2 (ton)	4,012
Total ...	3,150,456	—	81,791	8,321,522	—	97,504
Specie ...	—	—	40,853	—	—	13,362
Grand Total...	3,150,456	—	122,644	8,321,522	—	110,866

Net increase in weight, ignoring sundries and specie, 5,171,066 lbs. (2,308 tons).

Net decrease in value, £11,778.

Increase in value of trade exports (*i.e.*, excluding specie), £15,713.

The following table shows the value of imports and exports during the past five years, not including goods in transit:—

	Imports for Home Consumption.	Exports of Protectorate Products.
	£	£
1905-6	222,581	56,778
1906-7	242,935	50,247
1907-8	169,541	69,604
1908-9	140,916	122,644
1909-10	112,629	110,866

NOTE.—The above includes import of specie—

	£
1908-9	2,205
1909-10	846

and export of specie—

	£
1908-9	40,853
1909-10	13,362

DIRECTION OF TRADE.

—	Imports.		Exports.	
	1908–9.	1909–10.	1908–9.	1909–10.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	107,743	78,901	97,460	76,172
India	10,190	7,918	—	—
Australia	93	1	—	—
Canada	31	6	—	—
South Africa	382	1,093	1,330	10,710
N.E. Rhodesia	—	48	—	—
Total British Possessions ...	10,696	9,066	1,330	10,710
Germany	8,687	12,922	5,193	11,334
Italy	931	66	—	—
Holland	7,017	4,956	—	—
Portugal and P.E. Africa ...	2,052	4,074	17,974	10,603
America	1,505	738	—	—
France	969	729	—	—
Other Countries	1,316	1,177	687	2,047
Total Foreign Countries ...	22,477	24,662	23,854	23,984
Total	140,916	112,639	122,644	110,866

NOTE.—The above includes—

	£
Specie imported from the United Kingdom, 1909-10	846
Specie exported to United Kingdom, 1908-9 ...	28,600
,, ,, Portuguese East Africa, 1908-9	12,253
	£40,853

	£
Specie exported to South Africa, 1909-10 ...	10,000
,, ,, Portuguese East Africa, 1909-10	3,362
	£13,362

III.—AGRICULTURE.

9. Upon a general review of the agricultural situation, it may fairly be said that the past year has been one of the most satisfactory ever experienced in this Protectorate. The success already achieved, and the promise of the immediate future, have created such public activity and hopefulness as have not been witnessed here since the partial collapse of the coffee industry. It is therefore highly satisfactory to record that now at last another forward movement has begun which, although centred chiefly in cotton, is by no means confined to that product alone, but embraces several other important crops, and bids fair to prove of a lasting character.

10. Coffee is a very speculative crop in Nyasaland and is being gradually discarded in favour of cotton and tobacco. The total acreage for the year under review was 6,037, of which only 3,957 acres were carrying crop, the remainder consisting of old and partially abandoned gardens. The export for the past year amounted to 748,410 lbs., being a reduction of nearly 187,000 lbs. on the previous season.

11. The cotton crop has been successful and is rapidly improving its already strong position.

The European acreage under cotton has increased from 6,037 last year to 8,975 for the year under review, while the crop at present being harvested covers over 12,000 acres. The European output for the year 1909 amounted to 852¾ tons (unginned). A particularly gratifying feature is the increasing yield per acre. Many estates which produced 100 lbs. of lint per acre a few years ago, are now averaging as high as 165 lbs., while some gardens have yielded over two hundred-weight As to quality, the highland grown cotton is superior to that produced on the lower levels, although the yield of the latter is generally heavier. Nyasaland Upland cotton in point of lustre, silkiness,

and length of staple, leaves practically nothing to be desired, and at its best is unrivalled. It has obtained the record price of 1*s.* 2½*d.* per lb., and the brokers have given it as their opinion that the Nyasaland Upland crop of 1909 is the finest cotton ever grown from Upland seed in any part of the world. This excellent variety is now thoroughly acclimatised here and is doing very well over an unusually wide range of altitude, namely, from 1,000 to 3,000 feet. The European-grown Egyptian cotton on the Lower Shire River was a partial failure, owing to the ravages of bacterial blight, an American disease. However, although the crop was small, it sold at prices which compare favourably with those of cotton grown in Egypt.

12. The native cotton industry has likewise made satisfactory progress. If an important export trade in cotton is to be created here, it is imperative that the interest of the natives should be aroused and their willing co-operation enlisted. The constitutional apathy of the local tribes towards all novel forms of industry seemed at one time to present an almost insuperable obstacle to the establishment of cotton as a general staple of native cultivation. It may even yet be too soon to indulge in too sanguine predictions, or to assume that cotton will eventually take its place in every village garden and obtain a fair share of the attention which is now given to cereals, such as maize and millet. This, however, is the object which the Protectorate Government has in view. Its accomplishment must necessarily be a gradual process, because, if the co-operation of natives is to be of any real and lasting value, it must be given freely and intelligently from a conviction of the benefits which it confers on the cultivators themselves rather than from any unreasoning acquiescence in the wishes of those in authority. There can be no doubt that very encouraging progress has already been made towards this end. The native cotton crop for the year under review amounted to 220 tons, an increase of 130 tons on the previous year. The crop now approaching maturity promises well, and, as seed distribution has practically doubled in amount, there is reason to anticipate a further large increase in the output.

The quality of native-grown Nyasaland Upland cotton has always been as good as, if not better than, European-grown Upland, but the native-grown Egyptian crop has in the past been very disappointing. A marked improvement has, however, resulted from teaching the natives how to grade their cotton, and a large proportion of the native crop from Port Herald, on the Lower Shire River, obtained 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb., one of the highest prices hitherto secured by Egyptian cotton in this Protectorate. Under the system at present in vogue natives grow and sell their cotton more or less under the auspices of the Resident of the district, who, while leaving the vendors a perfectly free choice as to the disposal of their produce, assists them in every possible way by seed distribution, by advice as to methods of cultivation, and otherwise. It is interesting to note that not a few natives are now opening up independent plantations of their own, apart from the ordinary village gardens,

where the cotton is tended jointly and the profits are divided as a sort of communal enterprise.

In course of time it is to be hoped that native planters will be able to reap the benefit of any rise in the value of raw cotton, but at present there is much to be said in favour of adhering to a fixed purchase price, since the native mind is not yet competent to grasp the idea of market fluctuations and would be inordinately puzzled and discouraged by any sudden depreciation in the value of his wares.

13. The tea crop, although very promising, will necessarily remain of minor importance among the agricultural products of Nyasaland owing to the fact that the particular climate suitable to its needs occurs over but a limited area within the Protectorate. On the southern slopes of Mlanji mountain, however, where the rainfall varies from 70 to 90 inches per annum, there are at least 20,000 acres well adapted to tea, and the experimental plantations in the neighbourhood, which for some years attracted little attention, have now achieved very satisfactory results. The area under this crop has increased to about a thousand acres, more than half having been planted last season. It is questionable whether the yield from these estates will be so heavy as on the best Ceylon plantations, but the quality of the tea is superior to low-country Ceylon, and fetched prices last year varying from 5*d*. to 7*d*. per lb. in London.

The locality where tea is grown is within 20 miles of the Shire Highlands Railway, and there is every reason to believe that the industry will prove a very profitable one. The exports for last year amounted to 36,281 lbs., being an increase of some 12,000 lbs. on the previous year.

14. The tobacco season for the year under review was exceptionally good, and several estates averaged over 500 lbs. of cured tobacco per acre, the quality being uniformly superior. Next to cotton, tobacco may claim to be the most important crop now grown in Nyasaland. Although comparatively a new industry, the area covered by it extends already to 2,368 acres, while the export of cured tobacco for the year under review amounted to 1,084,757 lbs., as against 570,102 lbs. exported in the preceding season.

It is interesting to note that during the year in question some good sun-dried tobacco was produced by natives and sold to a local firm for export.

15. It has been conclusively proved that the Shire Highlands are not suitable for the cultivation of Para rubber; in fact the only locality within the Protectorate where this variety has proved successful is in the West Nyasa District, where 600 acres of Para are doing well.

The rubber of Nyasaland is Ceara, and the area under this has risen steadily to 4,403 acres. The quality of the rubber is satisfactory, two experimental packets having realised 8*s*. 10*d*. per lb. in London. The export, including wild rubber, amounted to 27,144 lbs., being an increase of about 11,000 lbs. on the preceding year.

It should, however, be stated that at present the available data regarding the length of life of Ceara trees and their recuperative capacity under tapping are insufficient to justify any confident prediction as to whether it would be safe for planters to enter into this cultivation on a large scale. So far as local experiments have been carried, at present they go to prove that Ceara trees are successful when planted in suitable soil and properly tended, but the idea, prevalent a few years ago, that Ceara will grow anywhere is quite erroneous. It is worth noting that rubber seed has been distributed during the year to a number of natives in West Nyasa, and has been planted in the environs of 66 villages in that district.

16. The fertile soils of Nyasaland are admirably suited to the cultivation of maize, which has always been a principal source of food supply to the natives, and which now for the first time is being grown to a considerable extent for export. In the meantime a careful watch is being kept by the Protectorate Government upon this new and growing trade, in order that the quantity of maize thus withdrawn from local consumption may not exceed what can safely be spared from native needs. The amount of maize shipped during the past year (the first in which this commodity has figured as a Nyasaland export) was 2,000 tons.

17. The export of chillies during the past year amounted to 119,126 lbs., being an increase of some 72,000 lbs. on the preceding year.

18. On the forest stations at Zomba and Mlanji 200,000 eucalyptus and 165,000 Mlanji cypress transplants were raised from seed. The indigenous cypress forests of Mlanji supply almost all the wood used for Government buildings, at about one-eighth of the cost of imported pine planks.

19. *Live Stock.*—The number of cattle in the Protectorate amounts to 57,658, of which 46,509 are owned by natives and 11,149 by Europeans. The European-owned herds now include a considerable number of animals bred from imported pedigree bulls crossed with native cows. Cattle do very well in Nyasaland. They thrive on the ordinary jungle grass and cost but little to keep. Of late years various restrictions have operated to impede their export to Southern Rhodesia, which is the nearest centre for the disposal of live stock, but these have now been so far modified as to admit of cattle being exported subject to certain conditions. Given a satisfactory market, there is no reason why this country should not progress very considerably as a pastoral region. Hitherto, however, although the facilities for rearing cattle have been ample, there has been little incentive to breed live stock in greater numbers than are required for local needs.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

20. Ten Ordinances have been enacted during the year.

V.—EDUCATION.

21. There are no Government schools in the Protectorate, native education being in the hands of the missionary societies established in various districts.

During the past three years Government has made an annual grant of £1,000 in aid of primary education, which has been allocated, under certain conditions, to those societies desirous of participating. There are *1,103 schools in the Protectorate, the majority of which are "village schools" (*i.e.*, schools in charge of native teachers, superintended by Europeans from the headquarters of the missions), at which 96,797 natives receive instruction, the average attendance being 64,014. Native artizans are trained in the industrial schoods attached to the headquarters of most of the missions, where carpentry, printing, bookbinding, agriculture, horticulture, and other practical trades are taught, much to the benefit of local industries.

It is interesting to note that a special industrial school for blind natives is now established at Kota-Kota, on Lake Nyasa, under the auspices of the Universities (Church of England) Mission.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

22. The number of offences reported during the year is 2,270, as against 2,018 last year, being an increase of 252. This is partly accounted for by the fact that several local town councils have recently prescribed rules and penalties relating to a variety of matters which concern the internal well-being of their respective settlements and have thus added considerably to the number of small statutory offences. It is, moreover, worthy of notice that, in a country like this, an increase in recorded criminal cases does not necessarily imply any corresponding increase in actual crime.

As the natives become more enlightened, and as magisterial jurisdiction strengthens its hold upon popular confidence, the tendency to compound offences or to invoke the aid of superstitious ordeals begins to disappear. Cases which, in former times, would have been allowed to lapse through despair of obtaining redress, or which would have been submitted to the judgment of "witch doctors," are brought more and more readily to the cognisance of the legitimate tribunals. Viewed in this light the increase in the criminal business of the District Courts is a satisfactory feature rather than otherwise. It indicates a larger trust in our system of justice, a gradual departure from archaic ideals, and a truer conception of crime in its relation to the State as distinguished from its merely tortious aspect.

---

* The statistics for the Universities Mission to Central Africa, which are included in the above figures, are those for 1908–9, the Returns for the year under review not having been received.

23. A total of 139 cases came up for confirmation from the Subordinate Courts to the High Court, as against 96 in 1908-9, 83 in 1907-8, and 52 in 1906-7. These cases are classified as follows:—

Murder (other than wife or child murder) ...	17
Manslaughter	30
Attempted murder	7
Murder of wife or concubine	1
Child murder	1
Abortion	1
Rape	3
Unnatural crimes	2
Other offences against the person	24
Robbery with violence	9
Other offences against property	32
Miscellaneous offences	12
Total	139

24. In five cases of murder, sentence of death was carried out.

25. In the High Court 55 civil cases were entered.

On the criminal side one or two cases resulted from Indian bankruptcies.

26. Ten estates of deceased persons were wound up by the Registrar.

27. Three candidates qualified at the annual examination in law.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

28. The European population is returned at 587, as against 595 last year, showing a decrease of 8.

29. The Asiatic population amounts to 435, as against 457 in 1908-9, being a decrease of 22.

30. Eighteen European births were registered, as compared with 14 last year.

31. The registered deaths number 16, as against 27 last year. These deaths are made up as follows:—

European (male adults)	8
,, (male infant)	1
,, (female infant)	1
Eurasian (male adults)	2
Asiatic (male adults)	3
,, (male infant)	1

Nearly half of these deaths resulted from fever, viz., six from malaria and one from hæmoglobinuric (blackwater) fever.

32. Sixteen marriages were celebrated during the year, as compared with eight in the preceding year.

33. The native population is estimated at 922,313.

VIII.—POSTAL.

34. On the first of January, 1910, a direct exchange of mails was inaugurated between Chinde and Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and *vice versâ*. Communications with South Africa have thus been much accelerated. The service viâ Delagoa Bay and Johannesburg, which was unsatisfactory, has been suspended.

35. The overland service to Mzimba in Northern Angoniland is to be extended to Karonga in North Nyasa, when the relays will cover a distance of some 500 miles. As an instance of the risks and difficulties incident to the overland mail service it may be mentioned that, in August of last year, one of those mails was seized by lions and torn to pieces.

36. The total postal revenue shows a decrease on that of 1908-9 of £2,269 and the expenditure an increase of £294. The decrease in revenue is mainly attributable to the falling off in stamp sales to dealers, which were stimulated last year by a new issue of stamps, but which sank during the year under review by no less than £1,783, namely, from £1,974 to £190. The greater expenditure has resulted from the heavier weight of mail matter carried and the increased charges against mails by sea.

37. The following table shows the amounts of correspondence dealt with during the year:—

	1909-10.
Letters	780,375
Postcards	19,646
Newspapers	170,924
Book packets	82,242
Parcels	9,910
Samples	1,664
Closed bags (Colonial Office)	97

These figures do not take into account correspondence in transit (*i.e.*, re-sorted at different offices) which has been included in previous postal statistics.

The use of British postal orders is indicated by the following figures:—

	Sales.	Poundage.	Paid.
	£	£	£
1908-9	7,436	102	3,550
1909-10	10,040	136	6,334

It will be seen from the above figures that the popularity of these orders continues to increase.

IX.—MILITARY.

39. A detachment of officers and men of the 1st Battalion King's African Rifles and Reservists embarked in December, 1908, for Somaliland, returning to Nyasaland in February, 1910. The Indian contingent left for Bombay in January, 1910, and was replaced by a new contingent in March of the same year.

40. The results obtained in musketry by the troops in Nyasaland compare very favourably with those of former years. The Somaliland detachment fired a modified course owing to the absence of range appliances. The standard of proficiency attained was satisfactory, particularly as some of the Reservists had not been exercised since leaving the battalion.

41. Few recruits have been required. A fair number of men of a good stamp, mostly Yaos, have offered themselves for enlistment, while, as in previous years, numbers of discharged soldiers have applied to be re-enlisted.

42. The band continues to make satisfactory progress.

43. The health of the troops in Somaliland was very good. Minor injuries to the feet, caused by thorns and sharp stones, accounted for the greatest number of hospital cases. There were three deaths from pneumonia. The troops in Nyasaland have enjoyed equally good health. Venereal disease has been rare among them and small-pox entirely absent. The health of the new Indian contingent compares favourably with that of former contingents.

44. The Reserve continues to be popular among discharged soldiers. No difficulty was experienced in mobilising the entire Reserve for Somaliland despite the fact that many men had to travel over considerable distances at short notice, in order to comply with the mobilisation orders. The Reservists, after a few months, were found to be practically as efficient as the time-serving men of the battalion.

45. The strength of the Volunteer Reserve has increased during the year 1909.

X.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

46. The condition of the native population continues to be satisfactory. The epidemics of small pox which harassed a great part of the Shire Highlands last year have been effectively repressed. Vaccination under Government auspices has been extensively carried out, 42,853 natives having undergone this operation in the Central Angoniland district alone.

47. Recruitment for extra territorial employment is now prohibited, while at the same time the engagement of natives for work within the Protectorate has been freed from all restriction. Local employers are free to enlist labour in Nyasaland when and where they please, while the representatives of other employers are excluded. More than this it is impossible to do for local needs, consistently with allowing full liberty of choice to the native workers themselves. The Nyasaland Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce has decided to employ a recruiter for the next wet season, and although, for obvious reasons, Residents of districts cannot be required or permitted to play the part of labour agents or actively to exert in favour of any employer the influence which attaches to their official position, yet they have been instructed to render such assistance as may properly be given to the Chamber and to endeavour generally to make the experiment a success. 2,320 passes were issued this year to natives leaving the Protectorate independently in seach of

work. Probably a number also left without passes, though everything possible is done to prevent this.

48. The hut tax, as for many years past, has been collected without much difficulty. In most districts the proportion of tax defaulters probably does not exceed five per cent. and these are always members of the lowest and most nomadic tribes. The settled population may fairly be said to discharge its tax liabilities almost to the last shilling with little or no pressure from the Residents. The following table shows the hut tax return for the past five years:—

	£
1905-6	31,074
1906-7	35,619
1907-8	36,605
1908-9	38,389
1909-10	41,530

49. A naturally high birth-rate, coupled with a steady improvement in the conditions of existence, continues to operate towards the rapid increase of the native population, and this tendency is further accelerated by a sustained flow of immigration from adjoining territories. Welcome as this circumstance may be upon general grounds, it cannot fail to cast upon the Protectorate Government, very shortly, the necessity of dealing on a comprehensive scale with the whole question of native settlements and of providing definite reserves for the accommodation of this great and increasing populace.

50. During the financial year the deaths have occurred of three well-known and influential chiefs, namely Mponda, Makwira, and Mperembe. The latter was an Angoni Zulu, and one of the last survivors among native potentates of the old-fashioned type.

XI.—GENERAL.

51. 2,857 head of game were killed under licence this year, including 51 elephants.

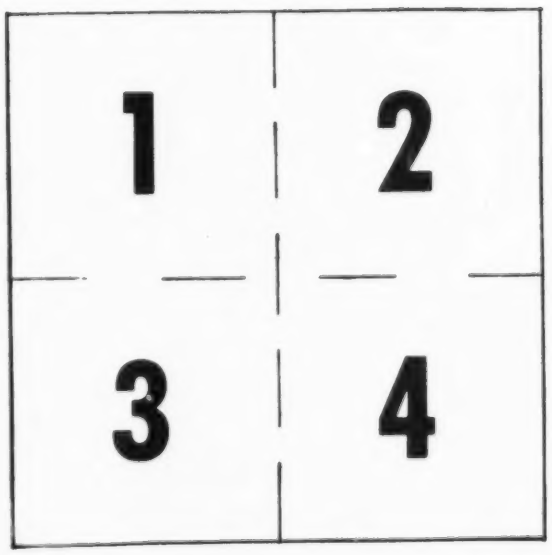
The following licences were issued:—

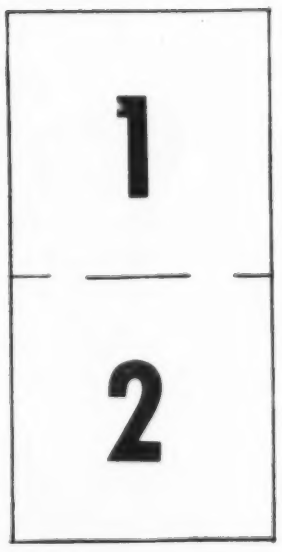
Licence A (£25)	23
Licence B (£4)	91
Licence C (£2)	83
Native licence (£1)	47

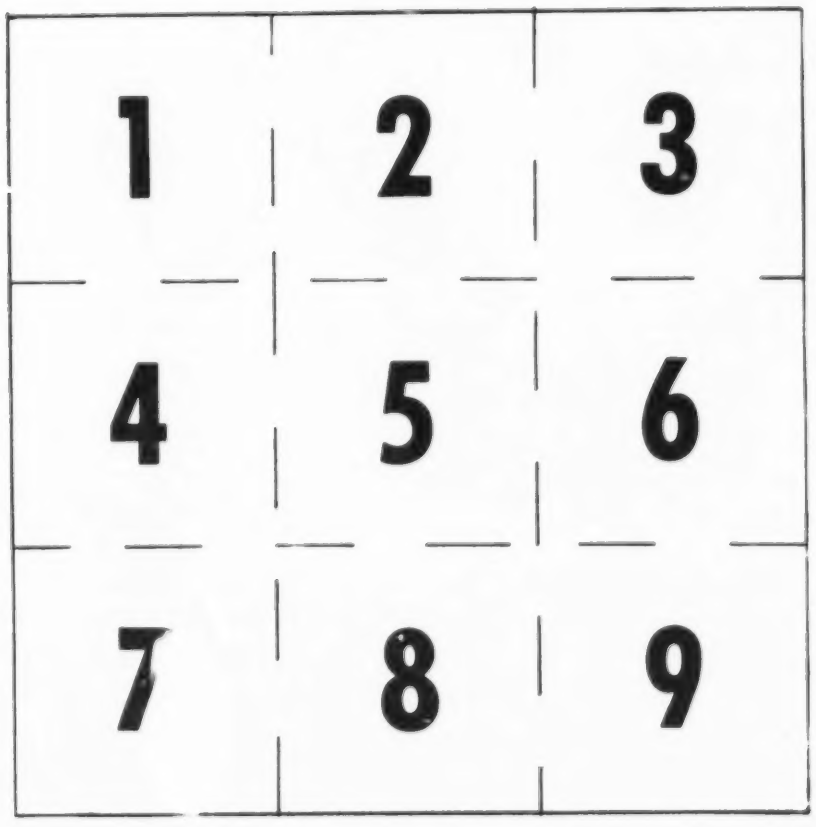
52. There are now in the Protectorate 2,951 miles of roads, which may be classified thus:—

	Miles.
Waggon roads	213
Main district roads	649
Other district roads	2,089

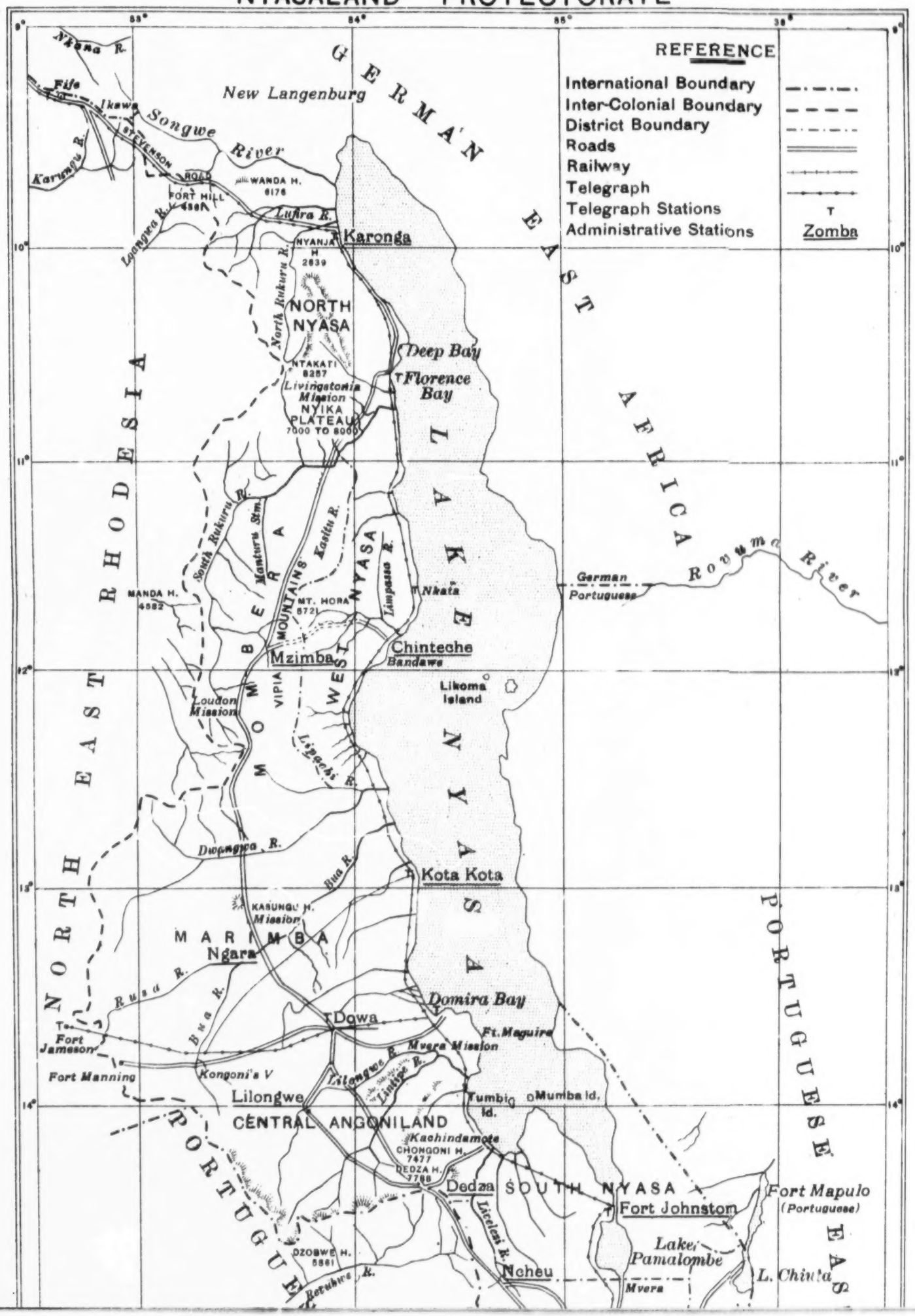
Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.

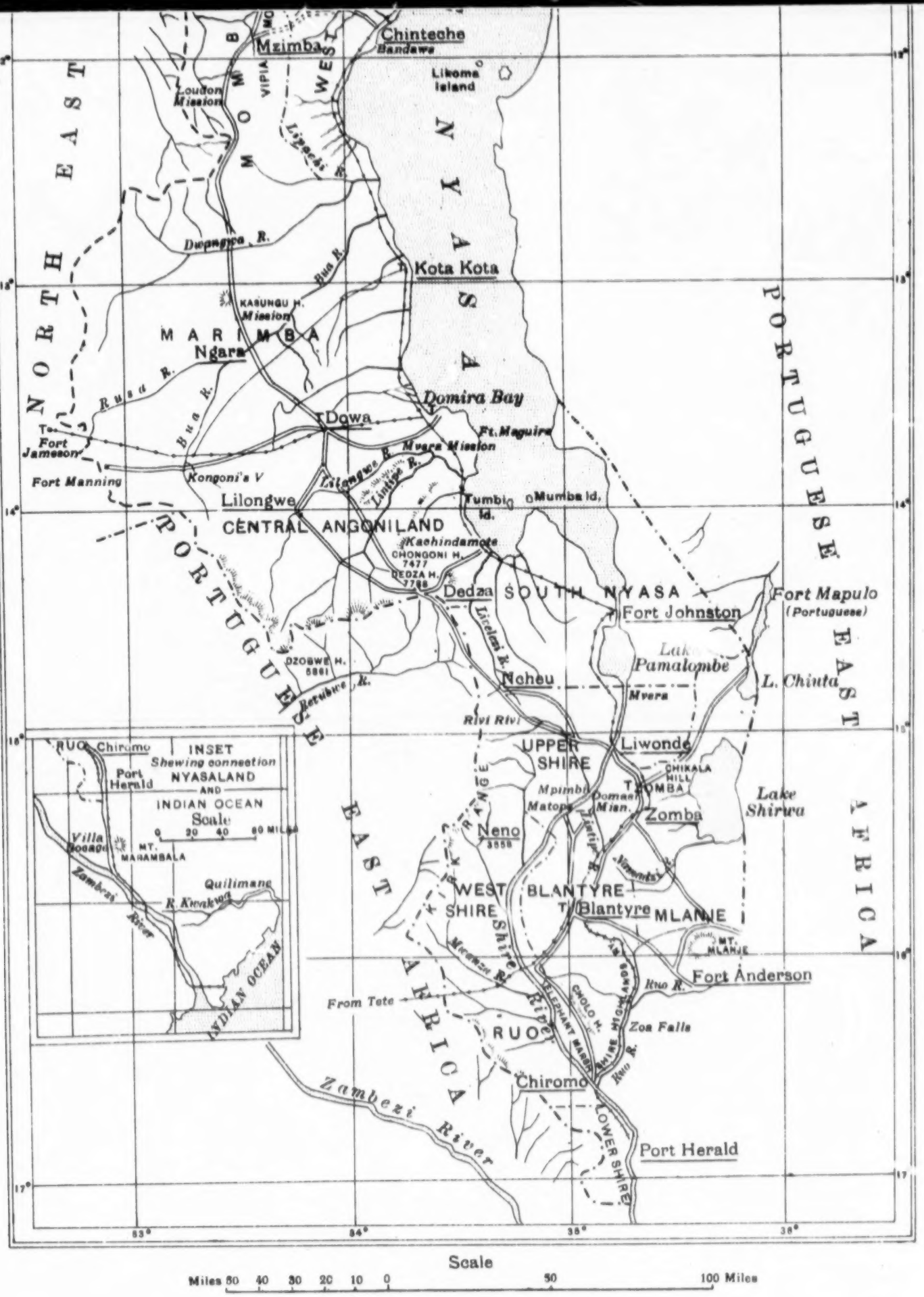






NYASALAND PROTECTORATE





Ordnance Survey, Southampton, 1910.

53. The macadamising of the Zomba-Blantyre road, which is 40 miles in length, has been completed for 12½ miles and is being steadily extended. This metalled section remained in excellent order throughout the wet season, although the wheeled traffic upon it is considerable, the vehicles which habitually use it including two motor cars, a motor lorry, a number of motor and other bicycles, rickshaws, and ox-waggons. Macadamisation is likewise being applied to some of the Blantyre township roads, the cost of which is defrayed by the local rates.

54. The growth of sudd on the Upper Shire River has again seriously interfered with the work of the Marine Transport Department.

55. Active progress has been made towards the final completion of the Shire Highlands Railway from Port Herald to Blantyre, by strengthening the bridges on the line and by building abutments. The traffic on the line is very promising. The railway has strongly stimulated local industries and has begun to create a carrying trade in some products not hitherto exported at all. An extension of the line is, however, much needed, especially towards the coast, in order to keep pace with growing transport demands.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
616	St. Lucia	1908
617	Hong Kong	"
618	Fiji	"
619	Nyasaland	1908–1909
620	Barbados	"
621	Trinidad and Tobago	"
622	Straits Settlements	1908
623	Somaliland	1908–1909
624	Mauritius	1908
625	St. Vincent	1908–1909
626	Jamaica	"
627	Swaziland	"
628	Grenada	1908
629	Leeward Islands	1908–1909
630	Southern Nigeria	1908
631	British Honduras	"
632	British Guiana	1908–1909
633	Northern Nigeria	"
634	Basutoland	"
635	East Africa Protectorate	"
636	Uganda	"
637	Weihaiwei	1909
638	St. Helena	"
639	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
640	Ashanti	"
641	Gambia	"
642	Malta	1909–1910
643	Seychelles	1909
644	Colonial Survey Committee	1909–1910
645	Falkland Islands	"
646	Turks and Caicos Islands	1909
647	Gibraltar	"
648	Sierra Leone	"
649	Somaliland	1909–1910
650	Bahamas	"
651	Tongan Islands Protectorate	1909
652	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1909–1910
653	Ceylon	1909
654	Gold Coast	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
65	Uganda	Sleeping Sickness.
66	Gold Coast	Forests.
67	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1905–6.
68	Do. do.	Do. 1906–7.
69	St. Helena	Fisheries.
70	Colonies	List of Laws relating to Patents, Trade Marks, &c.
71	Imperial Institute	Foodstuffs.
72	Fiji	Hurricane, 1910.
73	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 692.

NYASALAND.

REPORT FOR 1910-11.

(For Report for 1909–10, *see* No. 655.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty
October, 1911.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
WYMAN AND SONS, LTD., FETTER LANE, E.C., and
32, ABINGDON STREET, S.W.; or
OLIVER AND BOYD, TWEEDDALE COURT, EDINBURGH; or
E. PONSONBY, LTD., 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

PRINTED BY
DARLING AND SON, LTD., BACON STREET, E.
1911.

[Cd. 5467–28.] *Price* 4½*d.*

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
I. FINANCE	4
II. TRADE	4
III. AGRICULTURE	11
IV. LEGISLATION	12
V. EDUCATION	13
VI. JUDICIAL	13
VII. VITAL STATISTICS	14
VIII. POSTAL	14
IX. MILITARY	15
X. NATIVE AFFAIRS	15
XI. GENERAL...	16

SKETCH MAP.

No. 692.

NYASALAND.

(For Report for 1909–10, *see* No. 655.)

THE GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Zomba,
Nyasaland Protectorate,
August 5, 1911.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Report on the Blue Book of the Nyasaland Protectorate for the year 1910-11.

I have, &c.,

W. H. MANNING,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c., &c., &c.

(21493—2.) Wt. 31959—459. 1125 & 85. 10/11. D & S. A 2

I.—FINANCE.

1. The revenue of the Protectorate for the year 1910-11 (exclusive of the Imperial Grant-in-Aid, the British South Africa Company's contribution, and land sales) was £86,430, being £17,533 over the estimate and £17,838 more than the revenue collected in the preceding financial year.

Sales of Crown lands produced £550, and the British South Africa Company contributed £8,000, making the total revenue £94,980.

Compared with the Estimates, there is a revenue increase under every head with the single exception of "Interest," where there is a shortage of £16. The chief increases in revenue are:—£6,289 in Customs; £6,884 in native hut taxes; £1,474 in port dues, &c.; £1,051 in licences, &c.

2. The total expenditure for the year was £112,369, which is £489 in excess of the Estimates, and £3,641 more than was expended in 1909-10.

Compared with the Estimates, the chief increases are as follows:—

	£
Military	648
Public works extraordinary	950
Pensions	458
Public works recurrent	301
Medical Department	207

but these are almost counterbalanced by savings on as many as twelve heads of expenditure, the largest savings being:—

£766 under Public Works Department,
£454 ,, Miscellaneous,
£233 ,, Marine Transport,
£214 ,, Audit Department.

3. The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure for the last five years:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1906-7	82,106	111,564
1907-8	75,197	105,587
1908-9	80,534	103,032
1909-10	76,647	108,728
1910-11	94,980	112,369

II.—TRADE.

4. The general external trade of the Protectorate (import and export), not including goods in transit, amounted, in value, to £368,621, as against £223,495 in the year 1909-10, showing an increase of £145,126, equal to 64 per cent.

5. The value of imports for home consumption has increased from £112,629 to £199,710, or 77 per cent. In revenue-yielding

imports (included in the above total) there is an increase of £80,245, or 75 per cent. Soft goods, *i.e.*, cotton piece goods and printed calicoes, form the bulk of dutiable imports and show an increase of £60,935—fully 99 per cent. Free goods, consisting principally of agricultural implements and machinery, have increased by £9,438, equal to 47 per cent. Provisions, hardware, and sundries also show substantial increases.

6. The improvement in the import trade is in some measure due to the fact that a number of natives employed in the Transvaal have been repatriated during the year, and have brought into the Protectorate the bulk of their wages. The main cause is, however, the increase in exports and the satisfactory prices obtained for produce on the home markets—in other words the growing general prosperity of the country.

Of the total imports 76 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, 6 per cent. from British Colonies, and 18 per cent. from foreign countries.

7. Under exports there is again a satisfactory increase—the total being 794 tons in weight (21 per cent.) and £50,672 in value (52 per cent.) in excess of the exports in the previous year. The principal products which show an increase are:—cotton, 392 tons in weight (102 per cent.) and £32,478 in value (123 per cent.); tobacco, 276 tons in weight (57 per cent.) and £15,507 in value (37 per cent.); rubber, 32,327 lbs. in weight (119 per cent.) and £6,398 in value (150 per cent.); tea, 5,761 lbs. in weight (16 per cent.) and £144 in value (16 per cent.); chillies, 32,530 lbs. in weight (27 per cent.) and £542 in value (27 per cent.); fibre, 6,550 lbs. in weight (25 per cent.) and £40 in value (14 per cent.). Products which appear on the export list for the first time are:—mica (22½ tons, value £2,561); cotton seed (61 tons, value £213); and maize flour (187 tons, value £936). About the same quantity of maize grain has been exported as in the previous year, but the value shows an increase of £2,000. The export of cattle has increased from 2 to 262 head, value £786. Cultivated rubber has not, so far, been exported in large quantities. The amount shipped during the year was 4,087 lbs. against 2,623 lbs. in 1909-10, being an increase of 55 per cent.

The cultivation of coffee, which was at one time the staple product of Nyasaland, has gradually been abandoned, and the export of that article has steadily declined from 932 tons in 1899-1900 to 149 tons in the year under review. The quantity exported in 1909-10 was 334 tons, so that there is a decrease of 185 tons or 55 per cent. The export of ground-nuts has decreased by 98 tons, equal to 29 per cent. This product is not systematically cultivated but is purchased by traders from natives in varying quantities.

8. The direction of the export trade has been in the following proportions:—83 per cent. to the United Kingdom, 4 per cent. to British Colonies, and 13 per cent. to foreign countries.

9. The value of goods from oversea which passed in transit through the Protectorate, was £23,415 as against £15,113 in the previous year, an increase of 55 per cent. From the 1st of April, 1910, all transit and harbour dues have been remitted on goods

imported into, or exported from, North Eastern Rhodesia; the trade with that territory has consequently extended and it amounts to 77 per cent. of the total transit trade.

The export of the produce of surrounding territories in transit has increased from £5,246 to £7,675 (46 per cent.). It consisted chiefly of ivory, tobacco, rubber, and cotton.

10. During the dry season the usual transport difficulties had to be contended with owing to the shallowness of the river, and produce suffered a certain amount of deterioration by being stored for long periods at Port Herald. About 300 tons of grain were damaged and totally lost. The country appears to have reached the limit of production unless better transport facilities are provided. A considerable part of the crops of 1910, notably cotton, had not been exported by the end of the financial year.

11. The number of vessels that cleared from the Protectorate during the year was 206. They transported 5,137 tons of produce, and 263 European, 60 Indian, and 2,565 native passengers. In the previous year the number of vessels was 369, and the cargo transport 4,607 tons. From Chinde to the Protectorate 128 vessels were cleared, carrying 4,730 tons of cargo, and 335 European, 94 Indian, and 3,794 native passengers. The amount of cargo carried inwards in the year 1909-10 was 2,820 tons.

12. There is every reason to anticipate that the import trade during the ensuing year will, at least, equal the volume of trade in the year under review. The cultivation of cotton by natives, which is rapidly extending, will be responsible for the distribution of money and consequent increase in the consumption of soft goods, which form the bulk of the imports.

It is confidently expected that there will also be a considerable increase in other imports for home consumption and in agricultural machinery and building materials.

13. The prospects as regards exports are very favourable. The greater areas placed under the various annual crops will more than counterbalance any average losses due to the late rains, while tea, rubber, and fibre will be produced in considerable quantities.

Direction of Trade.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1909–10.	1910–11.	1909–10.	1910–11.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	78,901	150,630	76,172	140,651
India	7,918	10,765	—	—
South Africa	1,093	2,088	10,710	6,274
Canada	6	12	—	—
Australia	1	60	—	—
North Eastern Rhodesia	48	128	—	7
British East Africa	—	—	—	23
Total British Possessions ...	9,066	13,053	10,710	6.304

—	Imports.		Exports.	
	1909–10.	1910–11.	1909–10.	1910–11.
	£	£	£	£
Germany	12,922	22,057	11,334	13,057
America	738	632	—	—
France	729	1,130	—	—
Portugal and Portuguese East Africa ...	4 074	4,352	10,603	8,851
Belgium	—	809	—	—
Italy...	66	59	—	—
Holland	4,956	6,022	—	-
Norway and Sweden	—	40	—	—
Austria	—	185	—	—
Other Countries	1,177	741	2,047	48
Total Foreign Countries ...	24,662	36,027	23,984	21,956
Total	112,629	199,710	110,866	168,911

NOTE.—The above includes:—

	£	£
1909-10, specie imported from the United Kingdom	846	
,, ,, exported to South Africa ...	10,000	
,, ,, ,, Portuguese East Africa	3,362	
		13,362
1910-11, specie imported from the United Kingdom	6,100	
,, ,, imported from Portuguese East Africa	120	
		6,220
,, ,, exported to United Kingdom	15,150	
,, ,, ,, South Africa ...	5,000	
,, ,, ,, Portuguese East Africa	585	
		20,735

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Imports and Exports.

The total value of imports and exports (not including goods in transit) as compared with the previous year are as follows:—

	1909-10.	1910-11.
	£	£
Trade Imports	106,167	186,412
Government Imports ...	5,616	7,078
Specie	846	6,220
Total Imports	112,629	199,710
*Total Exports	110,866	168,911
	223,495	368,621

* Includes specie—1909–10, £13,362; 1910–11, £20,735.

The following table shows the value of goods passed through the Protectorate in transit to and from surrounding territories during the year ended 31st March, 1911:—

	£
Arms and Ammunition	536
Alcohol	294
Provisions	1,744
Hardware	2,030
Soft Goods	15,628
Wax	127
Ivory	4,167
Tobacco	1,184
Rubber	104
Sundries	5,276
Total	31,090

NOTE.—The above includes goods to the value of £10,472 which have been entered for transit but had not left the Protectorate on the 31st March, 1911. The value of goods imported in transit to surrounding territories from countries oversea amounted to £16,849 as against £10,191 during the previous year.

The following table shows the value of goods in transit to and from surrounding territories during the five years 1906-7 to 1910-11:—

A.—Transit to surrounding territories.		B.—Transit from surrounding territories.	
Year.	Value. £	Year.	Value. £
1906–07	20,402	1906–07... ...	19,855
1907–08	19,041	1907–08... ...	4,223
1908–09	14,182	1908–09... ...	5,993
1909–10	15,113	1909–10... ...	5,246
1910–11	23,415	1910–11... ...	7,675

The following statement shows the value of the transit trade during the year 1910-11 as compared with 1909-10:—

	1909-10. £	1910-11. £
En route to surrounding territories ...	15,113	23,415
From surrounding territories ...	5,246	7,675
Total	20,359	31,090

The following shows the value of imports and exports during the past five years, not including goods in transit:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1906-7	242,935	50,247
1907-8	169,541	68,604
1908-9	140,916	122,644
1909-10	112,629	110,866
1910-11	199,710	168,911

NOTE.—The above includes—

	£
Import of specie:—1908-9	2,205
,, ,, 1909-10	846
,, ,, 1910-11	6,220
Export of specie:—1908-9	40,853
,, ,, 1909-10	13,362
,, ,, 1910-11	20,735

IMPORTS.

Imports, including specie, amounted to £199,710, being £87,081 more than in the previous year. General details are shown in the following statement:—

——	1909–10.	1910–11.	Increase.
	£	£	£
Arms and ammunition	1,400	2,115	715
Alcohol (spirituous liquor)	1,530	2,182	652
Provisions, including beer and wines ...	14,994	17,493	2,499
Hardware	9,046	13,058	4,012
Soft goods	61,192	122,127	60,935
Free goods	19,865	29,303	9,438
Sundries	3,756	7,212	3,456
Specie	846	6,220	5,374
Total	112,629	199,710	87,081

NOTE.—The above figures include—

Free imports by Nyasaland Administration, 1909-10, £5,616; 1910-11, £7,078.

Exports during the year ended 31st March, 1911, as compared with the previous year:—

—	1909–1910.			1910–1911.			Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Price per lb. (local).	Value.	Weight.	Price per lb. (local).	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Lbs.		£	Lbs.		£	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£
Coffee	748,410	5*d.*	15,574	334,161	5*d.*	6,962	—	–	414,249	8,612
Tea	36,281	6*d.*	907	42,042	6*d.*	1,051	5,761	144	—	—
Mica	—	—	—	51,222	1*s.*	2,561	51,222	2,561	—	—
Ivory	3,529	10*s.*	1,765	3 180	10*s.*	1,590	—	—	349	175
Hippo teeth ...	70	2*s.*	7	380	2*s.*	38	310	31	—	—
Rubber	27,144	3*s.*	4,261	59,471	3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*	10,659	32,327	6,398	—	—
Oil seeds	55,465	4*d.*	924	102,098	1*d.* and 4*d.*	1,319	46,633	395	—	—
Beeswax	56,785	1*s.*	2,854	80,736	1*s.*	4,037	23,951	1,183	—	—
Strophanthus ...	12,142	2*s.* 6*d.*	1,518	16,818	2*s.* 6*d.*	2,102	4,676	584	—	—
Chillies	119,126	4*d.*	1,986	151,656	4*d.*	2,528	32,530	542	—	—
Tobacco	1,084,757	6*d.*	27,120	1,704,637	6*d.* and 1*s.*	42,627	619,880	15,507	—	—
Cotton	858,926	6*d.* to 7½*d.*	26,209	1,736,999	6*d.* to 1*s.*	58,687	878,073	32,478	—	—
Ground-nuts ...	760,043	1½*d*	4,750	540,827	£12 per ton	2,915	—	—	219,216	1,835
Rice...	52,466	£5 per ton	131	128,223	£5 per ton	286	75,757	155	—	—
Fibre	25,594	£20 to £30 per ton	290	32,144	£20 to £28 per ton	330	6,550	40	—	—
Cattle	—	—	6	—	—	786	—	780	—	—
Maize	4,480,784	£2 per ton	4,012	4,560,332	£3 per ton	6,123	79,548	2,111	—	—
Maize flour... ...	—	—	—	419,680	£5 per ton	936	419,680	936	—	—
Cotton seed ...	—	—	—	137,384	£3 10*s.* per ton	213	137,384	213	—	—
Sundries	—	—	5,190	—	—	2,426	—	—	—	2,764
Total ...	8,321,522	—	97,504	10,101,990	—	148,176	2,414,282	64,058	633,814	13,386
Specie ...	—	—	13,362	—	—	20,735	—	7,373	—	—
Grand Total ...	8,321,522	—	110,866	10,101,990	—	168,911	2,414,282	71,431	633,814	13,386

Net increase in weight, ignoring Sundries and Specie ... ... 1,780,468 lbs. (794 tons).
„ „ value of Total Exports £58,045
„ „ „ Trade „ (*i.e.*, Total Exports less Specie) ... £50,672

NOTE.—1910–11.
Valuation of maize increased from £2 to £3.
„ „ ground-nuts reduced from £14 to £12.

III.—AGRICULTURE.

14. A general review of the agricultural situation shows that the past year has been most successful, as evinced by the largely increased export of agricultural produce, the general prosperity of planters, and the keen demand for agricultural land within transportable distance from the railway. The forward movement reported last year has continued. Cotton and tobacco may now be considered as the principal cultivations of the Protectorate, and as likely to increase if transport facilities are extended.

15. Coffee is still being discarded in favour of cotton and tobacco, the total acreage of this crop for the year under review being only 5,629½. The season, although favourable for cotton and tobacco, was unfavourable for coffee, with the result that the total export for the past year amounted to no more than 334,161 lbs. as against 748,410 lbs. in the previous season.

16. The year under review was the best cotton season which the Protectorate has experienced, cotton ripening late into the season, and on many estates producing the heaviest crop that has been reaped since its introduction as a European cultivation. The European acreage increased from 8,975 in the previous year to 12,752 for the year under review, whilst the crop at present being harvested covers over 23,000 acres. The exported crop, in bales of 400 lbs., for 1909-10 amounted to 2,147, and for the year under review to 4,342, showing an increase of over 100 per cent. in a single season. A gratifying feature is the increased interest which planters are now taking in seed selection. The results of the experiments carried out on the Government agricultural stations show the great advantage and profit of such work as is being undertaken there.

The quality of the staple has been maintained, and the first-class cotton of the Protectorate shows such improvement that its valuation fluctuates more with the Egyptian crop than with the American crop as in the past. The large Egyptian crop last season made prices a little lower than in the previous season, but the top price of the season, viz., 1*s*. per lb., shows that Nyasaland Upland still maintains its position as the highest priced Upland cotton in the world. This excellent variety is becoming thoroughly acclimatised, and its success in West Africa and Rhodesia indicates that it will become in time the most extensively grown variety in the new cotton fields of Africa. Its special quality is its wonderful adaptability to elevations of from 1,000 to 3,000 feet, its high degree of immunity from bacterial blight, and its hardiness.

The Egyptian crop on the lower river was more successful than in the previous year, as planters now understand that it is useless to attempt to grow Egyptian cotton except on the best drained parts of plantations at elevations under 1,000 feet.

The native cotton crop has risen from 220 tons to 692 tons. In several districts this industry has now become so thoroughly established as to admit of the withdrawal of the hut tax rebate which was allowed as an incentive to native cultivators when the enterprise was first introduced. The experiment of encouraging natives to apply themselves to this cultivation has proved a

remarkable success in every way. It is worthy of note that some of the native cotton from Mlanje District has sold for as much as 1*s.* per lb.

17. A large increase in the acreage of tea plantations has to be recorded, viz., from 518 to 1,037 acres. The export of tea was 42,042 lbs. as against 34,601 lbs. The area of tea actually in bearing, however, is still relatively small, the crop being one which requires several years to arrive at the productive stage. The success of this industry has attracted much attention and interest, with the result that improved machinery for the treatment of the crop has been imported, and considerable competition has arisen for land in the tea-growing portions of Mlanje District.

18. The tobacco season has been satisfactory, although not quite so good as last year. The acreage under this crop is 3,274, while the export of tobacco for the year under review amounts to 1,704,637 lbs. as compared with 1,084,757 in the previous year.

19. The acreage under rubber is still increasing (present acreage—9,072½) and although no estates are in full bearing, rubber promises well in Mlanje, West Shire, and parts of the Shire highlands. It is now proved, however, that rubber cannot be profitably cultivated in all parts of the Protectorate.

Para rubber in the West Nyasa District still continues to show much promise, and the acreage under this crop has been increased to 726½ acres in the past year.

The exploitation of *Landolphia parvifolia* has been carefully conducted by the African Lakes Corporation, Limited. The value of this product is satisfactory, viz., 3*s.* 9*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*, with fine white Para quoted at 5*s.* 2½*d.* Good prices have led to a large increase in the export of rubber, extracted principally from wild vines. The total quantity exported during the year under review amounts to 59,471 lbs.

20. Exports of maize for the year under review amounted to 39,984 cwts., valued locally at £6,002, showing an increase in local value of £1,990. This, however, is not a tithe of what could be exported if transport facilities were improved. The local purchase price of maize from natives at harvest time is £1 to £1 5*s.* per ton.

21. The export of chillies during the past year amounted to 142,176 lbs. as against 119,126 lbs. in the previous year, showing a considerable increase. There was a good demand for the crop.

22. Afforestation has been continued on Zomba plateau, and considerable areas have been planted with firewood timbers, principally gums, in Zomba and Blantyre.

23. *Live Stock.*—Cattle owned by Europeans, 10,313; native cattle, 44,681. The price of draught cattle has increased, owing to growing transport necessities induced by larger crops, and to the tendency to make use of cattle for agricultural operations.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

24. Thirteen Ordinances have been enacted during the year

V.—EDUCATION.

25. There are no Government schools in the Protectorate, native education being in the hands of the missionary societies established in various districts.

During the past four years Government has made an annual grant of £1,000 in aid of primary education, which has been allocated, under certain conditions, to those societies desirous of participating. There are 1,237 schools in the Protectorate, the majority of which are " village schools " (*i.e.*, schools in charge of native teachers, superintended by Europeans from the head-quarters of the missions), at which 95,137 natives receive instruction, the average attendance being 61,936. Native artizans are trained in the industrial schools attached to the headquarters of most of the missions, where carpentry, printing, bookbinding, agriculture, horticulture, and other practical trades are taught, much to the benefit of local industries.

During the year satisfactory progress has been made in the teaching of hygiene and sanitation, and a manual on hygiene suitable for the conditions prevailing in the country is about to be published for use by native teachers in elementary schools.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

26. The number of cases tried in the High Court shows a falling off. The recent marked progress in commerce and industries will probably cause an increase in litigation in the near future, but at present this forward movement is of too recent date to affect the business of the Courts.

In the subordinate Courts there has been an increase of nearly 500, or about 20 per cent., in the number of offences reported. This however is undoubtedly due to the increasing confidence of natives in the Magisterial Courts of their various Districts, and not to any abnormal prevalence of crime.

27. A total of 96 cases came up for confirmation from the subordinate Courts to the High Court during the year under review, as against 139 cases in 1909-10, 96 in 1908-9, and 83 in 1907-8. These cases are classified as follows:—

Murder, other than wife or child murder ...	18
Manslaughter	12
Attempt to murder	4
Rape	1
Other offences against the person	27
Offences against property	30
Miscellaneous offences	4
	96

28. In four cases of murder sentence of death was carried out.

29. In the High Court 33 civil cases were entered. Eight estates of deceased persons were wound up by the Registrar.

30. One candidate qualified at the Government Law examination during the year.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

31. The European population is returned at 766 as against 587 last year, showing an increase of 179.

32. The Asiatic population amounts to 481 as against 435 in 1909-10, being an increase of 46.

33. Twenty European births were registered, as compared with 18 last year.

34. The registered deaths number 12, as against 16 last year. The deaths are made up as follows:—

European—Male (adults)	...	...	... 8
Female (infant)	...	...	... 1
Asiatic—Male (adults)	...	...	... 3

There were two deaths among Government officials. The majority of these deaths resulted from malaria, hæmoglobinuric (blackwater) fever, and dysentery.

35. Thirteen marriages were celebrated during the year as compared with sixteen in the preceding year.

36. The native population is estimated at 969,183.

VIII.—POSTAL.

37. The proposal to start a Post Office Savings Bank, which was made six years ago, was carried out on the 12th of November, 1910, when a Savings Bank Ordinance was passed in the Legislative Council, and submitted to the Secretary of State for approval. The limit of a deposit is to be £200, and 2½ per cent. interest is to be allowed to depositors. At first only the four more important Post Offices will conduct Savings Bank business. The Bank opened on the 1st of July, 1911.

38. The cash on delivery system of importing goods through the post has been much used this year; 158 of these parcels entered the Protectorate, valued at £333.

39. Postal revenue from all sources shows an increase on that for the previous year of £1,331; and a decrease in expenditure of £1,220. The net result is a deficit of £1,376. Money orders issued have increased by £1,086, but money orders paid have decreased by £928. The sale of stamps to collectors amounted to £665. The sales of British postal orders are still on the increase, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Year.	Sales.	Poundage.	Paid.
	£	£	£
1909-10	10,040	136	6,634
1910-11	12,125	161	8,425

There is no doubt that the use of postal orders by the public has to a great extent superseded the practice of transmitting cash by hand, which was general a few years ago in this Protectorate.

40. Correspondence dealt with during the year is shown in the following figures:—

Letters	1,106,496
Post cards	21,919
Newspapers	181,628
Books and samples	104,375
Parcels	8,888
Closed bags	80

IX.—MILITARY.

41. After the return of the 1st Battalion, King's African Rifles, from Somaliland, a great number of men proceeded on leave prior to being discharged on completion of their period of service.

42. The reservists who had been engaged for service in Somaliland were demobilised on arrival at headquarters. This necessitated the enlistment of a large number of recruits to bring the battalion up to its full strength.

43. In September, 1910, the Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles visited Nyasaland on a tour of inspection and expressed himself as very satisfied with the condition and efficiency of the battalion. The results in musketry compare very favourably with results obtained in former years, the percentage obtained in the collective practices showing a marked improvement.

44. The health of the troops in Nyasaland has been remarkably good and no serious epidemics of any description have occurred among them.

One sepoy of the Indian contingent has been invalided to India suffering from chronic dyspnoea.

Venereal disease has been uncommon, and cases of smallpox entirely absent.

45. A considerable number of discharged soldiers still seek to enter the reserve, which maintains its popularity.

X.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

46. The condition of the native population continues to be peaceful and contented. In those districts in which native cotton cultivation has become established the prosperity of the inhabitants has been materially increased by the profits of that industry. The health of the native community has been quite satisfactory, apart from the existence of sleeping sickness, which has slowly extended during the last twelve months in spite of every effort to arrest it. In the present imperfect state of our knowledge it would be useless to attempt any forecast as to the proportions which the epidemic may attain. It is to be hoped that the energetic steps which are being taken to investigate this disease will result in discoveries which will enable the Government to act with more assurance and

effect than is possible so long as the vector of the malady is unknown.

47. As regards native labour, the Government has steadily pursued the policy of discouraging the emigration of natives to other territories by every just and lawful means in its power, being confident, in view of the rapid increase of agricultural industry in the Protectorate itself, and the ample opportunities of local employment which now exist, that such emigration must eventually be detrimental not only to the interests of local planters and others, but likewise to those of the native community, in whose case the larger wages obtainable in South Africa must be discounted by the prejudicial effect produced by intercourse with more sophisticated centres upon their simplicity of character, upon their habits of life, and upon the lot of their wives and families remaining behind. While, however, the Protectorate Government discountenances emigration for the above reasons as far as it legitimately can, it recognises that natives who have formed a settled determination to quit Nyasaland must be allowed to do so, and to such natives passes are issued accordingly. The number of passes so issued during the year under review amounted to 4,386.

48. The hut tax continues to be paid with regularity, and in most districts is collected without any difficulty, beyond the increased clerical work occasioned by the steady development of this source of revenue. The following table shows the hut tax returns for the last five years:—

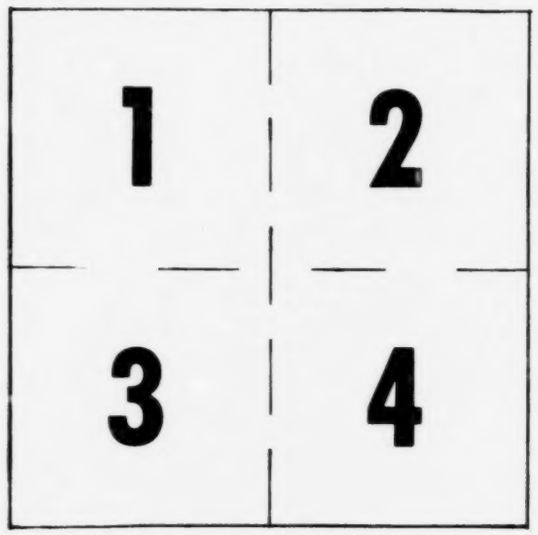
	£
1906-7	35,619
1907-8	36,609
1908-9	38,389
1909-10	41,530
1910-11	46,534

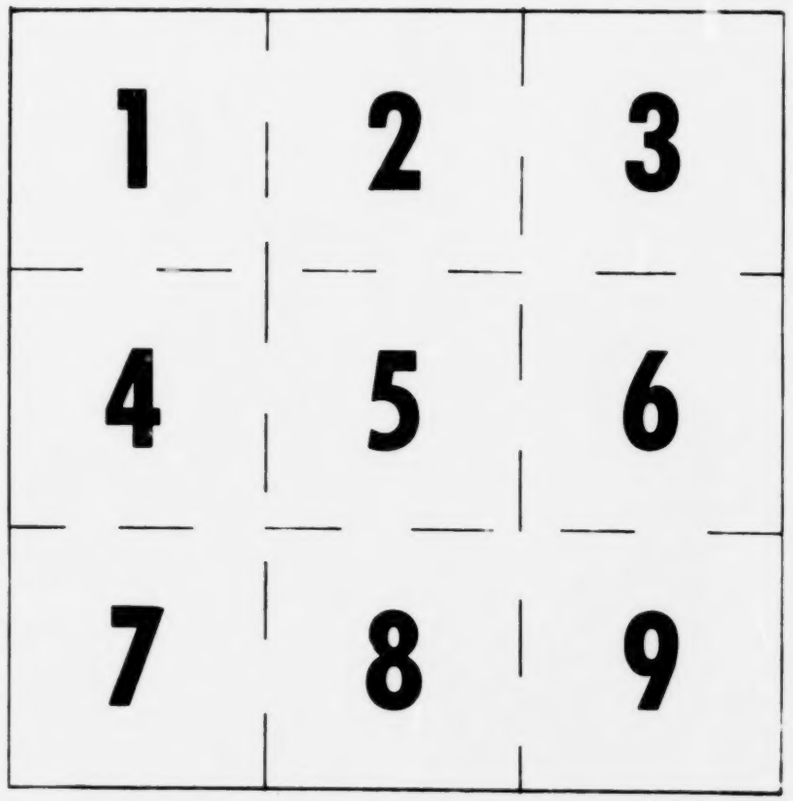
49. It may be of interest to note that a proposal has been set on foot to organise in the Protectorate a subordinate native civil service, the advantages of which, more especially by way of security of tenure, periodical increments of salary, and a moderate provision for old age will, it is hoped, if the project is fulfilled, tend to attract and retain in Government employ an adequate staff of trained and intelligent native clerks. Of the native scholars now annually turned out by the missionary schools, the greater proportion, including the most capable and enterprising, leave the Protectorate almost as soon as they quit school, in order to avail themselves of the more attractive conditions and wider field offered by the South African Colonies.

XI.—GENERAL.

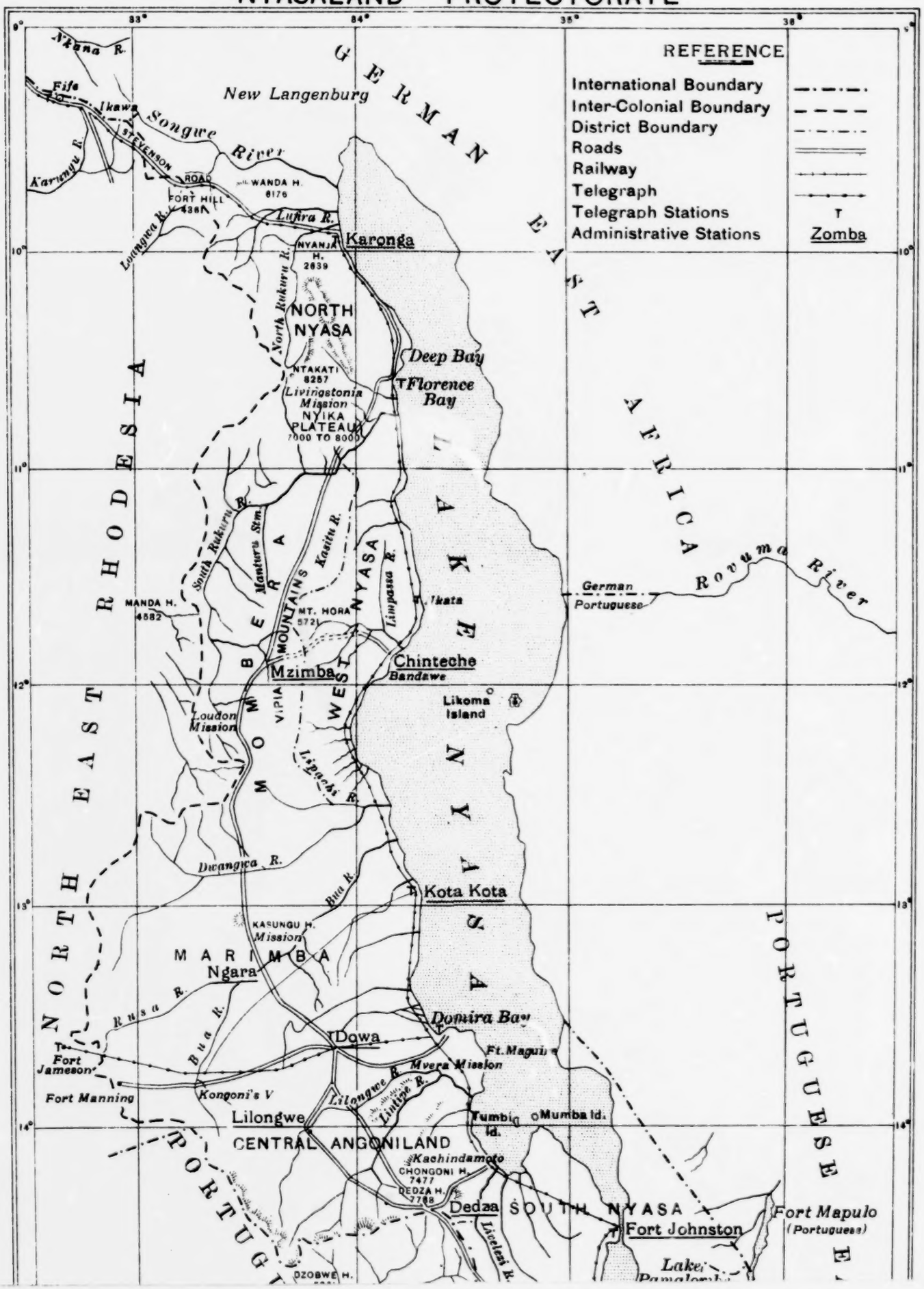
50. Apart from the presence of sleeping sickness the only factor which now seriously affects the growing prosperity of Nyasaland is the inadequacy of its communications. The need of a safe and regular outlet to and from the sea, always a serious difficulty, has been emphasised of late by a great increase in the production of exportable merchandise coupled with a persistent diminution in

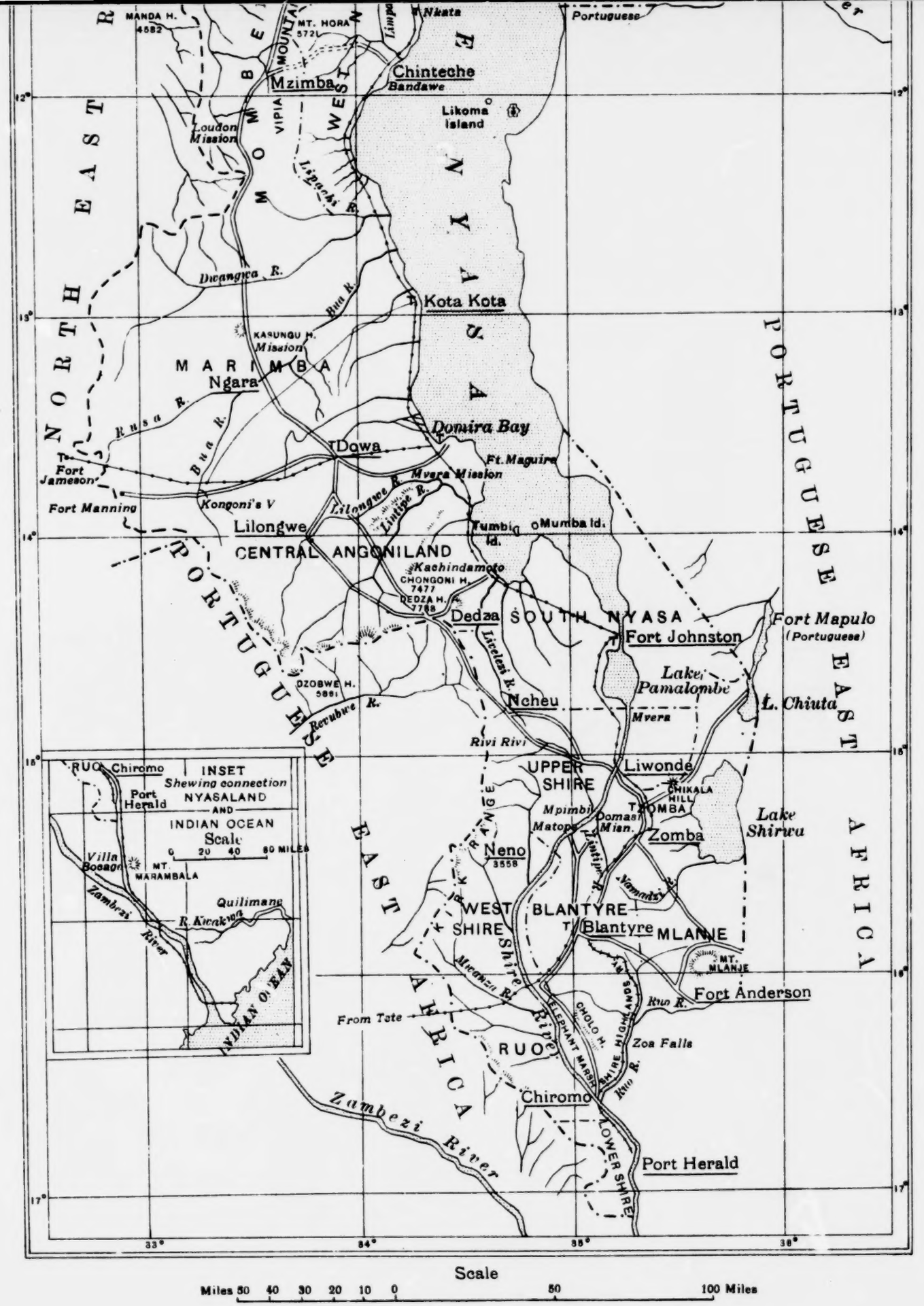
Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.





NYASALAND PROTECTORATE





Ordnance Survey, Southampton, 1911.

the water of the Lower Shire River between Villa Bocage, the head of the permanent fair-way of the river, and Port Herald, where the Shire Highlands railway line commences. These two circumstances occurring in coincidence with each other have resulted in a very serious congestion of traffic during the dry season, when the river steamers cannot reach Port Herald, and must militate strongly against the natural tendency of a young and promising country to enlarge its activities. A still graver obstacle is now threatened or rather has been placed already in the way of local enterprise by the spread of tsetse fly, and the consequent closing of many important roads against all forms of animal transport. The last highway to be thus barred is the road between Blantyre, the chief commercial centre of the country, and Zomba, the administrative capital.

51. Fortunately the macadamisation of this road was begun some 2½ years ago, and now extends for 23 miles, viz., more than half its length, so that motor vehicles and other mechanical means of transport can ply along that distance. This, the only piece of metalled road in the Protectorate other than township roads, was commenced on account of the impossibility of driving ox-waggons along ordinary unmade tracks during the rainy season from November to March. The spread of tsetse fly adds a new and still more cogent reason for increasing the mileage of metalled ways, and it is indeed only thus that the many promising agricultural settlements now existing in different parts of the Shire Highlands can hope for a safe and regular means of access to the railway line. The existing roads of the Protectorate have a total extent of 3,156 miles and may be classified as follows:—

Waggon roads ...	... 262	miles.
Main roads ...	... 679½	,,
District roads ...	...2,214½	,,
	3,156	,,

52. 2,195 head of game were killed under licence this year, including 24 elephants. The following licences were issued:—

A (£25)	14
B (£4)	118
C (£2)	75
Native (£1)	21

53. Owing to the increase of agricultural operations in the neighbourhood of Chiromo, the Game Reserve in the vicinity of that township, commonly known as the Elephant Marsh Reserve, was abolished on the 31st of March, 1911.

54. The depredations committed by buffaloes and many kinds of antelopes upon both European and native crops and the probability that the presence of wild animals may attract tsetse fly has led to a systematic revision of the game laws of this Protectorate, and to a considerable relaxation of the restrictions which have hitherto been enforced with regard to hunting generally.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
660	Barbados	1909–1910
661	Swaziland	„
662	Jamaica	„
663	Straits Settlements	1909
664	Trinidad and Tobago	1909–1910
665	Southern Nigeria	1909
666	Mauritius	„
667	British Honduras	„
668	St. Vincent	1909–1910
669	East Africa Protectorate	„
670	Uganda	„
671	British Guiana	„
672	St. Lucia	1909
673	Leeward Islands	1909–1910
674	Northern Nigeria	1909
675	St. Helena	1910
676	Gibraltar	„
677	Basutoland	1909–1910
678	Weihaiwei	1910
679	Gambia	„
680	Ashanti	„
681	Turks and Caicos Islands	„
682	Falkland Islands	„
683	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	„
684	Bahamas	1910–1911
685	Colonial Survey Committee	„
686	Malta	„
687	Imperial Institute	1910
688	Gold Coast	„
689	Fiji	„
690	Somaliland	1910–1911
691	Hong Kong...	1910

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
70	Colonies	List of Laws relating to Patents, Trade Marks, &c.
71	Imperial Institute	Foodstuffs.
72	Fiji	Hurricane, 1910.
73	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
74	Ceylon	Mineral Survey, 1906–7 and 1907–8.
75	West Indies...	Imperial Department of Agriculture.
76	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8.
77	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement Fund.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 732.

NYASALAND.

REPORT FOR 1911-12.

(For Report for 1910-11, *see* No. 692.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

October, 1912.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
WYMAN AND SONS, LIMITED, FETTER LANE, E.C., and
32, ABINGDON STREET, S.W.; or
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE (SCOTTISH BRANCH),
23, FORTH STREET, EDINBURGH; or
E. PONSONBY, LIMITED, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN;
or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies,
the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of
T. FISHER UNWIN, LONDON, W.C.

PRINTED BY
DARLING AND SON, LTD., BACON STREET, E.
1912.

[Cd. 6007-32.] *Price* 3½*d.*

CONTENTS.

		PAGE
I.	FINANCE...	4
II.	TRADE	4
III.	AGRICULTURE	13
IV.	LEGISLATION	14
V.	EDUCATION	15
VI.	JUDICIAL	15
VII.	VITAL STATISTICS	16
VIII.	POSTAL	16
IX.	MILITARY	17
X.	NATIVE AFFAIRS	17
XI.	GENERAL	18

SKETCH MAP.

No. 732.

NYASALAND.

(For Report for 1910–11, *see* No. 692)

THE GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Zomba,
Nyasaland Protectorate,
27th July, 1912.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Report on the Blue Book of the Nyasaland Protectorate for the year 1911-12.

I have, &c.,

W. H. MANNING,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c., &c., &c.

(26255—2.) Wt. 29478—571. 1125 & 90. 10/12. D & S. A 2

I.—FINANCE.

1. The revenue of the Protectorate for the year 1911-12 (exclusive of the Imperial Grant-in-Aid and land sales) was £95,482, being £20,665 over the estimate. The corresponding figure for the preceding financial year, *i.e.*, excluding Imperial Grant-in-Aid, land sales, and the British South Africa Company's contribution of £8,000, was £86,430.

Sales of Crown lands produced £1,874, as against £550 in the preceding year.

Compared with the Estimates, there is a revenue increase under every head, with the exception of "Rents," which is short by £41, and "Interest," which is short by £34. The chief increases in revenue are:—Native hut taxes, £9,205; Customs, £5,695; port dues, &c., £2,508; miscellaneous receipts, £1,079, &c.

2. The total expenditure for the year was £118,070, which is £19 less than the Estimates and £5,701 more than was expended in 1910-11.

Compared with the Estimates, the chief increases are as follows:—

	£
Pensions	1,337
Medical	4,854
Miscellaneous	1,306
Public works extraordinary	1,479

but these are more than counterbalanced by savings on as many as thirteen heads of expenditure, the largest savings being:—

	£
Military	6,141
Deputy Governor	900
Post Office	761
District Administration	534
Customs	360
Marine Transport	294
Treasury	237

3. The following statement shows the revenue (inclusive of land sales and all other receipts except the Imperial Grant-in-Aid) and expenditure for the last five years:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1907-08	75,197	105,587
1908-09	80,534	103,032
1909-10	76,647	108,728
1910-11	94,980	112,369
1911-12	97,356	118,070

II.—TRADE.

4. The external trade of the Protectorate (import and export), not including goods in transit, amounted in value to £446,125, as

against £368,621 in the year 1910-11, being an increase of £77,504, equal to 21 per cent.

5. The value of goods imported for home consumption has increased by £47,838 (23·9 per cent.). Revenue yielding imports, excluding specie, goods imported by the Government, and railway material, account for an increase of £43,378 (23·2 per cent.). Under all headings, except alcohol and sundries, there are substantial increases, the principal items being as follows: textile goods (cotton piece goods, printed calicoes, and wearing apparel) £6,568, equal to 5·3 per cent. Provisions (including beer and wines) £9,539 or 54·5 per cent. Hardware (building material, household goods, glass ware, &c.) £9,828 or 75 per cent., and free goods (agricultural implements and machinery, vehicles, &c.) £18,314 or 62 per cent. In the value of alcohol imported there is a decrease of £334 (15 per cent.).

6. Of the total imports, 79 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, 6 per cent. from British Possessions, and 15 per cent. from foreign countries. The imports from the United Kingdom have increased by £44,000 (29 per cent.), while imports from Germany have decreased by £5,500, equal to 25 per cent.

7. In the quantity of produce exported there is a decrease of 1,541 tons, due to the restrictions put upon the export of maize and other foodstuffs and to the fact that the whole of the cotton crop produced last season could not be ginned and exported within the financial year. There is, however, an increase in the value of trade exports (deducting specie and Government exports) of £3,284 (2·2 per cent.) and including these items an increase of £29,000 (17·6 per cent.). The principal articles that show an increase are (1) tobacco, 441,978 lbs. in weight (25·9 per cent.) and £11,063 in value (25·9 per cent); (2) coffee, 452,143 lbs. in weight (135·3 per cent.) and £9,419 in value (135·3 per cent.); (3) mica, 96,881 lbs. in weight (189·1 per cent.) and £4,296 in value (167·7 per cent.); (4) beeswax, 29,777 lbs. in weight (36·8 per cent.) and £1,489 in value (36·8 per cent.); (5) chillies, 20,017 lbs. in weight (13·2 per cent.) and £691 in value (27·3 per cent.); (6) cotton seed, 292,489 lbs. in weight (212·9 per cent.) and £533 in value (250 per cent.).

8. The abnormal increase in the export of coffee is due to the suitable weather conditions for bringing the trees into bearing which prevailed at the beginning of the wet season of 1910-11. The increase is not permanent.

9. The principal products in the export of which there is a decrease are (1) maize, 3,799,812 lbs. in weight and £5,013 in value (83·3 per cent.); (2) fibre, 21,220 lbs. in weight (66 per cent.) and £233 in value (70·6 per cent.); (3) cotton, 380,095 lbs. in weight (21·9 per cent.) and £14,558 (24·8 per cent.) in value, and (4) rubber, 11,762 lbs. in weight (19·7 per cent.) and £1,505 (14·1 per cent.) in value.

10. As stated above the export of maize has been prohibited, owing to the scarcity of foodstuffs in the Protectorate, and the large decrease is thereby accounted for.

11. The quantity of cotton exported is not a true return of the quantity produced as it is estimated that 224,000 lbs. of lint

cotton, being a part of last season's crop, remained in the country at the end of the financial year. That quantity reduces the shortage from the export of the previous year to 156,000 lbs., equal to 9 per cent. The abnormal and late rains in the first five months of 1911 considerably reduced the output of cotton on plantations in the Shire Highlands.

12. The supply of wild rubber is rapidly diminishing and plantation rubber has not yet reached the productive stage. There is, therefore, a temporary decline in the export of this article.

13. The direction of the export trade has been in the following proportions, viz.—90 per cent. to the United Kingdom, 1 per cent. to British Possessions, and 9 per cent. to foreign countries. The exports to the United Kingdom have increased by 27 per cent., and to Germany by 10 per cent.

14. The value of goods imported from oversea which passed through the Protectorate in transit to surrounding territories has remained practically stationary.

This trade is principally with Northern Rhodesia.

15. The value of the products of neighbouring countries, which were exported in transit, has increased by £13,000, equal to 169 per cent. The articles that show an increase are, in order of importance: rubber (from Portuguese East Africa), cotton (from Northern Rhodesia), and tobacco (from Portuguese East Africa).

16. During the first half of the year the transport conditions, so far as the state of the Shire river was concerned, were somewhat better than usual and steamers were able to reach rail-head until the middle of August. The transport of produce was thereby accelerated and no serious delays took place.

Towards the end of the financial year, however, the conditions altered and difficulty was experienced in bringing steamers to Port Herald even in the months in which the river should be at its greatest depth. In January, February, and March of the year under review the mean depth of the Shire river at Chiromo was 6 ft. 4 in., 7 ft. 3 in., and 5 ft. 1 in., respectively, while in the previous year it was 8 ft. 1 in., 11 ft. 1 in., and 10 ft. in the same months.

17. The number of vessels that cleared "inwards" from Chinde was 161 as against 128 in the year 1910-11. These vessels transported 5,926 tons of general cargo, 373 European, 139 Indian, and 9,699 native passengers, showing an increase of 1,196 tons (25 per cent.), 38 Europeans, 45 Indians, and 5,905 natives. From Nyasaland to Chinde the number of vessels cleared was 182—a decrease of 24 from the number cleared in the previous year—and they carried 3,753 tons of produce (a decrease of 1,384 tons, equal to 27 per cent.), 284 European (increase 21), 97 Indian (increase 37), and 6,927 native (increase 4,362) passengers. The total number of passengers, of all nationalities, who entered the Protectorate during the year was 10,211, while 7,308 left.

18. There are 25 steamers plying on the Zambesi and Shire rivers, of which number 13 are under the British flag, eight under the Portuguese, and four under the German flags. The number of vessels on the Protectorate Shipping Registers is 138 (107 on the Chiromo and 31 on the Fort Johnson Register).

19. So far as the import of trade goods is concerned the prospects are no doubt favourable although a temporary decline may occur owing to the stoppage of recruiting for the South African labour market. The opening up of new plantations and extension of existing ones will provide work for an increased number of labourers and there will consequently be a greater amount of money put into circulation. The demand for luxuries in the way of food such as tea, sugar, sardines, jam, and other tinned provisions, and also for soap, candles, &c., is rapidly developing amongst the natives, and that undoubtedly accounts for a considerable part of the large increase in the import of provisions. Tinned meats and milk, imported tea, flour, &c. are not consumed by Europeans to the same extent as formerly, as these commodities are being supplied in increasing quantities from local sources.

The difficulties of navigation on the Zambesi and Shire rivers will hamper the import trade in some measure during the first nine months of the ensuing year, but it is confidently anticipated that all consignments will reach the Protectorate before the financial year has closed.

20. The export of produce will most probably suffer serious interruption owing to the shallow state of the river and the want of a sufficient number of small and light draught barges to cope with the traffic. This applies specially to tobacco which is usually packed in tierces each weighing about 900 lbs., and in the export of which there will be a considerable increase. The production of cotton is expected to equal if not exceed last year's output, although the deficient rainfall will reduce the crops in the Lower River districts to a minimum. More ginning plants will be in operation, and no delays, such as were experienced last season, should occur in having the crop ready for export. Maize will not be exported as the supply in some districts will be down to famine standard. Under other headings it is anticipated that the exports will be up to the average.

21. Eight bonded stores are now established at various stations in the Protectorate, and are proving a convenience to importers. At the close of the financial year goods to the value of £5,400, subject to a duty of £880, were deposited in these stores.

Comparative Table.

Imports and Exports.

The total values of imports and exports (not including goods in transit) as compared with the previous year are as follows:—

	1910-11.	1911-12.
	£	£
Trade Imports	186,412	229,790
Government Imports ...	7,078	6,020
Railway Imports ...	—	818
Specie	6,220	10,920
Total Imports ...	199,710	247,548

	1910-11. £	1911-12. £
Trade Exports	148,176	151,460
Government Exports ...	—	182
Specie	20,735	46,935
Total Exports ...	168,911	198,577
Total Imports and Exports	368,621	446,125

Increase—£77,504 (21·0 per cent.).

Imports.

—	1910-11.	1911-12.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Arms and ammunition	2,115	2,123	8	—
Alcohol (spirituous liquor)	2,182	1,848	—	334
Provisions, including beer and wines	17,493	27,032	9,539	—
Hardware	13,058	22,886	9,828	—
Soft goods	122,127	128,695	6,568	—
Free goods	29,303	47,617	18,314	—
Sundries	7,212	6,427	—	785
Specie	6,220	10,920	4,700	—
Total	199,710	247,548	48,957	1,119

NOTE.—The above figures include:—

	£
1910-11 Government Imports	7,078
1911-12 ,, ,, ...	6,020 and
Railway material	818

NOTE.—1911-12 Government Imports and railway material are included in free goods.

Increase on Total Imports ... £47,838 (23·9 per cent.)
,, ,, Trade Imports ... £43,378 (23·2 per cent.)
(*i.e.*, Total Imports less Specie, Government Imports, and Railway material.)

DIRECTION OF TRADE.

—	Imports.		Exports.	
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	150,630	194,783	140,651	179,011
India	10,765	12,319	—	321
Ceylon	—	24	—	—
South Africa and North East Rhodesia...	2,215	2,700	6,281	433
East Africa Protectorate	—	490	23	258
Zanzibar	—	130	—	—
Aden	—	213	—	—
Canada	12	26	—	—
Australia	60	90	—	—
Total British Possessions... ...	13,053	15,992	6,304	1,012

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	£	£	£	£
Austria	185	1,209	—	—
Belgium	809	152	—	—
Denmark	—	63	—	—
France	1,130	960	—	1,180
Germany	22,057	16,468	13,057	14,409
Holland	6,022	8,412	—	—
Italy...	59	1,271	—	9
Norway	20	85	—	—
Portugal and Portuguese East Africa ...	4,352	6,426	8,851	2,956
Russia	—	24	—	—
Spain	—	148		—
Sweden	20	147	—	—
Switzerland...	—	80	—	—
United States of America...	632	766	—	—
Japan	—	11	—	—
Egypt	—	171	—	—
Other Countries	741	380	48	—
Total Foreign Countries	36,027	36,773	21,956	18,554
Total	199,710	247,548	168,911	198,577

NOTE.—The above includes:—

		£	£
1910-11	specie imported from the United Kingdom	6,100	
,, ,,	imported from Portuguese East Africa	120	6,220
,, ,,	exported to United Kingdom	15,150	
,, ,,	exported to South Africa	5,000	
,, ,,	exported to Portuguese East Africa	585	20,735
1911-12 ,,	imported from United Kingdom	10,820	
,, ,,	imported from Portuguese East Africa	100	10,920
,, ,,	exported to United Kingdom	46,340	
,, ,,	exported to Portuguese East Africa	595	46,935

Exports during the year ended 31st March, 1912, as compared with the previous year:—

—	1910–11.			1911–12.			Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Price per lb. (local) (where not otherwise stated).	Value.	Weight.	Price per lb. (local) (where not otherwise stated).	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Lb.		£	Lbs.		£	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£
Ivory	3,180	10*s.*	1,590	2,479	10*s.*	1,240	—	—	701	350
Hippo' Teeth	380	2*s.*	38	272	2*s.*	27	—	—	108	11
Rubber—										
(*a*) Cultivated	59,471	3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*	10,659	4,698	5*s.*	1,174	—	—	11,762	1,505
(*b*) Uncultivated				43,011	3*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.*	7,980	—	—		
Wax	80,736	1*s.*	4,037	110,513	1*s.*	5,526	29,777	1,489	—	—
Strophanthus	16,818	2*s.* 6*d.*	2,102	11,869	2*s.* 6*d.*	1,484	—	—	4,949	618
Castor Oil Seed	102,098	1*d.* and 4*d.*	1,319	20,058	1*d.*	84	—	19	6,810	—
Sesame Oil Seed				75,230	4*d.*	1,254				
Fibre	32,144	£20 to £28 per ton	330	10,924	£20 to £24 per ton	97	—	—	21,220	233
Coffee	334,161	5*d.*	6,962	736,304	5*d.*	16,381	452,143	9,419	—	—
Tea	42,042	6*d.*	1,051	43,876	6*d.*	1,097	1,834	46	—	—
Tobacco	1,704,637	6*d.* and 1*s.*	42,627	2,146,615	6*d.* and 1*s.*	53,690	441,978	11,063	—	—
Cotton	1,736,999	6*d.* to 1*s.*	58,687	1,856,904	6*d.* to 10*d.*	44,099	—	—	380,095	14,588
Cotton Seed	137,384	£3 10*s.* per ton	213	429,873	£3 10*s.* & £5 per ton	746	292,489	533	—	—
Chillies	151,656	4*d.*	2,528	171,673	4½*d.*	3,219	20,017	691	—	—
Rice	128,223	£5 per ton	286	41,104	£5 per ton	91	—	—	87,119	195
Maize	4,560,332	£3 per ton	6,123	760,520	£3 per ton	1,020	—	—	3,799,812	5,103
Maize Flour	419,680	£5 per ton	936	27,326	£5 per ton	61	—	—	392,354	875
Ground-nuts	540,827	£12 per ton	2,915	418,617	£12 per ton	2,243	—	—	122,210	672
Asbestos	—	—	—	932	6*d.*	23	932	23	—	—
Mica	51,222	1*s.*	2,561	148,103	6*d.* and 1*s.*	6,857	96,881	4,296	—	—
Cattle-head	—	£3 per head.	786	—	£3 per head	147	—	—	—	639
Sundries	—	—	2,426	—	—	2,920	—	494	—	—
Total	10,101,990	—	148,176	6,610,901	—	151,460	1,336,051	28,073	4,827,140	24,789
*Government Exports	—	—	—	39,300	—	182	39,300	182	—	—
Specie	—	—	20,735	—	—	46,935	—	26,200	—	—
Grand Total	10,101,990	—	168,911	6,650,201	—	198,577	1,375,351	54,455	4,827,140	24,789

* Government Exports:—Rice £81, Cotton £100, and Sundries 10*s.*

Net decrease in weight, ignoring Sundries and Specie ... ... 3,451,789 lbs. (1,541 tons).
Net increase in value of Total Exports ... ... £29,666 (17·6 per cent.)
Net increase in value of Trade Exports (*i.e.*, Total Exports less Specie and Government Exports) ... ... £3,284 (2·2 per cent.)

Statement of Imports and Exports and the Direction of Trade.

During the Financial Year 1911–12 (1st April, 1911, to 31st March, 1912), Including Transit Trade.

Groups.	Imports.				Exports.											
					Domestic Produce.				Other than Domestic Produce.				Total Exports.			
	From United Kingdom.	From British Possessions.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	To United Kingdom.	To British Possessions.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.	To United Kingdom.	To British Possessions.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.	To United Kingdom.	To British Possessions.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	21,349	2,616	6,953	30,918	70,596	399	4,565	75,560	—	392	—	392	70,596	791	4,565	75,952
Raw Material and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	—	4,438	15,825	20,263	60,282	316	12,174	72,772	15,768	30	2,546	18,344	76,050	346	14,720	91,116
Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	173,862	16,048	32,362	222,272	16	—	45	61	—	—	—	—	16	—	45	61
Miscellaneous and Unclassified.	4,713	730	1,657	7,100	1,777	297	1,175	3,249	171	7	100	278	1,948	304	1,275	3,527
Bullion and Specie ...	10,820	—	100	10,920	46,340	—	595	46,935	—	—	—	—	46,340	—	595	46,935
Totals	210,744	23,832	56,897	291,473	179,011	1,012	18,554	198,577	15,939	429	2,646	19,014	194,950	1,441	21,200	217,591

The following table shows the value of imports and exports during the past five years, not including goods in transit:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1907-08	169,541	68,604
1908-09	140,916	122,644
1909-10	112,629	110,866
1910-11	199,710	168,911
1911-12	247,548	198,577

The following table shows the value of goods in transit to and from surrounding territories during the five years 1907-08 to 1911-12:—

—	Transit to Surrounding Territories.	Transit from Surrounding Territories.	Total Transit Trade.
	Value. £	Value. £	Value. £
1907-08	19,041	4,223	23,264
1908-09	14,182	5,993	20,175
1909-10	15,113	5,246	20,359
1910-11	23,415	7,675	31,090
1911-12	23,257	20,669	43,926

The total transit trade for 1911-12 was £12,836 in excess of the amount for the previous year, being an increase of 41·2 per cent.

The following table shows the value of goods passed through the Protectorate in transit to and from surrounding territories during the year ended 31st March, 1912:—

	£
Firearms and Ammunition	426
Alcohol	79
Provisions	1,959
Hardware	2,680
Soft Goods	16,052
Ivory	2,998
Rubber	10,854
Wax	418
Tobacco	2,179
Cotton	3,815
Sundries	2,466
Total	43,926

NOTE.—The above includes goods to the value of £10,950 which have been entered for transit but had not left the Protectorate on the 31st March, 1912.

The value of goods imported in transit to surrounding territories from countries oversea amounted to £20,512, as against £16,849 during the previous year.

III.—AGRICULTURE.

22. In spite of the exceedingly unfavourable climatic conditions of the year for cotton, the value of produce exported shows an increase of 2·35 per cent. on last year's figures; this increase (which bears no comparison with the largely increased area under cultivation) was due to the comparative success of tobacco, which, thanks to the unusually cold and wet weather prevailing from April to August, could be planted up much later than usual and gave large crops, though the quality suffered.

23. 4,507 acres were planted with tobacco, as compared with 3,274 acres in 1910-11. 2,146,615 lbs. of cured tobacco were exported, an increase of 441,978 lbs. over the preceding year's figures; the increase in the local value of the total crop was £11,062 18*s*. 3*d*.

24. Off 23,332 acres under cultivation on Europeans' estates, cotton to a value of £44,098 11*s*. 6*d*. only was produced as against £58,687 5*s*. 10*d*. off 12,752 acres in the preceding year. Considering the adverse conditions indicated by these figures it is extremely satisfactory to note an increase of 408 bales in the native cotton crop. The following figures show the progress of the native cotton industry for the past four years.

	Tons seed	Bales of 400 lb. lint (27 per cent. of seed cotton).
1908-9	130	196
1909-10	220	332
1910-11	692	1,046
1911-12	962	1,454

25. The prospects for the 1912 harvest are good for cotton and poor for tobacco, and it is unfortunate that the past year's experience has led to a decrease of the acreage under the former crop and a corresponding increase under the latter. The two crops are admirably calculated to balance each other, the one being as much benefited by excessive rain as the other is injured by it, while a normal year should produce good crops from both. Tobacco needs less labour than cotton and is of the two perhaps the crop less liable to complete failure, and it is possible that it will ultimately take first place as the Europeans' standard crop in this country; among natives, on the other hand, the cotton industry is every year obtaining a firmer hold and nothing but a very heavy fall in the price of cotton is now likely seriously to check it. The product is suited as few others could be to the native's present stage of development, and though he has yet much to learn as to its cultivation and grading, he can produce an excellent quality of cotton in quantities which pay him well. The system of cotton markets now being instituted by the Government in the principal native cotton districts will promote competition and secure for the native the best prices for his produce; it is hoped that the more

marked correspondence of price to quality which is bound to follow competitive buying in open markets will teach the native to pay more attention to grading his cotton,—work which at present has to be done at the ginneries at greater expense, and, probably, less thoroughly than the native producer himself could do it.

26. The cold wet season suited coffee, and though the acreage under the product was only 4,339 acres, as against 5,629 in the previous year, the export of 786,304 lbs. of coffee was more than double the 1910-11 crop in value.

27. The area planted with tea was increased from 1,190 to 2,593 acres; this new and promising industry is unfortunately limited by considerations of rainfall to one or two small districts. The amount of tea in bearing is insignificant and the value of the exported crop amounted to only a little over £1,000, but there is every reason to hope that it will in a few years be a very important item of the country's exports.

28. The 1,500 acres (approximately) planted with rubber are still almost entirely in the unproductive stage, and the export of rather more than £10,000 value under this head represents principally wild rubber from Landolphia vines and the roots of Landolphia parvifolia, for which satisfactory prices continue to be obtained.

29. The work on the Government experimental farms has been mostly directed to improving the strain of cotton seed; some attention has also been given to imported varieties of maize and to other food plants.

30. Afforestation work was considerably interfered with by the drought prevailing in the early months of 1912, and of 90 acres cleared and prepared for eucalyptus planting at Zomba only 60 acres could be planted up; on the Zomba plateau 40 acres were planted with cypress out of 50 prepared, and 100,000 eucalyptus plants were put out in the plantation near Blantyre.

31. Of the many varieties of eucalyptus which have been tried by the Forestry Department the following have shown the best growth,—Citriodora, Maideni, Rostrata, Rudis, and Saligna, all of which, in three years from seed, have attained heights of from 36 to 38 feet and girths of from 19 to 26 inches.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

32. Seventeen Ordinances were enacted during the year.

V.—EDUCATION.

33. There are no Government schools in the Protectorate, native education being in the hands of the missionary societies established in various districts.

During the last five years Government has made an annual grant of £1,000 in aid of primary education, which has been allocated, under certain conditions, to those societies desirous of participating. There are 1,527 schools in the Protectorate, the majority of which are "village schools" (*i.e.*, schools in charge of native teachers superintended by Europeans from the headquarters of the Missions), at which 119,402 natives received instruction during the year, the average attendance being 83,387.

Native artizans are trained in the industrial schools attached to the headquarters of most of the Missions, where carpentry, printing, bookbinding, agriculture, horticulture, and other practical trades are taught, much to the benefit of local industries.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

34. No cases of special interest were tried in the High Court during the year 1911-12. The number of civil cases was again small, owing to the same causes as affected the number in 1910-11. In addition, of the three pleaders who practised before the High Court one went home in the middle of the year and one died, leaving only one in the Protectorate. As a result many cases were held over until the arrival of a new pleader towards the end of March.

35. 123 cases came up from the subordinate Courts for confirmation by the High Court, as against 96 in the previous year. Particulars of these cases are as follows:—

Murder, other than wife or child murder ...	23
Manslaughter	31
Attempt to murder	4
Murder of wife or child	2
Rape	2
Other offences against the person	23
Offences against property	11
Miscellaneous offences	27
	123

In eight cases of murder the sentence of death was carried out.

36. The number of persons tried in subordinate Courts during the year was 5,054. The figures for previous years are as follows:—

1906-7	1,770
1907-8	2,104
1908-9	2,137
1909-10	2,586
1910-11	3,206

The large increase shown is due almost entirely to the number of natives tried for leaving the Protectorate without passes in contravention of section 20 of The Employment of Natives Ordinance, 1909, and for offences against section 16 of the same Ordinance. The number tried under section 20 was 1,523 and under section 16, 811. Evasion of hut taxes and petty offences against Township Regulations also account for a large number of cases.

37. 106 cases were tried under The Witchcraft Ordinance, 1911, which appears to be working effectively.

38. The General Revision Bill, drafted by the Judge of the High Court as Commissioner for the Revision of the Protectorate Laws, was completed and has been submitted to the Secretary of State for his consideration.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

39. The European population is returned at 773, as against 766 in 1910-11 and the Asiatic as 463, the latter showing a decrease of 18 when compared with last year.

40. 24 European births were registered, as against 20 last year, and 18 in 1909-10.

41. Seven European deaths and eight Asiatic deaths were registered, as against nine European and three Asiatic deaths in the preceding year. Among the seven European deaths were two infants.

42. Four European marriages were celebrated.

43. The following table shows the European and Asiatic population in the Protectorate during the last four years.

	1908–9.			1909–10.			1910–11.			1911–12.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
European	436	159	595	409	178	587	531	235	766	539	234	773
Asiatic ...	449	9	457	421	14	435	445	36	481	427	36	463

44. The native population is estimated at 1,000,659, as against 969,183 last year.

VIII.—POSTAL.

45. Though the increase in postal revenue for the year was only £36 5*s.* 6*d.*, the increase in the volume of business was greater than this would indicate; the increased bulk of the mails entailed greater expenditure in local transport, and, while the

revenue totalled £3,637 16*s.* 6*d.* for the year, the expenditure amounted to £5,258 5*s.* 3*d.*; showing a deficit of £1,620 8*s.* 9*d.*, as against £1,376 in 1910-11.

46. The Post Office Savings Bank is gradually increasing its business, but so far has not made such great progress as was hoped; the idea is new to the natives of Nyasaland and it will need time to gain their confidence and overcome their natural conservatism.

IX.—MILITARY.

47. The annual training of the Reserve commenced on September 15th and 159 completed the training.

48. The musketry of the battalion shows an improvement on last year, and the 1st Battalion is again the best shooting Battalion of the King's African Rifles.

49. The health of the troops has been remarkably good—no epidemics occurring of any description. Six sepoys of the Indian Contingent have been invalided during the past year.

X.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

50. The decision, announced to the native population during the year, that the hut tax would be raised from 3*s.* to 4*s.* and from 6*s.* to 8*s.* for the low and high grade taxes respectively, was received with perfect quiet, and the justification for this increase by their own growing prosperity seems to have been appreciated by the natives themselves.

51. The revenue from hut tax again showed a satisfactory increase in 1911-12 as appears from the following table of hut tax returns for the last five years:—

	£
1907-8	36,609
1908-9	38,389
1909-10	41,530
1910-11	46,534
1911-12	50,984

The estimated revenue under the raised tax from this source in 1912-13 is £65,000.

52. There was some scarcity of food in the months of October and November, and the almost complete failure of the late rains threatens serious shortage in the latter part of 1912.

53. The decay of the power of native chiefs and the tendency all over the Protectorate to the splitting up of villages into small family groups continues: this tendency is to some extent gratifying in that it originates in the native's sense of his complete

security under the existing Government and goes far to guarantee a peaceful and contented future for the native population of the Protectorate. It becomes increasingly clear, however, that some paid native local authorities are required who shall be responsible to the District Residents for the good order and administration of their villages or areas, and it is hoped to provide for this by legislation during the coming year.

54. The health of the native community has been satisfactory and no serious epidemics have occurred during the year. Small-pox has made its appearance here and there, but the benefits of the widespread and thorough vaccination of the last few years are now being felt, and in no case has the disease spread. The number of cases diagnosed as sleeping sickness discovered during the year is small; it must, however, be borne in mind that, in spite of the efforts of the large medical staff now employed in searching for cases, it is probable that deaths from this disease are concealed by the natives, in whom confidence is somewhat shaken by the inevitably high proportion of deaths in the sleeping sickness camps.

Since 1908, when the first case of sleeping sickness was discovered, 56 cases only have been found after systematic search. All these are dead. The epidemic appears, as far as present investigations have determined, to be confined to a small area bordering on the lake shore.

The Royal Society's Commission is established and is pursuing its investigations at Kasu near the sleeping sickness area. An experiment on a small scale, aimed at killing out the big game within a limited area, has not been so successful as might be desired, owing to the apathy of the native population with regard to the free hunting rights granted them within that area. It is, however, hoped that during the current year the natives will make greater use of the facilities granted to them for killing and capturing game in this area.

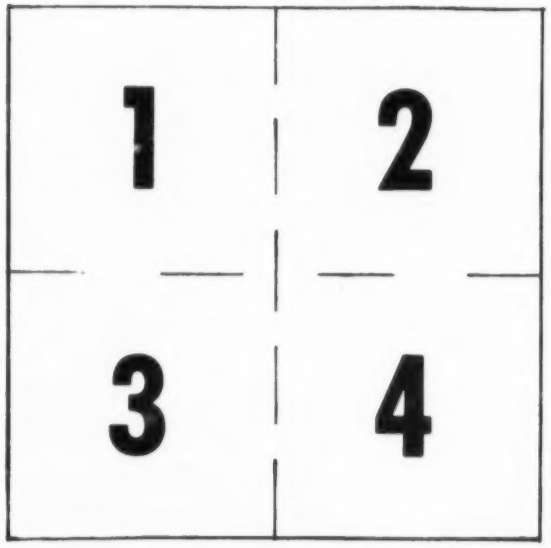
XI.—GENERAL.

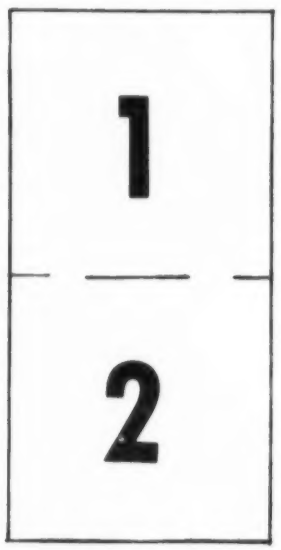
55. The decision to extend the Protectorate's railway to the coast has been universally welcomed by the European community as the most important step yet taken for the industrial advancement of Nyasaland.

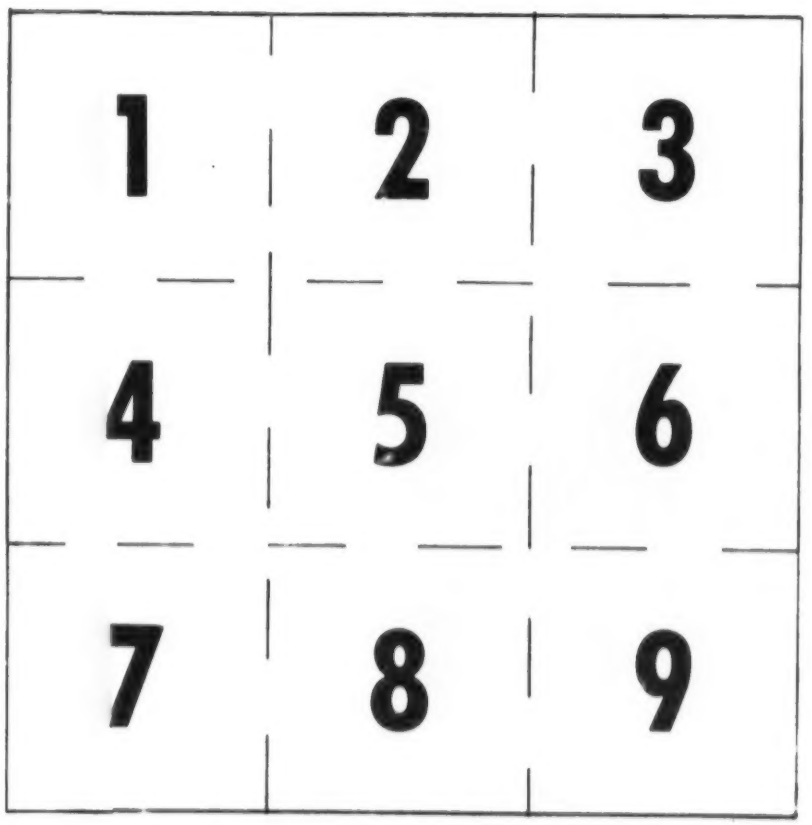
56. The financial burden thrown on the Protectorate by the guarantee of interest on the capital needed for the Zambesi—Port Herald section and by the redemption of the subsidy lands pledged to the constructors of the Shire Highlands Railway, is a heavy one; moreover, the actual process of construction may have the effect of raising the price of labour and thus adversely affect local industries; but the community realises that the solution of the vital problem of communication with the sea will be cheaply bought at the cost of these immediate difficulties.

57. A partial failure of the crops in the Lower Shire District occasioned some distress towards the end of 1911, which required

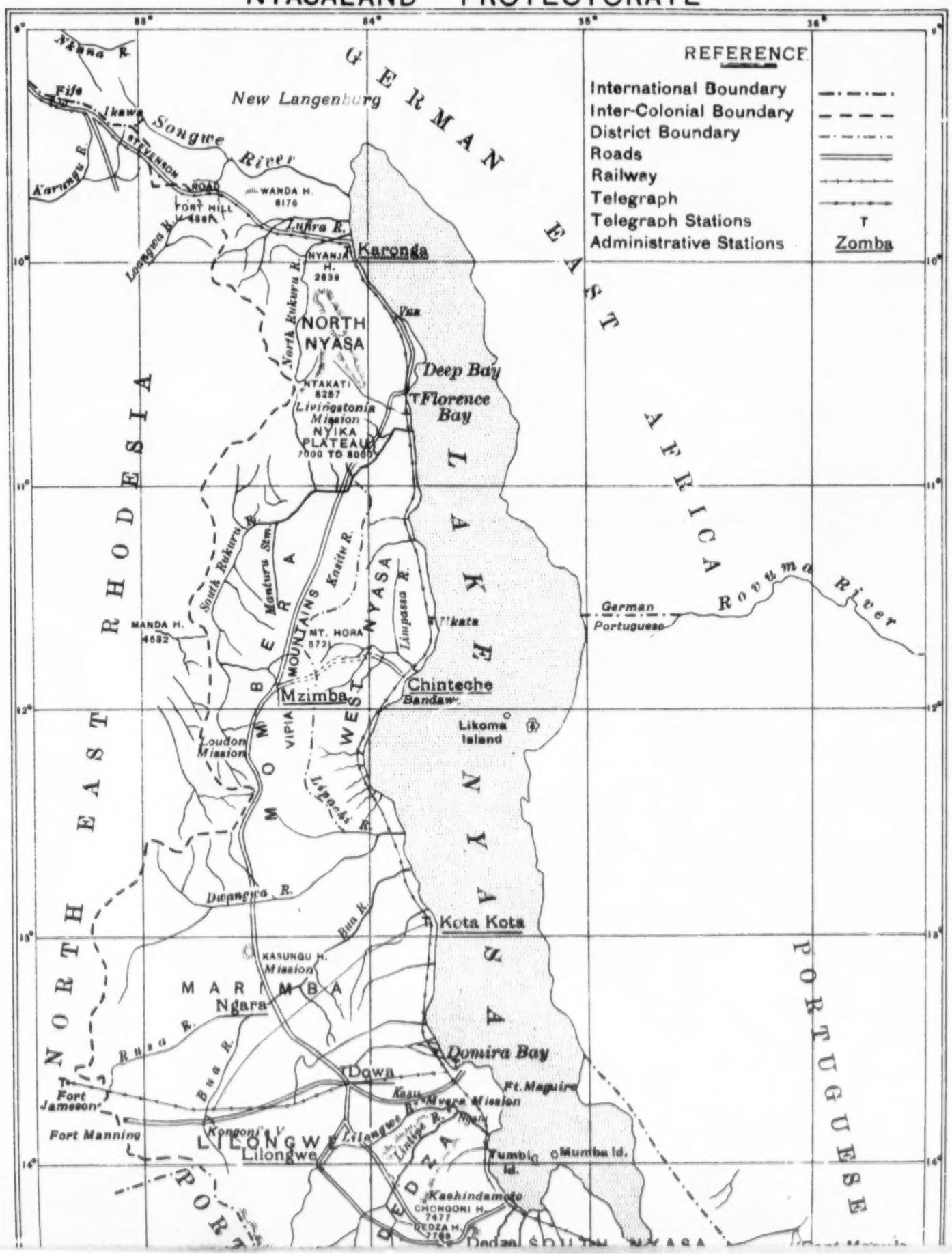
Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.

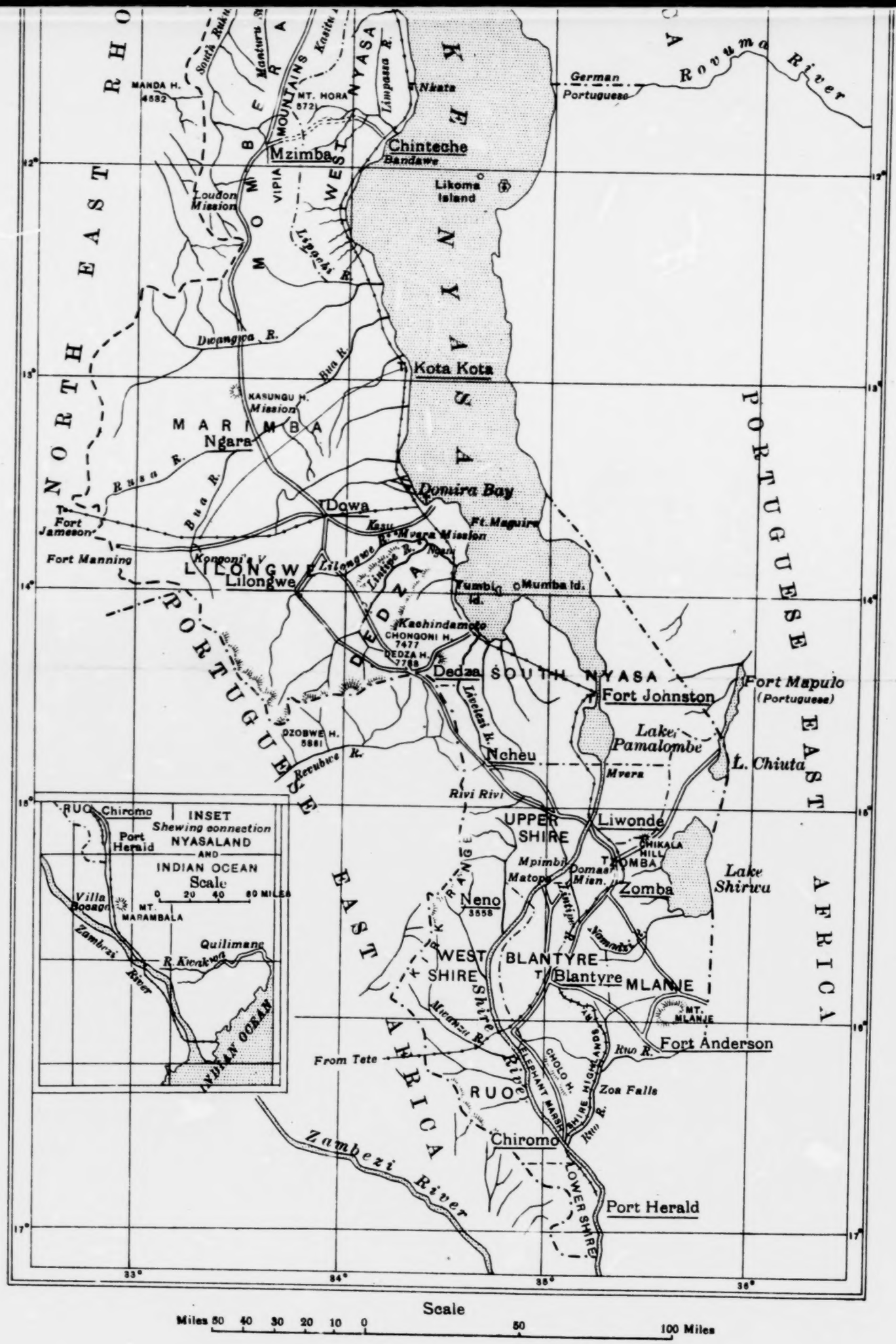






NYASALAND PROTECTORATE


REFERENCE
International Boundary
Inter-Colonial Boundary
District Boundary
Roads
Railway
Telegraph
Telegraph Stations
Administrative Stations
Zomba
GERMAN EAST AFRICA
PORTUGUESE
RHODESIA
NORTH EASTERN RHODESIA
NORTH WESTERN RHODESIA
NYASSA
NORTH NYASA
SOUTH NYASA
MARIMBA
LILONGWE
MOMBERA
KOTA KOTA
DEDZA
Nkana R.
Fife
Ikawa
Sougwe River
New Langenburg
Karonga
Deep Bay
Florence Bay
Livingstonia Mission
NYIKA PLATEAU
7000 TO 8000
Mzimba
Chinteche
Likoma Island
Loudon Mission
Kota Kota
Ngara
Domira Bay
Dowa
Fort Jameson
Fort Manning
Lilongwe
Kasungu H.
Mission
Kasungu
Kasindamoto
Dedza
Dedza
German
Portuguese
Rovuma River
Mumba Id.
Tumbo
Likoma
Chinteche
Bandawe
Myera Mission
Pt. Maguire
Kasungu
Kasindamoto
Dedza
Dedza
Mzimba
Karonga
Fort Jameson
Fort Manning
Lilongwe
Kota Kota
Domira Bay
Deep Bay
Florence Bay
Likoma Island
Chinteche
Mzimba
Dedza
Kasungu
Ngara
Dowa
Lilongwe
Kota Kota
Karonga
Fort Jameson
Fort Manning



Ordnance Survey. Southampton. 1912.

Government relief: the scarcity only affected a small area and the necessary measures were carried out at trifling expense. The failure of the late rains in the present season threatens a much more serious state of things in the latter part of 1912. There is little doubt that famine relief on a fairly large scale will be necessary in the Lower Shire District for some months. The crops in other Districts, while they nowhere failed so completely as on the Lower Shire, will leave but little surplus food, and it may be necessary to import grain from outside the Protectorate at considerable cost.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
706	British Honduras	1910
707	Tongan Islands Protectorate	"
708	Uganda	1910–1911
709	Straits Settlements...	1910
710	Basutoland	1910–1911
711	Leeward Islands	"
712	St. Vincent	"
713	St. Lucia	1910
714	St. Helena	1911
715	Weihaiwei	"
716	Ceylon	1910–1911
717	Gibraltar	1911
718	Gambia	"
719	Ashanti	"
720	Falkland Islands	"
721	Seychelles	"
722	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast...	"
723	Hong Kong...	"
724	Sierra Leone	"
725	Gold Coast	"
726	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
727	Fiji	"
728	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1911–1912
729	Basutoland	"
730	Colonial Survey Committee	"
731	Malta	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
71	Imperial Institute	Foodstuffs.
72	Fiji	Hurricane, 1910.
73	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
74	Ceylon	Mineral Survey, 1906–7, and 1907–8.
75	West Indies	Imperial Department of Agriculture.
76	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8.
77	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement Fund.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 772.

NYASALAND.

REPORT FOR 1912-13.

(For Report for 1911-12, *see* No. 732.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

October, 1913.

LONDON:
PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
By DARLING AND SON, LTD., BACON STREET, E.

To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
WYMAN AND SONS, LIMITED, 29, BREAMS BUILDINGS, FETTER LANE, E.C., and 32, ABINGDON STREET, S.W., and 54, ST. MARY STREET, CARDIFF; or
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE (SCOTTISH BRANCH), 23, FORTH STREET, EDINBURGH; or
E. PONSONBY, LIMITED, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN;
or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of
T. FISHER UNWIN, LONDON, W.C.

1913.

[Cd. 7050–13.] *Price* 4½*d.*

CONTENTS.

		PAGE
I.	FINANCE	4
II.	TRADE	6
III.	AGRICULTURE	14
IV.	LEGISLATION	18
V.	EDUCATION	18
VI.	JUDICIAL	19
VII.	VITAL STATISTICS	19
VIII.	POSTAL	20
IX.	MILITARY	21
X.	NATIVE AFFAIRS	21
XI.	GENERAL	23

SKETCH MAP.

No. 772.

NYASALAND.

(For Report for 1911–12, *see* No. 732.)

THE ACTING GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Zomba, Nyasaland,
23rd August, 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Report on the Blue Book of the Nyasaland Protectorate for the year 1912-13.

I have, &c.,

F. B. PEARCE,
Acting Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c., &c., &c.

(32044—2.) Wt. 35104—688. 1125 & 90. 11/13. D & S. A 2

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1912-13.

I.—FINANCE.

The revenue of the Protectorate for the year 1912-13 (exclusive of the Imperial grant-in-aid and land sales) was £127,596, being £13,512 over the estimate.

The corresponding figure for the preceding financial year, *i.e.*, excluding the Imperial grant-in-aid and land sales, was £95,482, or an increase of £32,114.

Sales of Crown lands produced £677 in the current year, as against £1,874 in 1911-12.

The following statements show the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate for the financial year 1911-12 and 1912-13, under each head of revenue and service, respectively:—

Revenue.

Head of Revenue.	Amount collected in 1911-12.	Amount collected in 1912-13.
	£	£
1. Customs	22,035	26,543
2. Port, Harbour and Wharf Dues...	7,808	9,004
3. Native Hut Tax	50,970	65,685
4. Land Tax	—	7,991
5. Licences, Excise, &c.	5,282	5,334
6. Fees of Court or Office, &c. ...	1,920	1,553
7. Post Office	3,638	4,560
8. Rents of Government Property ...	1,559	3,172
9. Interest	6	382
10. Miscellaneous Receipts	2,264	3,372
Total Ordinary Revenue...	£95,482	£127,596
11. Land Sales	1,874	677
12. Imperial Grant-in-Aid	31,500	5,000
13. Loan from Imperial Treasury ...	—	50,000
Total Receipts	£128,856	£183,273

Expenditure.

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure, 1911-12.	Expenditure, 1912-13.
	£	£
1. Charge on account of Public Debt	—	—
2. Pensions	3,479	4,089
3. The Governor	2,831	2,501
4. Deputy Governor's Department...	5,570	4,646
5. Printing and Stationery Department	—	2,318

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure, 1911-12.	Expenditure, 1912-13.
	£	£
6. District Administration	22,922	23,747
7. Treasury Department	3,435	4,331
8. Customs Department	1,619	1,811
9. Audit Department	1,538	1,492
10. Marine Transport Department ...	3,910	3,655
11. Judicial and Legal Department ...	2,740	2,985
12. Prisons	1,597	1,702
13. Medical Department	14,502	9,508
13a. Medical Special Expenditure Scientific Commission	—	5,130
14. Education	—	1,000
15. Transport Department	3,633	2,131
16. Military	16,412	16,550
17. Miscellaneous Expenditure ...	7,958	2,282
18. Post Office	5,258	5,785
19. Agricultural, Forestry and Veterinary Department	4,775	4,996
20. Public Works Department ...	5,703	5,528
21. Public Works Annually Recurrent	2,497	2,829
22. Public Works Extraordinary ...	7,348	5,450
23. Railway Extension	—	1,475
24. Bombay and London Agencies ...	343	420
	£118,070	£116,361
25. Redemption of Railway Subsidy Lands	—	50,000
Grand Total	£118,070	£166,361

Compared with the previous year there is an increase under every head of revenue with the exception of No. 6, Fees of Court or Office, &c., which latter is variable. The marked increase under head No. 3, Native Hut Tax, is due to the increase in the tax from 3*s*. to 4*s*. at the lower rate and 6*s*. to 8*s*. at the higher.

Head No. 4, Land Tax, is the first charge in taxation under the Land Tax Ordinance, 1911.

Expenditure Head No. 13, Loan from the Imperial Treasury, £50,000, is a sum advanced to Nyasaland to meet the first instalment due to the British Central Africa Company, Limited, to redeem the railway subsidy lands of 361,600 acres granted under the Shire Highlands Railway contracts, 1902 and 1908. The total sum of £180,800 which is being paid for the lands is subject to the terms of the railway contract for the construction of a railway from Port Herald to the Zambesi river dated the 12th March, 1913.

The following statement shows the revenue (exclusive of the grant-in-aid and the loan from the Imperial Treasury) and expenditure for the last five years:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1908-9	80,534	103,032
1909-10	76,647	108,728
1910-11	94,980	112,369
1911-12	97,356	118,070
1912-13	128,273	116,361

II.—TRADE.

General Trade.

The external trade of the Protectorate (import and export), not including goods in transit or specie, amounted in value to £447,539, as against £388,270 in the previous year, being an increase of £59,269, equal to 15·2 per cent.

Imports.

The value of goods (excluding specie), imported for home consumption was £272,889, such value being the cost of the goods as they lay at the port of shipment, exclusive of trade discounts, freight, insurance and other charges. The total shows an increase of £36,261, equal to 15·3 per cent. Textiles (cotton piece goods, printed calicoes and native trade cloths generally) take the premier place in the imports; their value amounting to £156,475 or 57·3 per cent. of the whole imports. Under this heading there is also an increase of £27,780 (21·5 per cent.). Other articles that show increases are:—Vehicles £8,052 (165 per cent.), accounted for by the large and increasing import of motor cars and bicycles; hardware (which includes household furnishings) £4,986 (32 per cent.); sugar £1,187 (78·8 per cent.); other provisions £1,738 (9·9 per cent.); alcohol £744 (4·2 per cent.); and fire-arms and ammunition £466 (22 per cent.). There are decreases under the headings of:—Agricultural implements £5,381 (31·3 per cent.); free goods £2,182 (8·6 per cent.); and salt £797 (20·6 per cent.).

Of these imports 72 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, 6 per cent. from British Possessions, and 22 per cent. from foreign countries. The trade with the United Kingdom has increased by £14,954, equal to 8 per cent., that with British Possessions remains stationary, while the value of imports from Germany has increased by £18,249 (110 per cent).

Exports.

The quantity of produce exported has increased from 6,650,201 lbs. to 7,033,294 lbs. in weight and from £151,642 to £174,650 in value, the latter showing an increase of £23,000 or 15·1 per cent. This increase would have been considerably greater but for the fact that the export of grain and other foodstuffs was totally prohibited during the year under review. The principal article of export is cotton, which shows an increase of 1,880,651 lbs. in weight (138 per cent.) and £36,840 in value

(83·5 per cent). In addition to this quantity about 100 tons of last season's crop of cotton remained in the Protectorate at the end of the financial year. Other products in the export of which there are substantial increases are:—Tobacco 115,930 lbs. in weight (5·4 per cent.) and £2,909 in value (5·4 per cent.); cotton seed 174,364 lbs. in weight (40 per cent.) and £228 in value (30 per cent.); fibre 129,768 lbs. in weight (1,187 per cent.) and £1,159 in value; tea 23,850 lbs. in weight (54 per cent.) and £596 in value; cultivated rubber 10,100 lbs. in weight (214 per cent.) and £2,126 in value, and strophanthus 9,112 lbs. in weight (76 per cent.) and £1,139 in value.

The export of coffee has declined by 591,600 lbs. in weight (75 per cent.) and £11,573 in value. The abnormal increase in the export of this commodity shown in the year 1911-12 was due to the unusually favourable weather conditions for coffee growing which prevailed at the beginning of that year, and it was then predicted that the increase would not be permanent. The cultivation of coffee is being abandoned gradually, and it is being replaced by cotton and tobacco.

There are also decreases in the export of wax—19,072 lbs. in weight (17·2 per cent.) and £954 in value, and sesame oilseeds 38,907 lbs. in weight (51 per cent.) and £649 in value. The latter product is not systematically cultivated, but either grows in a semi-wild state or is grown in small patches by natives, chiefly in the river districts. The shortage of the rainfall in those districts during 1912 probably accounts for the decreased export.

The direction of the export trade has been in the following proportions, viz.:—To the United Kingdom 93 per cent., to British Possessions 1 per cent., and to foreign countries 6 per cent. The exports to the United Kingdom have increased by £31,125 (23·4 per cent.), those to British Possessions have remained stationary, and exports to foreign countries have decreased. The Protectorate's most important foreign customer is Germany, and the value of produce exported to that country has decreased by £6,591, equal to 45 per cent.

Goods in Transit Inwards.

The value of goods that passed through the Protectorate in transit to neighbouring territories amounted to £28,294, being an increase of £5,037 (21·6 per cent.). The bulk of these goods went to Northern Rhodesia, where firms established in the Protectorate have trading stations that are stocked from their central stores here.

Goods in Transit Outwards.

There is a small increase in the value of the produce of neighbouring countries exported through the Protectorate, amounting to £579 (3 per cent.). This produce consists chiefly of cotton (raw) and ivory from Northern Rhodesia, and ivory, wax and unmanufactured tobacco from Portuguese East Africa.

Specie.

The amount of specie imported during the year was £4,100, while £53,490 was exported. The apparent discrepancy between these figures is explained by the fact that natives returning from work in the Transvaal Mines bring considerable sums of money—principally gold—into the Protectorate. That money, being in excess of the normal amount current in the country accumulates at the banks, and the surplus is exported periodically. The specie imported by the banks consisted of silver and bronze coin, with the exception of a sum of £1,000 in gold brought from a branch bank in Northern Rhodesia.

Bonded Stores.

Considerable use continues to be made of the bonded stores by importers, who are enabled through the facilities thereby given to them to keep reserve stocks of goods in the country without the necessity of paying import duty until such goods are required for consumption. At the end of the financial year goods, value £10,445, subject to a duty of £1,093, remained uncleared in the bonded warehouses.

Traffic.

The usual transport difficulties were experienced during the first seven months of the year owing to the unnavigable state of the Shire river, but in the remaining months the conditions were much improved and it was possible to ship all produce in good time. It is hoped that shippers will not have to contend with the difficulties of navigating the Shire river after the current year, as it is expected that the railway from Port Herald to the Zambesi will be open for traffic before the end of 1914.

The number of vessels (steamers, barges, and boats) that cleared "inwards" from Chinde was 143, and these vessels carried 6,661 tons of general cargo (an increase from last year of 735 tons), 362 European, 169 Indian, and 3,740 native passengers. In the previous year the number of passengers that entered the Protectorate was 373 Europeans, 139 Indians, and 9,699 natives. From Nyasaland to Chinde there cleared "outwards" 146 vessels, which transported 3,492 tons of cargo, 274 European, 169 Indian, and 1,390 native passengers, as against 3,733 tons of cargo, 284 European, 97 Indian, and 6,927 native passengers in the previous year. The decline in the number of native passengers is due to the prohibition of emigration to the Transvaal mines.

There are 24 steamers plying on the Zambesi and Shire rivers, of which 11 are under the British flag, 4 under the Portuguese, and 9 under the German flags. The numbers in 1911-12 were 13, 8, and 4, respectively. The number of vessels on the Shipping Registers is 134—a decrease of 4 from the previous year.

PROSPECTS OF TRADE.

As regards the import of textiles and other trade goods the prospects for the current year are not so favourable as they were for the year now under review. During the greater part of 1912 there was a scarcity of grain and other foodstuffs in certain districts of the Protectorate, in some places reaching the famine

stage, and what money the natives of these districts were able to earn had to be spent in buying food. In addition to this the influx of money into the country by repatriated natives practically ceased, and in consequence the trade in textiles suffered a considerable check. The result has been that there are now large stocks of native trade goods in the country, and it is probable that there will be a falling off in the import of such goods in 1913. As a considerable number of natives will be employed on railway construction later in the year more money will be in circulation, and the internal trade will tend to increase. As a result the import trade may benefit.

Deducting from the total import of textiles the liberal allowance of £10,000 as the value of clothing imported by Europeans, and taking the native population at one million, the value of soft goods imported for native consumption is equal to 2*s*. 11*d*. per head of that population.

The importation of alcohol, firearms, provisions, hardware, and sundries, which are principally for the use of Europeans, is likely to increase as the European population increases, and also as the demand for luxuries in the way of imported provisions spreads amongst the natives.

The export of produce during the current year will probably equal, if not exceed, the quantity exported in the year 1912-13. The last season has been unfavourable for cotton in some parts of the country, but the shortage in crops should be balanced by the greater acreage under cultivation and by the fact that full crops will be produced in the river districts, where they were a total failure in the previous season. A large increase in the export of tobacco is anticipated, the output being estimated at 4,000,000 lbs. There will also be an increased output of cultivated rubber. Under other headings (except coffee) no serious decrease is foreseen.

Comparative Tables.

Imports and Exports.

The total value of imports and exports (not including goods in transit, or specie), as compared with the previous year, are as follows:—

	1911-12.	1912-13.
	£	£
Trade Imports	229,790	267,669
Government Imports ...	6,020	5,220
Railway Imports... ...	818	Nil.
Total Imports ...	236,628	272,889
Total Exports	151,460	174,628
Government Exports ...	182	22
Total Exports ...	151,642	174,650
Total Exports & Imports	388,270	447,539

Increase—£59,269 (15·2 per cent.).

Trade Imports.

—	1911–12.	1912–13.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
(1) Alcohol—				
(a) Spirits—distilled	1,848	2,592	744	—
(b) Wines and beers	2,287	2,559	272	—
(2) Fire-arms and Ammunition ...	2,122	2,588	466	—
(3) Free Goods—				
(a) Agricultural implements and machinery.	17,183	11,802	—	5,381
(b) Vehicles	4,878	12,930	8,052	—
(c) Live stock	396	233	—	163
(d) Other free goods	25,160	22,978	—	2,182
(4) Hardware—				
(a) Glassware and beads ...	5,786	5,149	—	637
(b) House building material ...	1,538	1,236	—	302
(c) Other hardware	15,562	20,548	4,986	—
(5) Kerosene	656	953	297	—
(6) Provisions—				
(a) Flour	1,266	1,513	247	—
(b) Sugar	1,505	2,692	1,187	—
(c) Salt	3,861	3,064	—	797
(d) Other provisions	17,458	19,196	1,738	—
(7) Sundries—				
(a) Stationery	1,792	2,322	530	—
(b) General	4,635	4,059	—	576
(8) Textiles—				
(a) Unbleached calico	15,163	27,292	12,129	—
(b) Longcloth (*Bafuta*) ...	14,478	20,923	6,445	—
(c) Cotton piece goods ...	51,273	53,141	1,868	—
(d) Other soft goods (including apparel).	47,781	55,119	7,338	—
Total	236,628	272,889	46,299	10,038

Note.—The above figures include—
1911-12 Government Imports £6,020, and Railway Material £818.
1912-13 ,, ,, £5,220.

Note.—Government Imports and Railway Material are included in Free Goods.

Increase on Total Imports ... £36,261 (15·3 per cent.).
,, ,, Trade Imports ... £37,879 (16·4 per cent.).
(*i.e.*, Total Imports less Government Imports and Railway Imports.)

DIRECTION OF TRADE.

—	Imports.		Exports.	
	1911–12.	1912–13.	1911–12.	1912–13.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	183,963	198,917	132,671	163,796
India	12,319	11,953	321	321
Ceylon	24	91	—	—
South Africa and North East Rhodesia...	2,700	3,276	433	481
East Africa Protectorate	490	320	258	12

—	Imports.		Exports.	
	1911–12.	1912–13.	1911–12.	1912–13.
	£	£	£	£
Zanzibar	130	140	—	—
Aden	213	—	—	—
Canada	26	7	—	—
Australia	90	224	—	—
Mauritius	—	307	—	—
Total British Possessions... ..	15,992	16,318	1,012	814
Austria	1,209	527	—	—
Belgium	152	453	—	—
Denmark	63	41	—	—
France	960	2,038	1,180	35
Germany	16,468	34,717	14,409	7,818
German East Africa	—	—	—	1,157
Holland	8,412	10,574	—	32
Italy...	1,271	1,368	9	7
Norway	85	77	—	—
Portugal and Portuguese East Africa ...	6,326	5,361	2,361	955
Russia	24	7	—	—
Spain	148	28	—	—
Sweden	147	88	—	—
Switzerland...	80	—	—	—
United States of America	766	1,267	—	—
Japan	11	222	—	—
Egypt	171	157	—	36
Other Countries	380	694	—	—
Madagascar...	—	35	—	—
Total Foreign Countries	36,673	57,654	17,959	10,040
Total	236,628	272,889	151,642	174,650

Note.—The above includes Government and Railway Imports and Exports—and omits Specie.

Exports (omitting Specie) during the Year Ending 31st March, 1913, compared with the Previous Year.

—	1911–12.			1912–13.			Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Price per lb. (local).	Value.	Weight.	Price per lb. (local).	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	lbs.		£	lbs.		£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Ivory	2,479	10*s.*	1,240	1,699	10*s.*	849	—	—	780	391
Hippo Teeth	272	2*s.*	27	267	2*s.*	27	—	—	5	—
Rubber—										
(*a*) Cultivated	4,698	5*s.*	1,174	14,798	4*s.* 6*d.*	3,300	10,100	2,126	—	—
(*b*) Uncultivated	43,011	3*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.*	7,980	46,314	3*s.*	7,703	3,303	—	—	277
Wax	110,513	1*s.*	5,526	91,441	1*s.*	4,572	—	—	19,072	954
Strophanthus	11,869	2*s.* 6*d.*	1,484	20,981	2*s.* 6*d.*	2,623	9,112	1,139	—	—
Castor Oil Seed	20,058	1*d.*	84	78,541	1*d.*	327	58,483	243	—	—
Sesame Oil Seed	75,230	4*d.*	1,254	36,323	4*d.*	605	—	—	38,907	649
Fibre	10,924	£20 to £24 per ton	97	140,692	£20 to £24 per ton	1,256	129,768	1,159	—	—
Coffee	786,304	5*d.*	16,381	194,704	6*d.*	4,868	—	—	591,600	11,513
Tea	43,876	6*d.*	1,097	67,726	6*d.*	1,693	23,850	596	—	—
Tobacco	2,146,615	6*d.* and 1*s.*	53,690	2,262,545	6*d.* and 1*s.*	56,599	115,930	2,909	—	—
Cotton	1,856,904	6*d.* and 10*d.*	44,099	3,237,555	6*d.* to 1*s.*	80,939	1,380,651	36,840	—	—
Cotton Seed	429,873	£3 10*s.* & £5 per ton	746	604,237	£3 10*s.* & £5 per ton	974	174,364	228	—	—
Chillies	171,673	4½*d.*	3,219	168,893	4½*d.*	3,166	—	—	2,780	53
Rice	41,104	£5 per ton	91	—	—	—	—	—	41,104	91
Maize	760,520	£3 per ton	1,020	—	—	—	—	—	760,520	1,020
Maize Flour	27,326	£5 per ton	61	—	—	—	—	—	27,326	61
Ground Nuts	418,617	£12 per ton	2,243	2,288	£12 per ton	12	—	—	416,329	2,231
Asbestos	932	6*d.*	23	—	—	—	—	—	932	23
Mica	148,103	6*d.* and 1*s.*	6,857	40,518	1*s.*	2,026	—	—	107,585	4,831
Cattle (head)	—	£3 per head	147	—	£3	1,155	—	—	—	—
Sundries	—	—	2,920	—	—	1,856	—	1,008	—	64
Potatoes	—	—	—	11,512	£9 per ton	46	11,512	46	—	—
Turmeric	—	—	—	2,550	3*d.* per lb.	32	2,550	32	—	—
Total	6,610,901	—	151,460	7,023,584	—	174,628	2,419,623	46,326	2,006,940	21,509
Government Exports	39,300	—	182	9,710	—	22	—	—	29,590	160
Grand Total	6,650,201	—	151,642	7,033,294	—	174,650	2,419,623	46,326	2,036,530	21,669

Government Exports—1911–12: Rice £81, Cotton £100, Sundries 10*s.* 1912–13: Rice £21, Sundries £1.

Net increase in weight, ignoring Sundries and Government Exports ... 412,683 lbs. (184 tons).
Net increase in value of Total Exports ... £23,008 (15·1 per cent.).
Net increase in value of Trade Exports (*i.e.*, Total Exports less Government Exports) ... £23,168 (15·2 per cent.).

Statement of Imports and Exports, and Direction of Trade.

During the Financial Year 1912–13 (1*st April*, 1912, *to* 31*st March*, 1913). *Including Transit Trade.*

Groups.	Imports.				Exports.											
					Domestic Produce.				Other than Domestic Produce.				Total Exports.			
	From United Kingdom.	From British Possessions.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	To United Kingdom.	To British Possessions.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.	To United Kingdom.	To British Possessions.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.	To United Kingdom.	To British Possessions.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Food, Drink and Tobacco	22,568	3,883	8,195	34,646	62,274	414	1,685	64,373	—	3,602	—	3,602	62,274	4,016	1,685	67,975
Raw Material and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	128	3,732	14,224	18,084	100,487	465	7,716	108,668	9,159	—	6,907	16,066	109,646	465	14,623	124,734
Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	194,219	11,833	55,079	261,131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous and Unclassified.	3,720	131	580	4,431	988	69	552	1,609	—	551	155	706	988	620	707	2,315
Bullion and Specie ...	1,600	1,000	1,500	4,100	—	47,266	6,224	53,490	—	—	—	—	—	47,266	6,224	53,490
Total	222,235	20,579	79,578	322,392	163,749	48,214	16,177	228,140	9,159	4,153	7,062	20,374	172,908	52,367	23,239	248,514

The following table shows import and export of specie in comparison with the previous year:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports
	£	£
1911-12	20,420	74,594
1912-13	4,100	53,490
Decrease ...	£16,320	£21,104

The following are the countries of origin and destination of specie—imports and exports—for 1912-13:—

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
United Kingdom	1,600	Nil
South Africa	—	36,266
British East Africa ...	—	10,000
Northern Rhodesia ...	1,000	1,000
Portuguese East Africa ...	1,500	6,224
Total ...	£4,100	£53,490

The following table gives the value of goods (*a*) in transit inwards to surrounding territories (*b*) in transit outwards from surrounding territories, in comparison with previous years:—

Year.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Total.
	£	£	£
1911-12	23,257	19,804	43,061
1912-13	28,294	20,383	48,677
Increase	5,037 (21·6 per cent.)	579 (2·9 per cent.)	5,616 (13 per cent.)

III.—AGRICULTURE.

The year proved a difficult one for agricultural development in consequence of the drought, which proved almost general throughout the Protectorate.

Native crops were affected adversely, with the result that the high cost of native foodstuffs, combined with their scarcity, made it necessary for European farmers to exercise strict economy in native labour, and in some cases areas which had been cleared for cultivation had to be curtailed when the planting season arrived.

The drought was most severely felt in the lower levels, but the distress attendant on the failure of the native harvest in these localities was foreseen and the measures taken by Government to provide for the supply of food and seed for the native population proved adequate.

The conditions in the Shire Highlands—the centre of European agricultural development—and in the North Nyasa district were much more favourable, particularly for cotton, and it was from these districts that the bulk of the agricultural exports emanated.

Cotton maintained its position as the most extensive exportable crop both in acreage and value. 8,093 bales of 400 lbs. each were exported as against 3,392 in the previous year.

The area under European cultivation was 24,155 acreas, as compared with 23,314 in 1911-12. The local value of the total crop showed an increase of £36,840 6*s*. 0*d*. on that of the preceding year.

The prices realised on the home market for first quality Nyasaland cotton varied from 8*d*. to 9¼*d*. per lb., or about 1*d*. in advance of the figures of the previous year, while second quality cotton was sold at a slight premium on the prices of 6*d*. to 7*d*. per lb. for prevailing "American middling."

The native cotton crop proved a failure in the low levels, where much of the cotton has been grown in the past. As a consequence the total crop for the year shows a decrease on that of the previous year of 217 tons 8 cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lbs., or a reduction in lint of 328 bales of 400 lbs. each.

The following figures show the progress of the native cotton-growing industry for the past five years:—

	Tons, Seed Cotton.	Bales of 400 lbs. lint.
1908-9	130	196
1909-10	220	332
1910-11	692	1046
1911-12	962	1454
1912-13	744	1126

The cotton seed distributed to natives for cultivation during the present season amounts to 130 tons, or about 40 tons in excess of any previous year. Excessive rain and absence of sun have made the prospects unfavourable in the high levels, but the crop promises to be a good one in the low-lying districts.

The experimental establishment of native cotton markets in the Mlanje and Upper Shire districts during the year under review was completely justified. Not only were they the means of teaching the native cultivator the importance of grading the cotton, but they secured for the native the best prices for his produce. It has been decided to extend the system to other native cotton-producing districts, and natives who grade their produce will receive an enhanced price for first quality cotton.

The seed supplied to natives is carefully selected and the work of selection which has been carried out in recent years on the Government experimental farms is beginning to have fruitful results.

This, taken in conjunction with the instruction given by trained natives under the supervision of officers of the Agricultural Department, has been the means of effecting a marked improvement in the quality of native cotton during the past two years.

The area under tobacco increased from 4,507 acres, in 1911-12, to 7,411 acres.

The quantity exported is returned at 2,262,545 lbs., or 115,930 lbs. more than the previous year. This was valued locally at £56,598 8*s*. 6*d*., and represents an increase of £2,908 12*s*. 9*d*.

The crop was easily made and no difficulty was experienced in obtaining a large percentage of good ripe tobacco, though late planted tobacco returned a somewhat low poundage per acre.

The progress of tobacco cultivation in Nyasaland has been remarkable, for, whereas but 24 acres were under cultivation in 1901, the crop now being harvested covers an area of 10,496 acres, while the crop exported to the home market during the year under review represents practically 3 per cent. of the average amount consumed in Great Britain.

Climatic conditions cause the cultivation of tea to be limited to a relatively small area in the south-east portion of the Mlanje district. The acreage under cultivation was returned at 2,812, or an increase of 219 acres. The quantity exported amounted to 67,726 lbs., as compared with 43,876 lbs. in the previous year. The crop continues to be one of the healthiest in the Protectorate and, with the recent introduction of up-to-date machinery and consequent improvement in quality, the industry is a promising one.

The partial failure of the rains once more proved coffee to be an unstable crop in Nyasaland and, though it is a specially profitable one in a very wet season unsuited for cotton or tobacco, planters are rapidly abandoning its cultivation.

The marked increase in export reported last year was consequently not maintained, the output having fallen from 786,304 lbs., valued at £16,381, to 194,704 lbs., valued at £4,868, with a reduction in acreage from 3,735 to 2,600.

Nyasaland chillies still remain the standard on the home market, but on account of over-production in the Protectorate last year, and the extension of chillie cultivation in East Africa and Uganda, the market was swamped and prices dropped from 45/50 shillings to 25/35 shillings a hundredweight, with the result that the acreage under cultivation in Nyasaland has fallen from 789 to 213 acres.

The total export of chillies during the year amounted to 168,893 lbs., valued locally at £3,166, a decrease of £53 in value, as compared with the previous year.

The cultivation of Ceara rubber is gradually emerging from the experimental stage, and although the acreage is smaller the trees still remaining are more likely to produce profitable rubber than the larger areas originally planted and partly uprooted on account of unsuitable environment.

The most satisfactory feature of the year has been the increase in the export of cultivated rubber, and this progress is likely to be maintained. The value of the exported crop amounted to £11,003, of which £3,300 represented the value of cultivated rubber.

The cultivated rubber exported to date is almost entirely the production of Ceara trees, the Para rubber on the estate of the African Lakes Corporation in the West Nyasaland district not

having attained an age for tapping. The total area under cultivation amounts to 8,896 acres, of which 7,659 are under Ceara.

The uncultivated rubber is principally the production of *Landolphia parvifolia*, which is being successfully extracted by the African Lakes Corporation from the underground parts of the plant by combined mechanical and chemical processes which it has been found turn out a quality of rubber much superior to the ordinary wild rubber exported from other parts of Africa.

It has been proved that the cultivation of rubber in Nyasaland is suitable only in areas with a rainfall of not less than 40 inches, and possessing a soil rich in humus and highly retentive for moisture.

During the past five years, fibre has been grown on experimental patches at various elevations, and the results have shown that sisal and Mauritius fibre are both adversely affected by cold in the higher elevations and will require to be cultivated below 2,500 feet. The "New Corona" fibre machine which was installed during the year by the British Central Africa Company at Mandimwe, in the Blantyre district, gave successful results, 60 tons of fibre having been extracted. The quality of the fibre must be regarded as very satisfactory since it realised the exceptionally high price of £29 5*s*. 0*d*. per ton on the home market.

The export of fibre for the year amounted to 140,692 lbs., valued locally at £1,256, and shows an increase in value of £1,159 over the export of the previous year.

The area under Mauritius hemp amounts to 856 acres and under sisal hemp to 152 acres, and an extension of these acreages is anticipated during the coming season.

The chief work on the Government experimental farms has been the continuation of the selection experiments in Nyasaland Upland cotton, which have proved most successful. The cultivation of imported varieties of maize resulted in 30 tons of seed being available for distribution to natives, and for sale to Europeans, with a view to replacing the poorer yielding native variety.

The trials with disc ploughs having proved successful, it is intended to undertake similar experiments with other forms of agricultural labour-saving implements, for future agricultural extensions by European planters are to a large degree dependent on the introduction of such machinery.

Forestry.

Afforestation work has been mainly directed to replacing the failures in the timber plantations caused by the cessation of the rains in February, 1912. Twelve acres were added to the eucalyptus plantation at Zomba, while 80,000 eucalypts were planted out during the year in the Mudi plantation at Blantyre.

The number of plants raised in the nurseries at Blantyre and Zomba was 312,370.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

Twenty Ordinances were enacted during the year under review, one of which—the Official Secrets Ordinance—was disallowed.

Among the more important of these legislative measures are the following:—

The Native Foodstuffs Ordinance provides for the regulation and control of the sale to purchasers of foodstuffs grown by natives at a time when any district or area is suffering from, or threatened with, a shortage of native foodstuffs.

The Townships Ordinance consolidates former enactments governing the establishment of townships and town councils and provides for their constitution and management.

The District Administration (Native) Ordinance makes provision for the administration of the native population and for the appointment of principal and village headmen, with a view to the gradual introduction of a system of subsidiary local government in the various districts of the Protectorate to replace the almost obsolete system of tribal rule.

The Christian Native Marriage Ordinance has for its object the provision of proper means and facilities for the marriage of Christian natives desirous of assuming the responsibilities of a Christian marriage.

The Crown Lands Ordinance is a measure providing for the granting or leasing of Crown Lands, and sets forth the conditions regulating the holding of Crown Lands granted or leased.

V.—EDUCATION.

There are no Government schools in the Protectorate, native education being carried out by the various missionary societies in Nyasaland.

During the last six years an annual grant of £1,000 has been made by Government in aid of primary education and has been allocated, under certain conditions, to the missionary societies desirous of participating. There are 1,855 schools in the Protectorate, the majority of which are established in native villages and are in charge of native teachers superintended by Europeans attached to the headquarters of the missions. 135,048 natives received instruction at these schools during the year, the average attendance being 90,957.

Most of the missions have industrial schools at their head stations where instruction is given in carpentry, printing, bookbinding, agriculture, horticulture and other practical trades.

The teaching of the first principles of hygiene and sanitation is being extended and cannot but be of benefit to the physical welfare of the native population. The enactment of the District Administration (Native) Ordinance during the year under review will be the means of introducing better hygienic and sanitary conditions in the villages of the districts to which it is to be applied during the forthcoming year.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

The number of cases tried in the High Court during the year was 47, including six criminal cases. The latter were of no special interest. The civil cases were mainly concerned with commercial disputes and include a claim for damages for libel by a district official in Portuguese East Africa against a trader in Nyasaland, the alleged libel being contained in a cablegram sent by the latter to the Minister for the Colonies at Lisbon.

Criminal cases involving 101 persons were received from the Subordinate Courts for confirmation by the High Court, as against 123 in the preceding year. These cases are classified as follows:—

Murder, other than wife or child murder ...	11
Manslaughter	13
Attempt to murder	3
Murder of wife or child	6
Rape	1
Other offences against the person	26
Malicious injury to property	3
Robbery with violence	3
Other offences against property	35
	101

Sentence of death was carried out in two cases of murder.

4,076 cases were dealt with in the Subordinate Court. These figures show a decrease as compared with the previous year, but this is principally attributable to the fact that there were fewer prosecutions of natives for leaving the Protectorate without passes, in contravention of Section 20 of the Employment of Natives Ordinance, 1909.

The number of convictions in respect of serious crimes of violence also shows a falling off.

A considerable proportion of offences of this class is the outcome of beer-drinking assemblies, but owing to the scarcity of native crops during the year the consumption of native beer was much below the average.

The comparative figures for the past five years are appended:—

1907-8	2,104
1908-9	2,137
1909-10	2,591
1910-11	3,206
1911-12	5,054

Thirteen estates of deceased persons and one bankrupt estate were wound up by the High Court.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The European population is returned at 758 as against 773 in 1911-12, showing a decrease of 15.

The Asiatic populaton amounts to 356, as compared with 463 in the previous year, the decrease of 107 being accounted for by the disbandment of the Indian Contingent of the 1st Battalion, King's African Rifles and the consequent return of the troops to India.

27 European births were registered, as against 24 in the preceding year.

The number of deaths of Europeans and Asiatics registered during the year amounted to 11 and 7 respectively, as compared with 7 and 8 in the previous year.

The European birth-rate was 35·62 and the death-rate 14·51 per 1,000.

Seven European marriages were celebrated during the year.

The following table gives the European and Asiatic population during the last four years:—

	1909–10.			1910–11.			1911–12.			1912–13.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
European	409	178	587	531	235	766	539	234	773	518	240	758
Asiatic ...	421	14	435	445	36	481	427	36	463	327	29	356

The native population is estimated at 1,020,537 as against 1,000,659 last year.

VIII.—POSTAL.

The total revenue of the Post Office for the year amounted to £4,559 15*s.* 3*d.*, showing an increase of £921 18*s.* 9*d.* on the previous year. The total expenditure was £5,796 3*s.* 3*d.*, or £537 18*s.* 0*d.* in excess of the year 1911-12. The number of articles posted increased by ·55 per cent., and mail matter delivered by 3·87 per cent.

Telephonic communication was established during the year between the various Government offices in Zomba by means of a central exchange at the Zomba Post Service.

Savings Bank.

There are four saving banks conducted by the Government, situated at Zomba, Blantyre, Port Herald, and Fort Johnston. As their establishment dates only from the 1st of July, 1911, and the Nyasaland native has yet to recognize the value of thrift, progress will be slow until the system can be extended to all districts and natives have had time to realise its benefits. The total number of depositors on the 31st December, 1912, was 226, of whom 123 were natives. Deposits amounted to £4,210 7*s.* 9*d.*, and withdrawals to £2,933 13*s.* 1*d.*

The total amount to the credit of depositors at the end of 1912 was £3,928 18*s.* 7*d.*

The rate of interest allowed is 2½ per cent. per annum.

The amount of invested funds is £3,262 0*s.* 8*d.*

IX.—MILITARY.

The garrison of the Protectorate has undergone considerable change during the year, "B" Company of the 1st Battalion, King's African Rifles, having proceeded to the East Africa Protectorate for service in Jubaland, and the Indian Contingent having been disbanded. Owing to these changes the Atonga Company of the Reserves was mobilised.

The annual training of the Reserves commenced on the 1st of June, 1912, and 217 reservists completed the training.

The health of the troops has been very good, no serious epidemic of any description having occurred.

X.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The condition and attitude of the native population have remained satisfactory throughout the year, and notwithstanding the scarcity of food which prevailed and the increase in the rates of the hut tax which came into force on the 1st of April, 1912, the natives as a whole have met their obligations in a creditable manner.

A year of bad harvest is not without its effect on the hut tax revenue, and, in the circumstances, an increase of 11,090 in the number of taxes paid, compared with that in the preceding year, may be regarded as satisfactory. The revenue derived from the hut tax amounted to £65,685.

The following table shows the hut tax revenue for the past five years:—

	£
1908-9	38,389
1909-10	41,530
1910-11	46,534
1911-12	50,970
1912-13	65,685

The almost total failure of the native harvest in the Lower Shire District for the second year in succession together with a partial failure of the food crops in the southern districts of the Protectorate rendered it necessary to continue the prohibition of the exportation from Nyasaland of native-grown grain. "The Native Foodstuffs Ordinance, 1912" was also enacted to enable restrictions to be placed on their purchase for the purpose of resale in or export from each of the districts affected by famine. The conservation of native food supplies was further safeguarded by the establishment of granaries by the residents in charge of these districts, thereby enabling natives to obtain food and seed at a season of the year when their own stocks became exhausted.

In the Lower Shire District, however, additional measures were taken and large supplies of grain were procured from the northern portion of the Protectorate and in German East Africa and trans-

ported to Port Herald, which was made the centre of the famine relief works.

The adult males in this district responded well to the call made upon them to use every effort to assist themselves and their families by entering into employment, with the result that it became possible to limit free issues of food to the very old and young. It is satisfactory to record that, despite the adverse conditions which prevailed and which were borne with marked cheerfulness by the native population, no case of death attributable to starvation came to light.

The prospects of the present harvest are favourable throughout the Protectorate.

The enactment of "The District Administration (Native) Ordinance, 1912" marks an important era in the future government of the native population, and it is believed that it will have far-reaching effects in the improvement of the conditions of native life, and in supplying a salutary measure of discipline and control in village life to replace the old system of tribal rule by chiefs, which has fallen into decay with the evolution of native life and passage of time.

Framed, as it has been, in accord with native ideas and practice, it is a measure which none the less avoids the defects of the archaic system of tribal rule and which has as its aim the gradual formation of a subsidiary local government by means of sectional councils of headmen chosen as far as possible by the natives themselves and presided over by the District Resident. By this means it will be possible to build up an organization to control the rising generation of natives who, finding themselves without the restraining influences to which their parents were accustomed, have of recent years evinced an inclination to emancipate themselves from the disciplinary responsibilities of village life and obedience to authority and to adopt habits prejudicial to native family life.

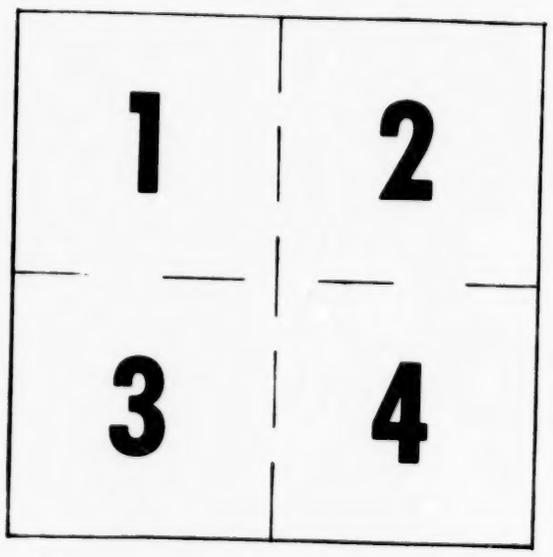
The establishment of these councils under the direction and guidance of the District Resident will, it is hoped, enable the people to recognise that they are being given some measure of responsibility for their own affairs, and that they will be afforded full opportunity of following a path of progress on lines which government will control and regulate.

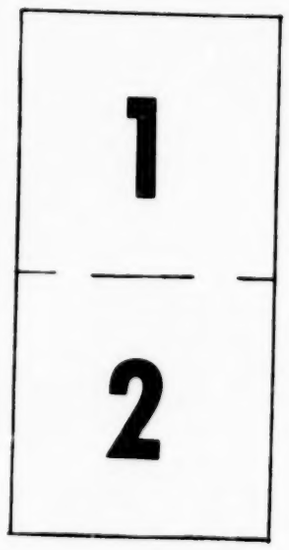
The health of the native population has been on the whole satisfactory, and there has been complete immunity from serious epidemics during the year.

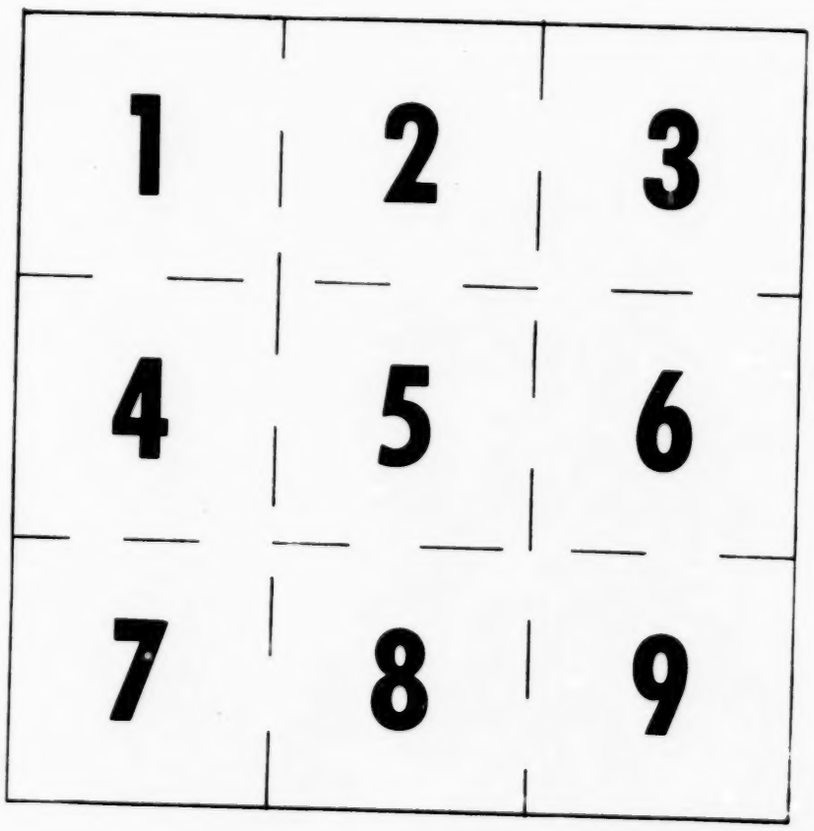
The Royal Society's Commission has continued its investigations at Kasu, in the vicinity of the sleeping sickness area. Up to the end of March, 1913, 126 cases of sleeping sickness have been recorded in the Protectorate, and during the year under review 63 cases have been diagnosed, as compared with 25 in the previous year, and 30 in the year preceding. Of the 63 cases diagnosed during the year 40 were males and 23 females.

The increase in the number of cases during the past year, as compared with the two previous years, is noteworthy; it would, however, be premature to draw deductions therefrom at this date, especially when it is remembered that, as the natives become accustomed to the presence of medical officers and have now no fear of cases being deported to a segregation camp, there is less

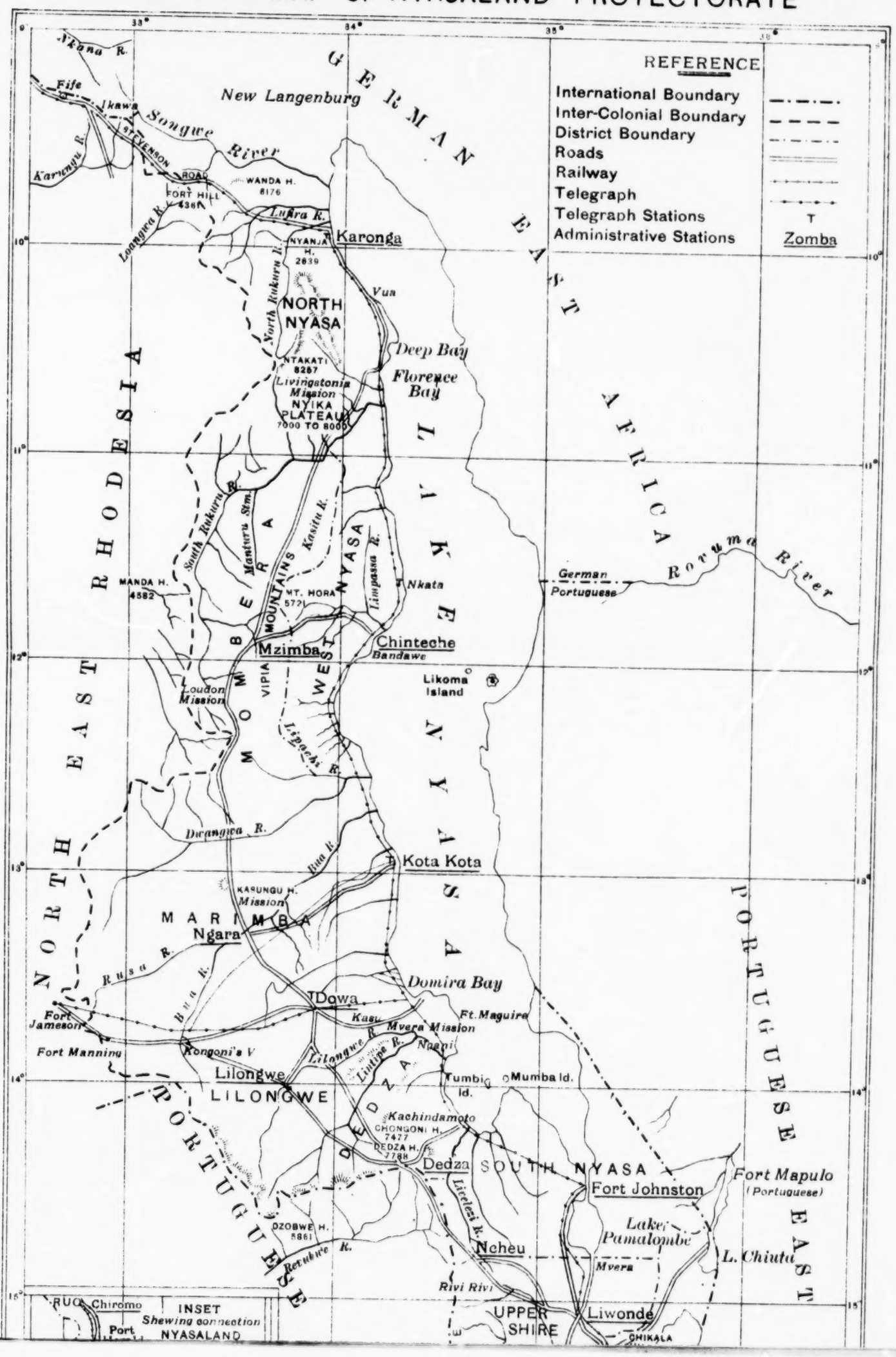
Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.

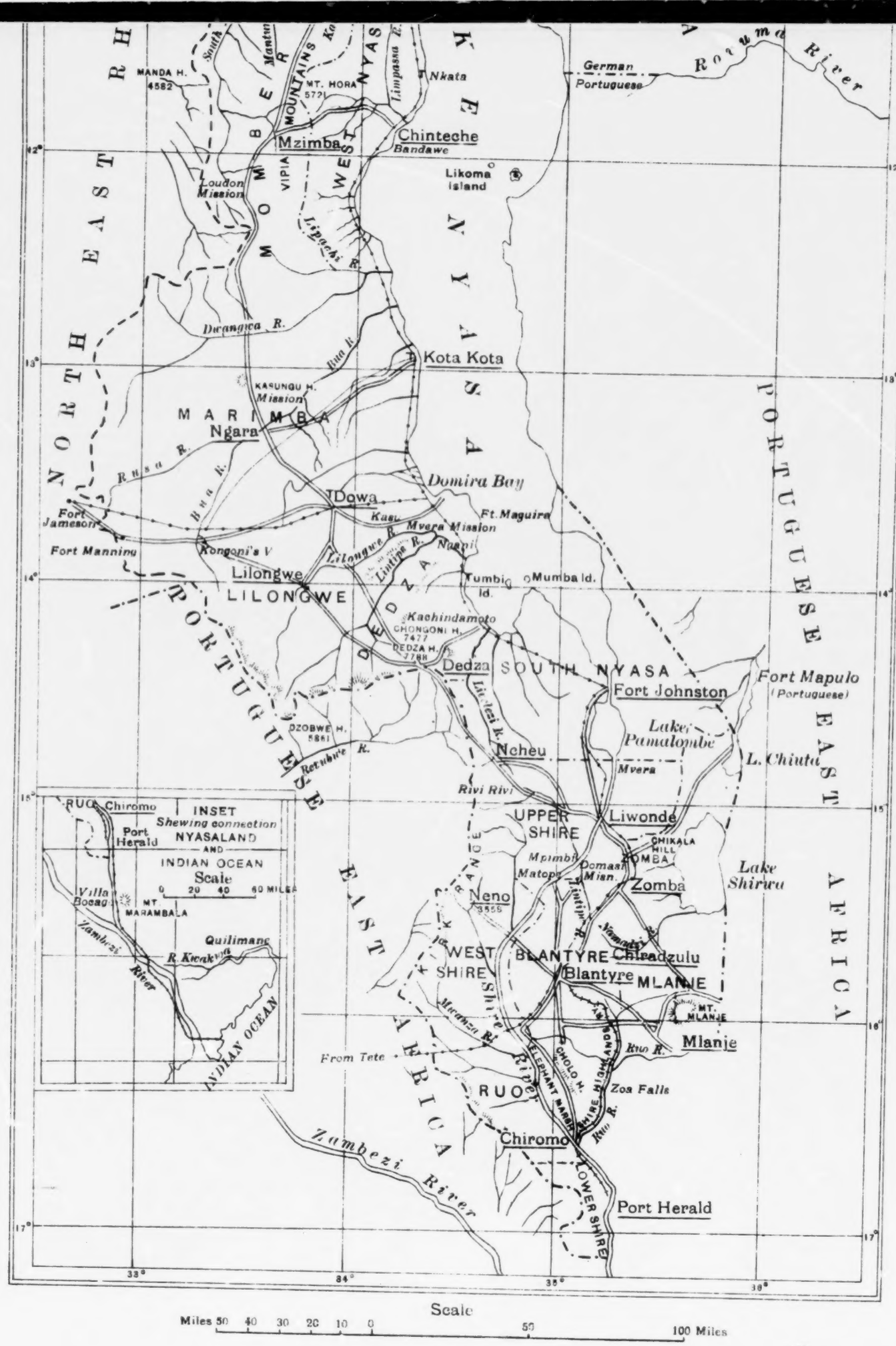






SKETCH MAP OF NYASALAND PROTECTORATE





Ordnance Survey, Southampton, 1915.

likelihood of concealment of the sick as time goes on, and therefore the chances of finding a larger proportion of the infected will be correspondingly increased.

The immunity of the native population from small-pox has been a satisfactory feature of the public health during the year, and though outbreaks of a sporadic character have been reported they have been due solely to infection having been conveyed from adjoining territories, and the disease in every instance has been rapidly checked.

This satisfactory state of affairs is the result of the widespread and thorough vaccination which has been carried out during recent years and which is being continued throughout the Protectorate.

The widespread existence of ankylostomiasis in the North Nyasa district formed the subject of investigation during the year, and it is intended to apply the District Administration (Native) Ordinance to this district with the special object of enabling Government to introduce a system of deep-trench latrines throughout the native villages. It is hoped that by this means the percentage of infected natives will be reduced and the physical condition of the natives improved.

The danger to be apprehended from the employment of Nyasaland natives as labourers in the South African mines and their return to the Protectorate with tubercular infection is evidenced by the results of the medical examination of 1,274 natives repatriated from the Transvaal mines during the year. It was found that no less than 3 per cent. were actually phthisical, while 9·5 per cent. were returned as suspicious cases.

XI.—GENERAL.

The outbreak of rinderpest in German East Africa and the consequent danger of its spread in a southerly direction to the borders of Nyasaland necessitated an increase in the veterinary staff and a supply of serum being obtained.

As a further precautionary measure the importation of live stock from surrounding territories has been prohibited. Co-operative measures are also being undertaken in conjunction with the Governments in South, Central, and East Africa in anticipation of the possible spread of the disease.

The macadamised road from Zomba to Limbe and Blantyre was completed during the year, and a regular Government motor lorry service between Zomba and Limbe has been maintained. The policy of providing macadam roads as feeders to the railway is being continued.

The increasing shallowness of the Upper Shire River which has now continued for a considerable number of years is evidence of the process of desiccation affecting the inland water system of this part of Africa, and is now of such a serious nature as to render the extension of the railway to Lake Nyasa a matter of urgent importance.

Until this extension is constructed the agricultural development of the districts bordering on Lake Nyasa will continue to be retarded, and large areas of cultivable land must remain unexploited.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
739	Jamaica	1911–1912
740	Swaziland	„
741	Bahamas	„
742	Grenada	1911
743	Uganda	1911–1912
744	Mauritius	1911
745	Trinidad and Tobago	1911–1912
746	British Guiana	„
747	St. Vincent	„
748	Barbados	„
49	Leeward Islands	„
750	Straits Settlements...	1911
751	East Africa Protectorate	1911–1912
752	St. Lucia	„
753	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1911
754	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1911–1912
755	Gibraltar	1912
756	St. Helena	„
757	Weihaiwei	„
758	Ceylon	1911–1912
759	Sierra Leone	1912
760	Seychelles	„
761	Somaliland	1912–1913
762	Hong Kong...	1912
763	Turks and Caicos Islands...	„
764	Falkland Islands	„
765	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	„
766	Bahamas	„
767	Gambia	„
768	Fiji	„
769	Basutoland	1912–1913
770	Gold Coast	1912
771	Ashanti	„

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
75	West Indies...	Imperial Department of Agriculture.
76	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8.
77	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement Fund.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 832.

NYASALAND.

REPORT FOR 1913-14.

(For Report for 1912-13 see No. 772.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
February, 1915.

LONDON:
PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
By BARCLAY AND FRY, LIMITED, THE GROVE, SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E

To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
WYMAN AND SONS, LIMITED, 29, BREAMS BUILDINGS, FETTER LANE, E.C.
and 28, ABINGDON STREET, S.W., and 54, ST. MARY STREET, CARDIFF; or
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE (SCOTTISH BRANCH),
23, FORTH STREET, EDINBURGH; or
E. PONSONBY, LIMITED, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN;
or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies,
the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of
T. FISHER UNWIN, LONDON, W.C.

1915.

[Cd.7622-23] *Price* 2½*d.*

CONTENTS.

		PAGE
I.	FINANCIAL	4
II.	TRADE	9
III.	AGRICULTURE	15
IV.	INDUSTRIES AND MINES	21
V.	LEGISLATION	22
VI.	EDUCATION	22
VII.	JUDICIAL, POLICE, AND PRISONS	23
VIII.	POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS	27
IX.	PUBLIC HEALTH	27
X.	COMMUNICATIONS	30
XI.	PUBLIC WORKS..	31
XII.	POST AND TELEGRAPHS	32
XIII.	NATIVE AFFAIRS	34
XIV.	MUNICIPALITIES	35
XV.	MISCELLANEOUS	35

No. 832.

NYASALAND.

(For Report for 1912-13 see No. 772.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Zomba, Nyasaland Protectorate,
19th December, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit the usual copies of the Statistical Blue Book of the Protectorate for the year 1913-14, together with a Report on it which has been prepared by Mr. A. M. D. Turnbull, Assistant Chief Secretary.

I have, &c.,

G. SMITH,
Governor.

The Right Honourable,
The Secretary of State for the Colonies.
&c., &c., &c.

(C127.) Wt.36076/850. 1125-90. 2.15 B.&F. Ltd. Gp.11/2.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.

I.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue.

The revenue of the Protectorate from all sources for the year under review was £124,849, as against £128,272 in the preceding one. The following comparative statement shows the revenue for the years 1912–13 and 1913–14 :—

Head of Revenue.	1912–13.	1913–14.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	26,543	17,492	–	9,051
Port, Harbour, and Wharf dues	9,004	5,956	–	3,048
Native Hut Tax	65,685	69,810	4,125	–
Land Tax	7,991	8,085	94	–
Licences, Excise, &c.	5,334	5,675	341	–
Fees of Court or Office	1,553	3,154	1,601	
Post Office	4,560	7,013	2,453	
Rents of Government Properties	3,172	3,065	–	107
Interest	382	1,214	832	
Miscellaneous	3,372	3,020	–	352
	£127,596	£124,484	£9,446	£12,558
Land Sales	677	365	–	312
Imperial Grant-in-Aid	5,000	–		5,000
Total	£133,273	£124,849	£9,446	£17,870

As will be seen, there were increases under all heads except Customs, Port, Harbour, and Wharf Dues, Rents, Miscellaneous and Land Sales. The falling off in Customs and Port, Harbour, and Wharf dues is dealt with under the head " Trade." The decrease of £107 in Rents from Government properties is due to arrears, since paid, which were outstanding on the 31st March, 1914. Miscellaneous receipts suffer by comparison with the previous year owing to abnormal sales of stores, etc., which took place then. Land Sales are an insignificant item, the disposal of Crown land being limited to special cases. The Native Hut Tax realised £69,810, as against £65,685 in the previous year, a net increase of £4,125. The number of hut taxes paid rose from 304,617 to 314,579, representing an increase of 9,962 taxes, to which

every district contributed with the exception of Mombera District, where a decrease of 4,424 taxes was due to unfavourable local conditions affecting employment and trade in livestock. Fees of Court or Office were responsible for an increase of £1,601, the result of unusually heavy receipts from Estate duty. Sales of the new issue of postage stamps to stamp dealers account for the rise of £2,453 in Post Office revenue. The increase of £832 under the head "Interest" corresponds with a larger balance of general funds placed out at interest pending disbursement.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the year was estimated at £155,101; the actual expenditure was £133,106. This difference of £21,995 was mainly due to the provision necessary under Head No. 23, "Railway Extension," proving to be £15,147 less than the original estimate. The remaining difference, viz., £6,848, is divided among the other heads of expenditure in the proportions set out in the following comparative table of the actual and estimated expenditure for the year ending the 31st March, 1914:—

Head of Service.	1913–1914.			
	Estimated	Actual.	Over.	Under.
	£	£	£	£
1. Charge on Account of Public Debt	1,750	1,750	–	–
2. Pensions	4,099	4,509	410	–
3. The Governor	2,957	2,111	–	846
4. Deputy Governor	5,406	5,015	–	391
5. Printing	2,954	3,108	154	–
6. District Administration ..	26,059	25,301	–	758
7. Treasury	4,747	4,353	–	394
8. Customs	1,888	1,978	90	–
9. Audit	1,648	1,610	–	38
10. Marine Transport	4,690	4,633	–	57
11. Legal	3,032	3,088	56	–
12. Prisons and Lunatic Asylum	2,509	2,423	–	86
13. Medical	10,056	9,633	–	423
13*a*. Scientific Commission ..	5,489	5,214	–	275
14. Education	1,000	1,000	–	–
15. Transport	1,993	1,887	–	106
16. Military	13,902	12,668	–	1,234
17. Miscellaneous	1,736	1,813	77	–
18. Post Office	5,740	5,465	–	275
19. Agricultural Department ..	8,183	7,406	–	777
20. Public Works Department	6,242	6,127	–	115
21. Public Works Recurrent ..	3,453	3,331	–	122
22. Public Works Extraordinary	13,869	12,171	–	1,698
23. Railway Extension ..	21,300	6,153	–	15,147
24. London and Bombay Agencies	399	359	–	40
Total Expenditure ..	£155,101	£133,106	£787	£22,782

Less than estimated, £21,995

The following table shows the receipts from all sources and the expenditure (exclusive of loan expenditure, to which reference is made under "Public Debt") during the past five years :—

Year.	Receipts.				Expenditure.
	Local Revenue.	Grant in Aid.	Contribution by B.S.A. Co.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1908–9	70,534	15,000	10,000	95,534	103,032
1909–10	68,647	30,000	8,000	106,647	108,728
1910–11	86,980	31,500	8,000	126,480	112,369
1911–12	97,356	31,500	–	128,856	118,070
1912–13	128,273	5,000	–	133,273	116,361
Average, 5 years	90,358	22,600	5,200	118,158	111,712
1913–14	124,849	–	–	124,849	133,106

It will be seen that the year under review was the first in which the Protectorate was able to meet its expenditure without the assistance of a Grant-in-Aid from the Imperial Government.

Assets and Liabilities.

The balance of Assets over Liabilities at the close of the year stood at £44,589 19s. 9d., as shown in the following statement :—

		£ s. d.
Balance of Assets over Liabilities at 1st April, 1913		52,846 19 10
Expenditure, 1913–14	£133,105 12 1	
Revenue, 1913–14	124,848 12 0	
Excess Expenditure over Revenue ..		8,257 0 1
Balance of Assets over Liabilities at 31st March, 1914		44,589 19 9

Assets comprised the following items :—

	£ s. d.
Cash	19,107 13 6
Trade Goods	2,683 2 8
Unallocated Stores	1,982 7 1
Advances	6,898 18 3
Deposit at call	83,000 0 0
Drafts and Remittances	2,672 14 0
Post Office Savings Bank Investments	4,500 0 0
	£120,844 15 6

Liabilities were as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	
Deposits in Post Office Savings Bank..	5,281	10	11	
Deposits on account of Deceased and Bankrupts' Estates, etc.	3,830	8	0	
Sundry Depositors	2,142	16	10	
Loan Account	65,000	0	0	
				£76,254 15 9
Balance 31st March, 1914				£44,589 19 9

NOTE.—The value of investments on behalf of the Government Vessels Insurance and Depreciation Fund was £518 12s. 9d. on the 31st March, 1914.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt outstanding on the 31st March, 1914, amounted to £115,000, this sum representing the total of the two first instalments of a loan from the Imperial Government for the redemption of the Railway subsidy lands. The loan, when complete, will be £180,800, the value of 361,600 acres at 10s. per acre.

The third and last instalment, *i.e.*, £65,800, will fall due for transfer to the Protectorate Government towards the close of the financial year 1914–15.

The Protectorate pays interest on the amount outstanding at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum to the Imperial Government and arrangements have been made to set aside 1 per cent. per annum from the 1st April, 1916, as a sinking fund to liquidate the debt in from 43 to 44 years.

CURRENCY AND BANKING.

The currency of the Protectorate consists of British coin; gold, silver, and bronze.

There is no note circulation.

The amount of coin in circulation among non-natives is estimated at £80,922, consisting of

	£
Gold	35,224
Silver	40,984
Bronze	820
Unclassified	3,894

These figures must, however, be accepted with caution. The total values of specie declared as imports and exports during the past 17 years are as follows :—

	Imports.	Exports.
Gold	12,400	180,881
Silver	79,420	44,046
Bronze	2225	20
Total	£94,045	£224,947

The great excess of exports over imports is due to the exportation by the banks of the accumulation of coin introduced into the country by natives on their return from employment in the Transvaal and in Rhodesia, in regard to which no accurate statistics are available.

The banking business of the Colony is provided for by the Standard Bank of South Africa, with a branch at Blantyre, and the African Lakes Corporation, with branches at Blantyre and Zomba and agencies at Chinde and all the principal stations in the Protectorate.

Post Office Savings Bank.

Savings bank business conducted during the calendar year ended 31st December, 1913, at the four branches, situated at Zomba, Blantyre, Fort Johnston, and Port Herald, shows little progress in the number of depositors, although the gross value of deposits has increased. At the commencement of the year there were 226 depositors, with balances to their credit amounting to £3,928 18s. 7d., at its close 228 depositors, with £4,567 15s. 6d. to their credit, representing a gain of two depositors and of £638 16s. 11d. in value. 186 new accounts were opened and 184 closed. The average of the amounts standing to the credit of depositors was £20 0s. 8d., as compared with £17 7s. 8d. at the close of the previous year, an average gain of £2 13s. 0d. per head.

The balances standing to the credit of the different classes of depositors at the close of the year and those at the close of the previous year are compared in the following table :—

Depositors.	31st Dec., 1912.		31st Dec., 1913.		Increase of Value of deposits.	Decrease of Value of deposits.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Europeans ..	62	2,317 6 6	60	1,880 2 6	– – –	437 4 0
Indians	18	332 18 3	32	1,015 5 6	682 7 3	– – –
Natives	123	998 10 7	104	1,047 10 4	48 19 9	– – –
Trustee Accounts	23	280 3 3	32	624 17 2	344 13 9	– – –
Total ..	226	3,928 18 7	228	4,567 15 6	1,076 0 9	437 4 0

It will be seen that while deposits by Indians and Trustees and the gross value of deposits by natives have increased, the number of native depositors has decreased by 19.

The investments on behalf of the Savings Bank as at the 31st December, 1913, were as follows :—

Transvaal Government 3 per cent. Guaranteed	£3,000
Straits Settlements 3½ per cent. ..	1,500
	£4,500

The Assets and Liabilities, as shown in the books of the Savings Bank on the 31st December, 1913, are given in the following statement :—

Balance to the credit of depositors ..		£4,567 15 6
Warrants for repayment issued, but not paid until after 31st December, 1913		16 0 0
		£4,583 15 6
Value of investments ..	£4,500	
Cash balance	83 15 6	
		£4,583 15 6

II.—TRADE.

Imports and Exports.

Exclusive of specie and goods in transit the imports and exports for the year were of a value of £389,935, as compared with £447,539 in the last preceding year.

The following table exhibits the trade development of the Protectorate in the last ten years :—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Transit Trade.	
	For Home consumption.	Specie.	Products of Protectorate.	Specie.	To other Countries.	From other Countries.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904–5	(a) 212,497	8,200	46,453	2,000	8,725	6,327
1905–6	(a) 217,581	5,000	56,778	–	31,351	6,148
1906–7	(a) 233,835	9,100	49,138	1,109	20,402	19,855
1907–8	(a) 169,541	–	54,371	14,233	19,041	4,223
1908–9	(a) 138,711	2,205	81,791	40,853	14,182	5,993
1909–10	111,783	846	97,504	13,362	15,113	5,246
1910–11	193,490	6,220	148,176	20,735	23,415	7,675
1911–12	236,628	20,420	151,460	74,594	23,257	19,804
1912–13	272,889	4,100	174,650	53,490	28,294	20,383
1913–14	189,201	420	200,734	49,623	15,732	19,090

(a) These figures include railway material for the Shire Highlands Railway, as follows :—1904–5, £69,684 ; 1905–6, £32,569 ; 1906–7, £35,575 ; 1907–8, £37,975 ; 1908–9, £8,852.

The value of Imports from and Exports to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Foreign countries during each of the last five years is shewn in the following table :—

Imports.

From.	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	78,901	150,630	183,963	198,917	134,403
British Possessions ..	9,066	13,053	15,992	16,318	14,640
Foreign Countries ..	24,662	36,027	36,673	57,654	40,158
Total	112,629	199,710	236,628	272,889	189,201

NOTE.—Government Imports are included, but not specie.

Exports.

To.	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom . ..	76,172	140,651	132,671	163,796	183,425
British Possessions ..	10,710	6,304	1,012	814	3,301
Foreign Countries ..	23,984	21,956	17,959	10,040	14,008
Total	110,866	168,911	151,642	174,650	200,734

NOTE.—Government Exports are included, but not specie.

As compared with the preceding year the decline in the value of imports was due mainly to an undue inflation of imports in 1912–1913 ; minor contributory causes were the depression in the native trade after the failure of the previous year's harvest, a low river, the absorption of several of the river steamers in the transport of materials for the railway extension, and a serious wash-out on the Shire Highlands Railway in March, 1914.

For the first time in the history of the Protectorate the exports exceed the imports in value.

Of the total imports 71 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, 7·7 per cent. from British possessions, and 21·3 per cent. from foreign countries. Compared with the year 1912–13 the trade from the United Kingdom has decreased by 32·4 per cent., that with British possessions by 10·2 per cent., and with foreign countries 30 per cent.

The direction of the export trade has been in the following proportions, viz:—To the United Kingdom 91·4 per cent., to British possessions 1·7 per cent., and to foreign countries 6·9 per cent. The trade with the United Kingdom has increased by 11·9 per cent., and that with Germany by 14·5 per cent. when compared with the year 1912–13.

The total value of goods passing through the Protectorate in transit, inwards and outwards, has decreased by 28 per cent. In the inward trade the decrease is £9,204 (32·5 per cent.), and in the outward trade £4,651 (22·8 per cent.). The decline indicates that neighbouring territories have shared in the depression of trade which has prevailed during the year in Nyasaland. The transit imports consist of general trade goods; the exports are mainly represented by cotton grown in Northern Rhodesia and sent into Nyasaland for rebaling and shipment, ivory from the same country, and ivory, beeswax, unmanufactured tobacco and a limited quantity of hides from Portuguese East Africa.

Imports.

The value of the imports in 1913–14 was less by £83,638 than in the previous year, representing a decrease of 30 per cent. This decrease is principally in textiles, the bulk of which are Manchester goods imported for native trade. In textiles the trade has fallen from £156,475 to £94,017, being a decrease of £62,458, equal to 39·8 per cent.

Other noteworthy decreases are:—

	£	Per cent.
Agricultural Implements	4,258	36
Vehicles	8,396	55
Glassware and beads	3,349	65
Other hardware	10,485	51
Salt	2,026	66
Other provisions	4,665	24
Alcohol (distilled spirits)	737	28

House-building materials show an increase of £1,028, equal to 83 per cent., and free goods £7,360, equal to 32 per cent.

The following table shows the principal items of trade imports during the last five years :—

	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14
Alcohol:	£	£	£	£	£
(*a*) Spirits, distilled .	1,530*	2,182*	1,848	2,592	1,855
(*b*) Wines and beers			2,287	2,559	2,182
Fire-arms and Ammunition	1,400	2,115	2,122	2,588	2,198
Free Goods:					
(*a*) Agricultural machinery ..	†19,865	†29,303	17,183	11,802	7,550
(*b*) Vehicles			4,878	12,930	4,534
(*c*) Live Stock ..			396	233	11
(*d*) Other Free Goods			25,160	22,978	30,338
Hardware:					
(*a*) Glassware and beads	†9,046	†13,058	5,786	5,149	1,800
(*b*) House building material ..			1,538	1,236	2,264
(*c*) Other hardware..			15,562	20,548	12,596
Kerosene and Petrol ..	–	–	656	953	2,053
Provisions	14,994	17,493	24,090	26,465	19,736
Sundries:					
(*a*) Stationery ..	–	–	1,792	2,322	2,412
(*b*) General	3,756	7,212	4,635	4,059	5,655
Textiles..	61,192	122,127	128,695	156,475	94,017
Total	111,783	193,490	236,628	272,889	189,201

(*) Wines and beers included in Provisions in 1909–10 and 1910–11.
(†) Classification of Free Goods and Hardware under sub-heads commenced in 1911–12.

The United Kingdom continues to be the largest supplier of alcohol, arms and ammunition, agricultural implements and machinery, hardware, provisions, and textiles.

Germany furnishes many of the cheap lines of hardware, enamelware, tools, and native truck.

Fez caps, beads, and Hungarian flour form the specialities supplied by Austria.

Exports.

The quantity of produce exported has increased from 7,023,584 lb. to 8,108,529, and the value from £174,628 to £200,623, equal to an increase of 14·9 per cent. This is an indication of the agricultural expansion which has taken place during the year. The principal increase is in tobacco, of which 3,763,014 lb. have been shipped as against 2,262,545 lb. in the previous year, the increase being £37,567 (66·3 per cent.).

Under other headings there are increases as follows :—

	Increase in weight. lbs.	Increase in value. £	Per cent.
Cultivated rubber ..	23,564	2,938	47
Tea	48,348	1,209	41·6
Ground nuts	968,058	5,150	99·7

The increased export of ground nuts is due to the removal of the prohibition of export in force in the previous year.

Cotton shows the largest decrease in exports, having declined by 836,413 lb. in weight and £15,453 (17·8 per cent.) in value as a consequence of short crops caused by unfavourable climatic conditions. Other products showing decreases are :—

	Decrease in weight. lbs.	Decrease in value. £	Per cent.
Uncultivated rubber .	19,593	4,342	56·3
Strophanthus ..	19,321	2,430	92·6
Fibre	103,732	926	73·7
Coffee	2,628	66	1·3
Chillies	156,346	2,388	94·3

The reduced export of uncultivated rubber, strophanthus, and chillies has been caused by the low prices prevailing on the home market.

The value of cattle exported has declined by £1,155 due to the importation of animals into Southern Rhodesia being prohibited.

The subjoined table is a comparative statement of the principal exports from Nyasaland for the last five years :—

Year.	Rubber.		Tea.	Cotton.	Tobacco.
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.			
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1909–10* ..	27,144	—	36,281	858,926	1,084,757
1910–11* ..	59,471	—	62,042	1,736,999	1,704,637
1911–12 ..	4,698	43,011	43,876	1,356,904	2,146,615
1912–13 ..	14,798	46,314	67,726	3,237,555	2,262,545
1913–14 ..	38,362	26,721	116,074	2,401,142	3,763,014

*In the years 1909-10 and 1910-11 rubber exports were not kept under the separate heading "cultivated" and "uncultivated."

The bulk of the export trade is with the United Kingdom. Ground nuts, beeswax, and strophanthus are, however, exported principally to Germany, which takes also a considerable proportion of castor oil seed and sesame oil seed and a small quantity of tobacco, coffee, and cotton.

Maize, maize flour, and potatoes are exported to Portuguese East Africa, as also much of the cotton seed.

Export trade with France is confined almost entirely to ground nuts.

Shipping.

Navigation of the Lower Shire river presented the usual difficulties during the dry season, and though no undue accumulations of produce occurred at Port Herald as has been the case in former years, this was mainly due to the principal exporters and buyers of produce holding up their shipments until the river became navigable. The construction of an extension of the railway to a navigable head of navigation on the Zambesi river will do much to remove these difficulties and it is hoped that the line will be open for traffic early in 1915.

The number of vessels of all classes cleared inwards from Chinde was 117, as against 143 in 1912–13. These vessels carried 3,521 tons of cargo, 357 European, 125 Indian, and 2,538 Native passengers, the figures for the previous year being 6,661 tons, 362 Europeans, 169 Indians, and 3,740 Natives.

The outward clearances were 165 vessels (as against 146 in 1912–13), carrying 4,219 tons of produce, 309 European, 104 Indian, and 1,835 Native passengers, as against 3,492 tons, 274 Europeans, 167 Indians, and 1,390 Natives in the previous year.

The number of steamers plying on the Zambesi and Shire rivers between Chinde and Nyasaland remains unchanged, viz., 24. Of these vessels 11 are under the British flag and 13 under the Portuguese.

The number of vessels registered in the Protectorate is 138, as against 134 in 1912–13.

Seven steamers ply on Lake Nyasa, six of which are under the British flag and one under the German.

Of the six British steamers three are Government vessels. Two of these are engaged in the transport of Government cargo and passengers between lake ports, the third being used as a tender at Fort Johnston.

Two Government barges ply on the Upper Shire river during the months when it is navigable, but there is now every indication that this service will have to be suspended permanently owing to the fall in the level of the lake and consequent drying up of the river.

The Government vessels carried 1,005 tons of cargo, 55 European, and 1,257 Native passengers during the year.

III.—AGRICULTURE.

Cotton.

Unfavourable climatic conditions combined with severe attacks by boll worm militated against the success of cotton cultivation in the Shire Highlands, wheremost of the European plantations are situated. In the lower levels, on the other hand, and notably in the Lower Shire, Ruo, and West Shire Districts, the late rains produced exceptionally fine crops.

No difficulty was experienced in disposing of the crop on the home market, first quality cotton finding a ready sale at from 8*d.* to 9*d.* per lb., inferior grades only commanding less than 7*d.* per lb. A marked reduction in length of staple calls for greater care in the selection of seed so as to obtain a staple of one and three-sixteenths.

In former years the unsatisfactory baling of Nyasaland cotton was commented upon, but the difficulties have now been overcome and the increase in the number of hydraulic presses has had the effect of standardising a 400 lb. bale and thus meeting the requirements of the home market.

The exported crop in bales of 400 lb. lint amounted to 6,003 as against 8,093 in the previous year, the acreage under European cultivation being 25,697 as compared with 24,155 in 1912–13. The local value of the crop was £65,486 or a decrease of £15,453 on that of the preceding year.

The following table shows the acreage under cultivation and the production and value of the cotton crop for the past five years :—

Year.	Total Acreage under European Cultivation.	Crop (including native-grown cotton) exported at 31st March of each year.	Value.
		lbs.	£
1909–10.. ..	8,975	858,926	26,209
1910–11.. ..	12,752	1,736,999	58,687
1911–12.. ..	23,332	1,356,904	44,099
1912–13.. ..	24,155	3,237,555	80,939
1913–14.. ..	25,697	2,401,142	65,487

NOTE.—The export of any one year is from the cultivation in the preceding year.

The acreage under European cultivation of the crop now being harvested is estimated at 26,407 acres.

Native-grown Cotton.

The native-grown cotton industry has made steady advance during the year under review, the crop having exceeded that of the previous year by 453½ tons of seed cotton, which is equivalent to an increase in lint of 685 bales of 400 lb. each.

The progress of the industry during the past five years can be gauged from the following statistics :—

Year.	Seed Cotton. Tons.	Lint. Bales of 400 lb.
1909–10	220	332
1910–11	692	1,046
1911–12	962	1,454
1912–13	744	1,126
1913–14	1,198	1,811

The system of Government markets for the sale and purchase of native cotton, which was introduced on experimental lines in 1912–13, has been extended with marked success, as is evidenced by the enhanced prices secured on the home market, certain consignments having been valued as high as 9*d.* per lb. The institution of licence fees and market tolls payable by the local purchasers has enabled the industry to be placed on practically a self-supporting basis, the extra expense to the buyer having been more than compensated by the improvement in quality consequent on the natives, realising that by grading the crop a better price can be secured.

Inadequate transport facilities in the districts north of Zomba continue to retard the industry, thereby demonstrating the importance of extending the existing railway system to Lake Nyasa.

Tobacco.

The quality of the tobacco crop was adversely affected by the climatic conditions prevailing during the year under report, a considerable proportion of the early crop having been destroyed by secondary growth and mildew. The main crop fared better, but an abnormal amount of spot caused by *Cercospora nicotianæ* had to be reckoned with.

Ten thousand four hundred and ninety-nine acres were planted as compared with 7,411 in 1912–13. The export of cured tobacco amounted to 3,763,014 lb., valued locally at £94,168, or an increase of 1,500,469 lb. in weight and £37,569 in value on the figures for the past year.

The acreage under cultivation and the production and value of the tobacco crop for the past five years are shown in the subjoined table :—

Year.	Total acreage under cultivation.	Crop exported at 31st March of each year. lbs.	Value. £
1909–10	8,975	1,084,757	27,120
1910–11	12,752	1,704,637	42,627
1911–12	23,332	2,146,615	53,690
1912–13	24,155	2,262,545	56,599
1913–14	25,697	3,763,014	94,168

Note.—The export of any one year is from the preceding year's cultivation.

The highest quality leaf commands a ready sale on the London market at satisfactory prices, but the future success of the industry is dependent on quick markets being secured for the medium grades, which form the major portion of the crop.

It may be noted in this connexion that the establishment by the Imperial Tobacco Company, Ltd., of a buying and packing warehouse in Nyasaland has been of considerable benefit to those planters who prefer to dispose of their crop locally.

Tea.

The production of tea is confined almost exclusively to south-east Mlanje, and the industry continues to be a promising one. A noticeable improvement has taken place in the quality of the crop since the establishment of up-to-date machinery. There are now three factories in the Mlanje district, all of which are increasing their operations yearly. Prices on the whole have been satisfactory, London sales varying from 5*d.* to 9*d.* per lb. as compared with the local price of 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

A satisfactory feature is the increase in local consumption.

The export for the year amounted to 116,074 lb., as compared with 67,726 lb. in the previous year, the local value being £2,902, or an increase in value of £1,219 over the export of the year 1912–13. The acreage has increased from 2,812 to 2,870. The restricted area with a suitable rainfall unfortunately debars the crop from ever developing into a very extensive industry.

Statistics for the past five years are appended in the following table :—

Year.	Total acreage under cultivation.	Crop exported at 31st March of each year. lbs.	Value. £
1909–10	518	34,681	867
1910–11	1,190	42,042	1,051
1911–12	2,593	43,876	1,097
1912–13	2,812	67,726	1,693
1913–14	2,870	116,074	2,902

Rubber.

The growth of Para rubber in Nyasaland is, on an average, about two years behind that in Ceylon, but, considering the periods of drought to which the trees are subjected, it must be regarded as satisfactory. Experimental tapping on trees over 21 inches in circumference at 3 feet yielded satisfactory results, and demonstrates the better bleeding qualities of the variety as compared with Ceara grown under similar conditions. The production of Ceara rubber is satisfactory only when the trees are grown in rich soil highly retentive of moisture and where the annual rainfall is not less than 40 inches.

It has been found that the profitable tapping of Ceara rubber is limited to the few months when the soil is saturated, and that operations have to be suspended immediately the trees begin to cast their leaves in the early part of the dry season. This variety still gives no evidence of ever becoming suitable for general cultivation throughout the Protectorate.

The depressed nature of the rubber market had the effect of rendering the collection of wild rubber no longer profitable, with the exception of the exploitation of *Landolphia parvifolia* by the African Lakes Corporation, Ltd., within the area in the West Nyasa District held under a concession from Government on a royalty basis.

The value of the exported crop amounted to £9,598, of which £6,238 represents the value of cultivated rubber and £3,360 that of uncultivated rubber. The acreage under cultivation has increased from 8,896 acres to 10,562 acres.

Other Products.

The area under chillies and capsicums has greatly decreased as a result of low prices on the home market, the crop for the year having been 12,547 lbs., valued at £178. The fluctuation in price during recent years and the restricted extent of the market combine to prevent these products from attaining any prominence as exportable crops.

Coffee continues to be gradually abandoned, the export having amounted to 192,076 lbs., valued at £4,802. The area under cultivation has sunk to 1,976 acres, being a decrease of 624 as compared with the previous year. Falling prices and the fickle nature of the crop have been responsible for the virtual abandonment of a crop which at one time was the premier export of the Protectorate.

The native rice crop, which is grown at present for sale locally, amounted to 1,203 tons during the year under review. Further development of this industry must await the extension of railway communication to the coast.

Within recent years cotton has been the most valuable crop produced by natives for export, but the export during the year of 970,346 lbs. of ground nuts, valued locally at £5,163, was mainly the output of native gardens.

With the extension of the railway system northwards to Fort Johnston, on Lake Nyasa, and southwards to Beira, in Portuguese East Africa, for which provision has been made, although execution is delayed by reason of the war, it is hoped that markets will be found for many articles which the Protectorate is capable of producing, but which it would be unprofitable to cultivate in the existing condition of its external communications.

Experimental Station.

The Government farms at Nyachiperi in the Lower Shire District, and at Namiwawa, in the Zomba District, continue to be made the centres of experiments with new crops and of seed selection.

The gradual extension in the use of agricultural labour-saving implements on European estates has been a satisfactory feature of the year, and although the initial cost of such machinery and work oxen is considerable, it will be found to be a profitable outlay of capital, especially in the case of tobacco plantations, where the whole system of farming is so exhaustive of soil nitrogen, the cattle being also utilised to manure the land by feeding off green crops.

Live Stock.

A considerable proportion of the Protectorate is undoubtedly suitable for cattle-raising, but owing to the continued prohibition of the entry of cattle from Nyasaland into Rhodesia there is at present no market for surplus stock, and no real progress can be looked for until railway communication has been extended to the coast.

There are estimated to be 75,897 head of cattle in the Protectorate, of which 65,003 are owned by natives.

The erection during the year in the Shire Highlands of dipping tanks and spraying machines, both by Government and private owners, has resulted in a marked diminution of tick-borne diseases as also of demodectic mange. It is hoped to extend facilities to the Mombera and North Nyasa Districts, where the bulk of the native-owned cattle are located.

The presence of rinderpest in German East Africa necessitated the strengthening of the veterinary staff, and special protective measures were initiated with a view to giving effect to the policy drawn up at the Veterinary Conference held at Bulawayo in April, 1913.

The energetic action taken by the Government of German East Africa to combat this epidemic appears to have been successful and there has been no spread of the disease in the direction of Nyasaland.

The concentration of the various herds of Government cattle at the Namiwawa farm has been undertaken as a preliminary step to the establishment of a Government stock farm and the initiation of experiments to ascertain the breeding, milking, and transport qualities of Nyasaland cattle and the possibility of profitable crossing with imported breeds.

Forestry.

The continued deforestation in the vicinity of thickly populated native settlements and the conservation of Crown forests are questions in respect of which action has been unavoidably curtailed by the exigencies of the financial position. To provide a remedy for the former, efforts have been made in certain districts to encourage native communities to plant up small areas with rapid growing trees under

the supervision of the District Residents. Action in regard to the latter question has been limited at present, pending expert examination, to the proclamation of Zomba Mountain plateau as a demarcated Crown forest and to a preliminary survey of the natural resources of the cypress forests on Mlanje plateau.

The Mlanje cypress (*Widdringtonia whytei*) is indigenous on the higher slopes and plateaux of Mlanje mountain, growing at an elevation varying from 4,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level. The trees attain thier finest growth on the Tuchila and Likabula plateaux, where the rainfall averages about 60 inches, and these two plateaux are comparatively well stocked with cypress. On the Lichenya plateau, on the southern side of the mountain, where the annual rainfall averages about 100 inches, quite two-thirds of the aggregate wooded area carries no cypress. The natural reproduction of the tree, is on the whole, poor, and steps are being taken to assist its natural regeneration by the removal of worthless trees and shrubs from the cypress woods. The timber is sawn on the plateaux and is extensively used by the Public Works Department for building purposes, as it is not only of excellent quality and durable, but impervious to the attacks of white ants. Plantations of this tree were first established on Zomba Mountain plateau in the year 1902–3, the area being increased by 20 acres during the year under review, making an estimated total area of 277 acres. The trees are as yet too young to enable an idea to be formed of the success of this experiment.

In the nursery at Blantyre 80,000 eucalyptus plants were raised during the year, a large number of which were issued free to natives through the Resident for the purpose of planting up small areas near their villages for the production of poles and firewood.

Owing to the absence on leave of the Chief Forest Officer no extensions were possible to the eucalyptus plantations at Zomba. The growth in the plantations is, however, satisfactory, and the oldest plantation, which is six years old, is now yielding at the rate of 2,455 cubic feet of solid wood-fuel per acre.

The principal plants raised during the year in the nurseries at Zomba were 100,000 eucalyptus and 70,000 Mlanje cypress.

Entomological.

The investigation of insect pests affecting the principal crops in Nyasaland was continued by the Entomologist until his departure, in November, 1913, and various bulletins on the subject were published during the year.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations are taken at Zomba Observatory and records of temperature and rainfall at fourteen other stations. The Observatory is 2,948 feet above sea level. The climate of Nyasaland falls into two main divisions, that of the Shire River Valley and Lake Nyasa, the other of the remaining districts of the Protectorate, which lie at a much higher elevation.

There are consequently considerable variations in temperature and humidity, the low levels being hotter and drier than the highlands.

The seasons comprise a rainy season, extending, as a rule, from the end of November to the end of March, and a dry season, during the remaining portion of the year. During the past five years there has, however, been a tendency for the rains to commence later.

The rainfall at Zomba for the calendar year 1913 was 51·73 inches or about 4 inches below the average, and the number of rainy days recorded was 110. The total number of rainy days for the agricultural season, October, 1913, to April, 1914, was 86, or 15 days less than the average of the last 16 years. The maximum rainfall during 1913 was at Mlanje station (2,462 feet above sea level), where the total amounted to 87·70 inches, rain having been recorded on 140 days.

The mean temperature of the air at the Observatory was 68°, the highest temperature recorded being 92°, on the 15th of October, and the lowest 47°, on the 14th of June.

IV.—INDUSTRIES AND MINES.

Industries.

Industrial ventures on the part of Europeans may be said to be confined at present to the making of tinware and furniture, and to a local manufactory of soap and oil. The main native industries are an extensive fishing industry on Lake Chilwa, the fish being sold in Blantyre and Zomba markets, basket and mat making, and pottery.

Mines.

Operations during the year have been confined to the mining of mica in the South Nyasa, Upper Shire, and Dedza Districts. This mineral up to the present has been found in scattered surface deposits only, and so long as this is the case it is doubtful whether its exploitation will result in any considerable output. The quantity of mica exported in 1913–14 amounted to 19,248 lbs., as compared with 40,518 lbs. in the previous year.

The mining and burning of limestone is undertaken in some districts by natives, notably at Chendausiku, in the Upper Shire District. The deposits of limestone on Nchisi Island in Lake Chilwa are worked by the Public Works Department for plastering and ordinary building purposes.

V.—LEGISLATION.

Sixteen Ordinances were enacted during the year under review. Among the more important legislative measures were the following :—

The Public Roads Ordinance (No. 2 of 1913) provides for the declaration of certain roads as public roads and for the protection of such roads from damage.

The Immigration Restriction Ordinance (No. 4 of 1913) repeals the Immigration Restriction Ordinances of 1905 and 1908, and, while generally following previous legislation, makes better provision for contingencies likely to arise in consequence of the Protectorate being made more accessible through the extension of its railway system into foreign territory.

The Native Lunatics Ordinance (No. 5 of 1913) has as its object the regularisation of adjudications of lunacy in the case of natives and the proper care of such persons.

The Central Africa Railway (Construction) Ordinance (No. 9 of 1913) removes the restrictions imposed by the Employment of Natives Ordinances of 1909 and 1911 on the recruitment of labour for service outside the Protectorate, in so far as to permit natives to be recruited in Nyasaland for service in the construction of the new railway extension from the Zambesi River to Port Herald.

The Mining (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 2 of 1914) simplifies the procedure in regard to the making of bricks, the burning of lime, and the quarrying of stone on Crown lands.

The Commissions of Inquiry Ordinance (No. 3 of 1914) enables the Governor to appoint commissions of inquiry and to confer special powers upon such commissions.

The Medical Practitioners' Registration (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 4 of 1914) extends the scope of the Medical Practitioners Registration Ordinance (No. 9 of 1906) by enabling medical men with lesser qualifications than are therein contemplated to practise in the Protectorate under certain conditions and limitations.

A revision and consolidation of the Ordinances in force on the 31st of March, 1913 (prepared by Mr. C. J. Griffin, Judge of the High Court of Nyasaland), was published during the year and a codification of the Orders of His Majesty the King in Council, relating to the Nyasaland Protectorate and Local Proclamations, Orders, and Rules in force on the 31st of December, 1913, is in course of preparation and will be published at an early date.

VI.—EDUCATION.

There are no Government schools in Nyasaland, the education of the native population being undertaken by the various missionary societies established in the Protectorate. Of these, ten participated in the annual grant of £1,000 from Government funds.

Mission schools are graded and as a rule may be divided into the following classes, viz., elementary schools, situated usually in native villages where instruction is given up to the first English Primer to all pupils who pass satisfactorily in the vernacular; central schools, in which the curriculum extends to Standard 3 of the Nyasaland Education Code; and secondary schools or central institutes, to which central school pupils are drafted who wish to learn a trade or to become teachers. The training at the central institutes extends over a period of six years and comprises the following branches: carpentry, printing, hospital work, gardening and simple agriculture, blacksmiths' and tinsmiths' work, office or clerical work. Girl pupils are instructed in laundry work and needlework.

The Dutch Reformed Church Mission have introduced a basket and chair-making industry, utilising local products for the purpose.

The teaching of the principles of hygiene and sanitation receives special attention both in the schools and training institutes of the larger missions. In this connexion it is satisfactory to record that several missions report a noticeable improvement in the sanitation of the villages in which they work. The instruction in the village schools is necessarily confined to the rudiments of hygiene and the practical value of sanitation and cleanliness. More advanced teaching takes place at the institutes, where lectures are delivered on the common diseases of the country, while, for example, at the Overtoun Institute of the Free Church of Scotland Mission the elements of anatomy and physiology are taught, together with instruction as to the rational treatment and prevention of the commoner diseases.

The Mission Schools at the end of the year 1913–14 numbered 1,952, as against 1,768 in the preceding year. The average attendance in these schools was 49,903 boys and 33,575 girls, the number of pupils on the roll being 76,205 boys and 52,728 girls.

The standard of education shows an annual improvement, the younger generation of more intelligent natives being keenly alive to the advantages resulting from a general education and recognising that the more highly paid classes of employment are open to those who avail themselves of the opportunities offered.

VII.—JUDICIAL.

Police.

The authorised strength of the Native Police establishment on the 31st of March, 1914, was 360, consisting of 2 Sergeants-Major, 17 Sergeants, 22 Corporals, 18 Lance-Corporals, and 301 Privates.

There is no European Police Force at present.

Police units are attached to every Administrative Station and Sub-Station; their recruitment, training, and discipline are under the supervision of the Residents and Assistant Residents in charge of

the stations, and are governed by the provisions of "The Civil Police Discipline Ordinance, 1909."

Systems of Courts.

The High Court of Nyasaland exercises full jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over all persons and all matters in the Protectorate. Courts subordinate to the High Court consist of (1) District Courts, with jurisdiction over non-natives, in civil cases where the amount or value in dispute does not exceed £250, and in criminal cases any sentence except a sentence of death or of imprisonment exceeding seven years, but sentences of imprisonment exceeding six months or fine exceeding £20 are subject to confirmation by the High Court; (2) Sub-District Courts, with jurisdiction over non-natives where the amount or value in dispute does not exceed £50, and in criminal cases a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month, or fine not exceeding £5, or both; (3) District Native Courts, with civil and criminal jurisdiction over natives, sentences of imprisonment exceeding six months, or of fine exceeding £5, or of whipping exceeding twelve strokes, or of flogging exceeding twelve lashes, being subject to confirmation of the High Court; and (4) Sub-District Native Courts, which may try any native civil case, and may, in native criminal cases, pass a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding six months, or of fine not exceeding £1, or of whipping not exceeding twelve strokes, or of flogging not exceeding twelve lashes; any sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month, or any sentence in which more than two of the above forms of punishment are ordered, are subject to confirmation by the District Native Court.

Criminal Statistics.

Seven criminal cases were tried in the High Court, as against two in 1912–13, and there was in addition one criminal appeal.

Criminal cases involving 67 persons were received from subordinate Courts for confirmation by the High Court, as compared with 101 in 1912–13. In 62 the sentences was confirmed, and in 5 it was modified, including 2 cases in which the prisoner was acquitted. The following is a classification of these cases:—

Murder, other than wife or child murder	2
Manslaughter	10
Attempt to murder	4
Murder of wife	0
Murder of child	0
Concealment of birth	0
Abortion	0
Rape	4
Unnatural crimes	2
Other offences against the person	5
Malicious injury to property	0
Robbery with violence	0
Other offences against property	25
Miscellaneous offences	15
	67

Sentence of death was carried out in one case of murder. —

The number of offences reported to the Police or Magistrates during the year was 3,264 as against 3,187 in 1912–13. They are classified as follows :—

Offences against the person	841
Offences against property	610
Other offences	1,813
	3,264

In connexion with these offences 4,106 persons were apprehended by the Police or summoned before the Magistrates, seven of whom were committed for trial in the High Court.

The cases prosecuted in the Subordinate Courts (including preliminary enquiries with a view to commitment to the High Court) were distributed as follows :—

Offences.	Discharged for want of prosecution or evidence	Dismissed on the merits.	Convicted.	Committed to the High Court
Against the person ..	61	114	788	1
Against property	68	81	496	5
Against Regulations, Ordinances, etc.	35	51	2,200	1
Other offences	31	21	153	–
Total	195	267	3,637	7

The total number of offences, apprehensions, convictions, and acquittals during the last five years were distributed as follows :—

	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14
Number of offences reported to the police ..	2,270	2,729	4,08[illegible]	3,187	3,264
Number of persons apprehended by the Police or summoned before the Magistrates	2,589	3,211	5,054	4,076	4,106
Number of Summary Convictions :—					
1. For offences against the person	674	930	1,001	893	788
2. For offences against property	419	353	429	584	496
3. For other offences ..	1,083	1,441	3,188	2,027	2,353
Number of persons acquitted or discharged ..	415	482	436	570	462
Committed on trial before the High Court ..	—	—	—	2	7

The offences most prevalent during the year were assault, larceny, evasion of hut tax, and evasion of the pass laws.

Civil Statistics.

The Civil business of the High Court witnessed a considerable increase, 88 actions having been tried, as against 41 in 1912–13. In addition there were 85 interlocutory applications arising out of these actions.

Natives continue to have recourse in increasing numbers to the District and Sub-District Native Courts, since they have learned by experience that their cases secure a ready and patient hearing and are dealt with expeditiously.

Probate.

Four deceased estates were wound up by the High Court during the year, 19 others being in process of administration on the 31st March, 1914.

Prisons.

There are two prisons for long term prisoners, that is, for prisoners sentenced to terms exceeding six months, Natives being detained in the Central Prison, Zomba, and Europeans and Asiatics in the Central Prison, Blantyre. Asiatics are sometimes transferred to Zomba Central Prison.

The total number or prisoners confined in the Central Prison, Zomba, on the 31st of March, 1914 was 166, classified as follows :—

Class.	Sex.	Hard Labour.	Light Labour.	Lunatics.	Total.
Asiatics ..	Male	1	—	—	1
Natives ..	Male	149	13	—	162
„ ..	Female	2	—	1	3
Totals ..	—	152	13	1	166

During the year under report the administration of the Zomba Central Prison was strengthened by the appointment of a Deputy Superintendent, the establishment of prison warders placed on an organised basis, and improvements effected in the discipline and feeding of prisoners and in the efficiency of the convict labour.

A system of prison gardens maintained by the prisoners themselves was instituted both at the Zomba Central Prison and at District native prisons wherever suitable land was available. The results have proved satisfactory, for the more varied scale of rations has been of benefit both to the health of prisoners and to the output of their labour.

Criminal lunatics are confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Zomba.

VIII.—POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

(*a*) Population.

The European population on the 31st March, 1914, was returned at 799, thus showing an increase of 41 as compared with the previous year. The Asiatic population amounted to 408, this being an increase of 52 over the population of the preceding year.

The European and Asiatic population during the last five years is shown in the subjoined table :—

	1909–10			1910–11			1911–12			1912–13			1913–14		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
European ..	409	178	587	531	235	766	539	234	773	518	240	758	540	259	799
Asiatic	421	14	435	445	36	481	427	36	463	327	29	356	388	20	408

The native population is estimated at 1,065,119, as against 1,020,537 last year.

(*b*) Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Twenty-six European births and seven deaths were registered during the current year, as against 27 and 11 respectively in 1912–13, the birth-rate being 32·54 and the death-rate 8·76 per mille.

There were no Asiatic births, whereas seven were recorded in the preceding year. The deaths among Asiatics decreased from eight in 1912–13 to one in 1913–14.

Nine European marriages were celebrated during the year.

Native Christian marriages celebrated under the Christian Native Marriage Ordinance numbered 254.

No organisation exists at present for the registration of marriage by native custom, or for recording births and deaths among the native population.

IX.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

General.

The health of the Protectorate, generally, has been satisfactory during the year 1913, and there has been no outbreak of epidemic or other sickness as a factor in the death-rate.

The investigation of ankylostome infection amongst natives was continued in various districts, and the results show that this disease prevails with about equal intensity throughout Nyasaland.

In regard to sleeping sickness it may be said that up to the present there would appear to be no tendency to any spread of the disease. Sixty-four cases were reported during the year—49 occurring in the "proclaimed area" of the Dowa district, 11 in the Marimba and 2 each in the South Nyasa and Upper Shire districts. The preventive measures which have been adopted consist mainly of clearings around villages and along some of the more frequented paths in the infected areas. Where extensive clearings have been made a quite appreciable diminution in the number of tsetse flies has been noticed.

But one case of small-pox was recorded, the patient having acquired the infection in the adjoining Portuguese territory. Measures were at once instituted to prevent any spread of infection and proved completely successful.

There has been no recurrence of small-pox in epidemic form since the year 1909, a result which is due to the systematic vaccination of the general population and which has removed one of the principal factors militating against a normal increase of population.

The total number of vaccinations performed during the year 1913 was 143,502, as compared with 132,992 in the preceding year.

Excluding injuries and the commoner skin affections, the chief causes of sickness, in order of frequency, were digestive and bowel complaints, bronchitis, malaria, dysentery, and syphilis.

Among the diseases with increased admission rates were malaria, respiratory disorders, venereal diseases, and tuberculosis. Chicken-pox and measles showed a considerable decrease.

Malarial fever represented nearly 5·64 per cent. of the total admissions, and was most prevalent in January, February, and May, or, in other words, at the height of, and shortly after, the rainy season.

Health of European Officials.

The health of officials has been satisfactory on the whole, and there have been no invalidings. There were two cases of enteric, one of which terminated fatally.

The general adoption of quinine prophylaxis caused an appreciable decline in the admissions for malarial fever.

Health of General European Population.

A large proportion of the sick are treated by mission doctors and therefore do not come under the notice of Medical Officers. Six deaths were recorded by the medical staff, namely one each from malarial hyperpyrexia, cerebral embolism, myocarditis, appendicitis, and septicæmia.

The number of European patients admitted into the Government hospitals amounted to 73, and were distributed as follows :—Blantyre 47, Zomba 26.

Health of Natives.

The chief causes of sickness, in order of frequency, were digestive and bowel complaints, bronchitis, malaria, and dysentery. Among the diseases with increased admission rates were malaria, respiratory disorders, and venereal diseases. Although vital statistics are not available to enable any accurate reference to the health conditions obtaining in native villages, there is reason to believe that there is a large mortality among infants and children, the principal causes of which are mismanagement at childbirth, improper feeding, and the contagious and infective maladies to which the young are liable.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The position of Government hospitals and dispensaries is shown in the sub-joined table :—

Station.	European Hospital.	No. of Beds.	Native Hospital.	No. of Beds.	Native Dispensary.
Port Herald ..	–	–	1	6	1
Mlanje	–	–	–	–	1
Blantyre	1	6	–	–	1
Zomba	1	6	3	46	2
Fort Johnston ..	1	2	1	6	1
Kota-Kota	–	–	–	–	1
Karonga	–	–	–	–	1

There is no native hospital at Blantyre, but at this station Government makes a yearly grant of £20 to the Church of Scotland Mission for the treatment of in-patients. At Zomba one of the three native hospitals is the property of the Church of Scotland Mission and is temporarily under the control of Government, an annual ground rental of £10 being paid for the use of the building.

Apart from these Government institutions much medical work, both among Europeans and natives, is undertaken by the various Missions established in the Protectorate.

Lunatic Asylum.

There is a Central Native Lunatic Asylum at Zomba accommodating an average of 22 inmates. The building is at present being extended, and when completed will enable the authorities to deal with a larger number of cases.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS.

General.

The necessity for the improvement of external communications in consequence of the marked annual fall in the level of the Lower Shire river has been recognised by the Imperial Government, with the result that during the year under report a commencement was made with the construction of a railway from Port Herald to Chindio, on the Zambesi river, a distance of 62 miles. This line will connect at Port Herald with the Shire Highlands Railway and will thus give through communication from the Zambesi to Blantyre.

The importance of this undertaking lies in the fact that it provides an outlet at a point on the Zambesi river which will be open to navigation by river steamers all the year round in a normal season, whereas under present conditions the Lower Shire river is navigable up to Port Herald for but six months of the year.

Chinde, in Portuguese East Africa, continues to be the ocean outlet for the Protectorate. The narrow and shallow bar outside the harbour and the rapid erosion of the settlement by the waters of the Zambesi combine to make it one of the least advantageous ports on the east coast of Africa. So long as the Protectorate is dependent on this port the transportation of cargo to and from Nyasaland will be fraught with difficulty and delay, and it is therefore to the further extension of the railway to Beira that this country must look for the final solution of its external transport problems.

The level of Lake Nyasa continues to fall, and as a result the Upper Shire river has ceased to be a navigable waterway between Fort Johnston and Liwonde. The transport of produce from the districts bordering Lake Nyasa to rail-head presents great difficulties, which can be obviated only by a northward extension of the railway to Lake Nyasa. Provision was made for this extension, but the outbreak of war has entailed the postponement of its construction.

The policy of providing macadamised roads to connect producing centres with the railway, which was initiated with the construction of the road from Zomba to Limbe and Blantyre, is being continued and a macadamised road between Mlanje and Luchenza railway station is now under construction.

Railway.

There are no Government railways in the Protectorate. The railway from Port Herald to Blantyre, 113½ miles in length, is owned and worked by the Shire Highlands Railway Company. This is a single line of 3 feet 6 inches gauge. An extension of the line southwards to Chindio, on the Zambesi river, is under construction and will, it is expected, be open for traffic in 1915.

Marine Transport.

The Government steamers maintain a regular monthly service on Lake Nyasa in connexion with the transport of Government cargo and passengers.

The needs of the public are mainly served by the steamer of the African Lakes Corporation, Limited, which has run regularly throughout the year.

Reference has already been made to the condition of the Upper Shire river as a waterway. Barges plied between Fort Johnston and Liwonde for about three months of the year, the service being finally suspended in consequence of lack of water, accumulation of sudd, and formation of sand bars.

Road Transport.

The Government motor lorry service for the transport of Government cargo and passengers between Limbe and Zomba has been maintained.

Further experience has demonstrated the success of the undertaking, and it is intended to acquire an additional lorry in the ensuing year. At present there are two lorries, the older of which is, however, no longer suitable for a regular service.

The Albion lorry ran 7,913 miles during the year, carrying 435 tons of cargo and 203 passengers. The Wolseley lorry was laid up for six months of the year owing to a breakage of one of the wheels, and ran 2,243 miles, transporting 106 tons of cargo and 29 passengers.

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total outlay on public works (including surveys) was £21,638 or £7,831 in excess of that of the previous year. The principal increases were £4,567 for new public buildings, £772 for new roads, and £1,748 for machinery, &c.

Buildings.

The new buildings erected comprised houses, offices, stores, etc., and do not call for special comment, no work of special importance having been undertaken. The approximate value of all Government buildings in the Protectorate (including Chinde) was £53,735 at the 31st March, 1914.

Roads.

Maintenance and repairs of main roads and bridges necessitated an outlay of £750. The cost of the maintenance of other roads and bridges was £966.

The construction of new roads accounted for an expenditure of £5,137, the principal item being the commencement of a macadam road to connect the plantations in south-east Mlanje with Luchenza railway station. Work was started on the most difficult section of this road along the southern slopes of Mlanje mountain with the result that five and a quarter miles only could be completed by the close of the year. An additional two miles of road was formed while metal was carried and broken for a total of eight and a quarter miles. The expenditure on this work amounted to £2,940.

Improvements at a cost of £500 were effected to the Zomba—Fort Johnston road with a view to making it fit for hand cart traffic in consequence of the Upper Shire river between Fort Johnston and Liwonde ceasing to be a navigable waterway for barge traffic.

The most important of the bridges erected during the year was that over the Tuchila river near Luchenza railway station. This work cost £680.

Electric Light.

The installation has been in operation for ten years and after providing for depreciation at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum and interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, a profit amounting to £215 has been earned in this period. 1,163 lamps of 8 candle power are now installed as compared with 415 lamps of 8 candle power originally, the dynamos having been increased from an aggregate capacity of 15·4 to 58·74 kilowatts. During the year the work of bricking the water channel from the Mlungusi river to the reservoir tank at the head of the pipe line was carried out, and improvements were effected in the tank by lining the bottom with cement concrete and the sides and ends with brick work rendered over in cement. These works cost £496 and have been of great benefit to the installation by obviating stoppages caused in the past by lack of water.

XII.—POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

Postal.

The postal service now comprises 19 Post Offices and 7 Sub-Post Offices.

The revenue for the year amounted to £7,012, as against £4,559 for the previous year, an increase of £2,543, due principally to more extensive sales of postage stamps to foreign dealers, consequent on a new issue. The expenditure was £5,465, being a decrease of £331 as compared with 1912–13.

The number of articles, exclusive of parcels, passing through the Post Office was approximately 1,304,839, as compared with 1,068,528 in 1912–13.

Foreign and inland letters, post cards, and newspapers show a considerable increase.

The total number of parcels dealt with was 8,460, being a slight decrease on the number in the preceding year. The increase in the number of registered articles was 727.

Postal order business again increased. The orders issued increased in number from 14,622 to 15,937, and in value from £12,080 to £12,957. The orders received increased in number from 12,080 to 14,021, and in value from £9,820 to £11,182.

The total value of the money orders issued amounted to £7,781, as against £7,376 in 1912–13. The total value of those drawn on the Protectorate rose from £2,996 in 1912–13 to £6,183 in 1913–14, the bulk of which represents money remitted by Nyasaland natives employed in Southern Rhodesia.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

Telegraphs.—The telegraph service is owned and managed by the African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company, whose line runs from Umtali, in Southern Rhodesia, to Tete, in Portuguese East Africa, where the Zambesi river is crossed; from Tete it is connected with Chikwawa, in Nyasaland, and thence traverses the Protectorate *viâ* Blantyre, Zomba, and the stations on Lake Nyasa to Karonga. From Karonga the line crosses the Tanganyika Plateau, passing through the northern districts of Northern Rhodesia to Lake Tanganyika and northwards into German East Africa. A branch line connects Domira Bay, on Lake Nyasa, with Fort Jameson, in Northern Rhodesia.

The Shire Highlands Railway Company own a telegraph line along the extent of railway between Port Herald and Blantyre.

A Portuguese line connects Chiromo and Chinde.

Telephones.—The only telephone system in existence at present is at Zomba, where there is an exchange between the various Government offices. During the year five additional offices were connected, making the total number of telephone connections twenty-one.

XIII.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The condition of the native population continues to be satisfactory throughout the Protectorate, and nothing has occurred to vary the good opinion formed in the past of the general law-abiding character of the Nyasaland native or his ready compliance with constituted authority. A feature of the year has been the marked recovery of the population in the Lower River Districts from the depression caused by the drought and famine of the previous year. This state of affairs was largely contributed to by the excellent native cotton crop and an abundant harvest throughout these districts.

The harvest was generally a good one throughout the Protectorate, such shortages of food crops as did occur being confined to one or two small areas.

The application during the year of the provisions of the District Administration (Native) Ordinance to the Lower Shire and West Shire Districts and to the Ncheu and Kota-Kota divisions of the Upper Shire and Marimba Districts, respectively, has been attended by results which encourage every hope that the scheme will eventually remove many of the administrative difficulties attendant on the decentralisation of native society, the weakening of authority among native headmen, and the inclination of each individual native to free himself from the salutary discipline and control to which he had formerly to submit himself in his village. In initiating a scheme at once so comprehensive and so far-reaching, the policy has been not to attempt too much nor to burden the principal and village headmen too suddenly with the numerous responsibilities imposed by the Ordinance. For this reason attention was devoted to the concentration of villages and to the improvement of sanitation. It is gratifying to record that the concentration of scattered collections of huts into proper villages has been carried out rapidly and with an entire absence of friction. Sanitary problems do not enter into the ken of a primitive people and progress in this direction has therefore been slow. It is hoped, however, that as the headmen acquire confidence in themselves and secure the support of the natives within their administrative village areas the principles of sanitation will become more recognised and more closely observed.

Later in the year the Ordinance was partially applied to the Lilongwe division of the Lilongwe District and to the North Nyasa District; to the former at the special request of the Resident, to the latter for the purpose of dealing more effectively with ankylostomiasis, a disease very prevalent among the natives of that locality.

The native labour market has presented similar features to recent years—a plentiful supply in the dry season, and a shortage in the rainy season, when the cultivation of foodstuffs for his subsistence claims the native's attention.

The employment of Nyasaland natives is no longer permitted in the Witwatersrand Mines. Natives, more especially those residing in the northern and western districts of Nyasaland, show an increasing desire temporarily to leave the Protectorate for the purpose of securing more highly paid employment in Southern Rhodesia. Nyasaland natives formed the bulk of the labour employed in the construction of the new railway extension from Port Herald to the Zambesi river, the terms of their recruitment and engagement having been specially legislated for under the Central Africa Railway (Construction) Ordinance (No. 9 of 1913) and the Rules made thereunder. It is satisfactory to record that their labour proved efficient and that they enjoyed generally good health despite the fact that the locality in which they were employed is regarded as possessing a very trying and enervating climate.

XIV.—MUNICIPALITIES.

Townships have been proclaimed at Port Herald, Chiromo, Limbe, Blantyre, Zomba, and Fort Johnston, the administration of each being vested in a Town Council elected by the ratepayers. In the case of Zomba, Chiromo, and Fort Johnston Town Councils, the Resident of the district acts as chairman *ex-officio*.

The total revenue and expenditure of these Town Councils during the year 1913–14 was as follows :—

Township.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Amount of Debt
	£	£	
Port Herald	99	96	Nil.
Chiromo	63	59	,,
Limbe	101	79	,,
Blantyre	487	541	,,
Zomba	59	30	,,
Fort Johnston	46	51	,,

XV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

His Excellency Sir George Smith, K.C.M.G., was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Nyasaland Protectorate on the 13th

of August, 1913, in succession to Colonel Sir W. H. Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B., appointed to be Governor of Jamaica, and assumed the administration of the government on the 23rd of September, 1913.

Major F. B. Pearce, C.M.G., who had held the post of Deputy Governor since 1907, was appointed British Resident of the Zanzibar Protectorate on the 25th of March, 1914. He was succeeded by Mr. H. L. Duff, Secretary to the Administration, with the title of Chief Secretary.

A. M. J. TURNBULL,

Assistant Chief Secretary

19th December, 1914.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
802	Ceylon	1913
803	Bermuda	"
804	Weihaiwei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913–1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912–1913
811	Fiji	1913
812	Ashanti	"
813	Basutoland	1913–1914
814	Hong Kong	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1913–1914
816	Imperial Institute	1913
817	Falkland Islands	"
818	Malta	1913–1914
819	Trinidad and Tobago	"
820	Jamaica	"
821	Northern Nigeria	1913
822	Grenada	"
823	Zanzibar	"
824	Barbados	1913–1914
825	Southern Nigeria	1913
826	Mauritius	"
827	British Honduras	"
828	Colonial Survey Committee	"
829	Tonga Protectorate	"
830	Swaziland	1913–1914
831	Uganda	1913–1914

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
BY BARCLAY AND FRY, LTD., THE GROVE, SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E.

1915.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 883.

NYASALAND.

REPORT FOR 1914–15.

(For Report for 1913–14 see No. 832.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

April, 1916.

LONDON:
PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
BY BARCLAY AND FRY, LTD., THE GROVE, SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E.

To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
WYMAN AND SONS, LIMITED, 29, BREAMS BUILDINGS, FETTER LANE, E.C., and 28, ABINGDON STREET, S.W., and 54, ST. MARY STREET, CARDIFF; or
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE (SCOTTISH BRANCH),
23, FORTH STREET, EDINBURGH; or
E. PONSONBY, LIMITED, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN;
or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America and other Foreign Countries of
T. FISHER UNWIN, LIMITED, LONDON, W.C.

1916.

[Cd. 8172–9.] *Price* 1½*d.*

CONTENTS.

		PAGE
I.	FINANCIAL	4
II.	TRADE AND SHIPPING	6
III.	AGRICULTURE	9
IV.	INDUSTRIES AND MINES	13
V.	EDUCATION	14
VI.	JUDICIAL, POLICE, AND PRISONS	14
VII.	POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS	15
VIII.	PUBLIC HEALTH	16
IX.	COMMUNICATIONS	18
X.	PUBLIC WORKS	19
XI.	POST AND TELEGRAPHS	20
XII.	NATIVE AFFAIRS	20
XIII.	GENERAL	21

A map will be found in the Report for 1912–1913, No. 772 [Cd. 7050–13].

No. 883.

NYASALAND.

(For Report for 1913–14 see No. 832.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Zomba, Nyasaland,
14th February, 1916.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit the usual copies of the Statistical Blue Book of the Protectorate for the year 1914–15, together with a Report on it which has been prepared by Mr. A. M. D. Turnbull, Assistant Chief Secretary.

I have, &c.,

G. SMITH,
Governor

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c., &c., &c.

(C256) Wt.45316/1003. 1,000 & 90. 4.16. B.&F. Ltd. Gp.11/2.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1914-15.

I.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue.

The revenue of the Protectorate from all sources for the year under review was £118,523, as against £124,849 in the preceding year. Of the various heads, Customs (£16,449) showed a decrease of £1,043); Port, Harbour, and Wharf Dues (£6,307) an increase of £351; Native Hut Tax (£71,755) an increase of £1,945; Land Tax (£7,976) a decrease of £109; Licences, Excise, &c. (£5,232) a decrease of £443; Fees of Court or Office, &c. (£1,420) a decrease of £1,734; Post Office (£4,100) a decrease of £2,913; Rents of Government Properties (£3,357) an increase of £292; Interest (£765) a decrease of £449; and Miscellaneous (£1,162) a decrease of £1,858. There was no revenue from Land Sales, as compared with £365 in the previous year.

It will be seen that the revenue decreased under all heads with the exception of Port, Harbour, and Wharf Dues, Native Hut Tax, and Rents.

The Native Hut Tax continues to show a satisfactory increase, which would undoubtedly have been larger than £1,945 but for the state of war existing in North Nyasa District. The number of hut taxes paid rose from 314,579 to 317,308, an increase of 2,729, to which most districts contributed, the only serious deficit being 4,299 taxes in North Nyasa District.

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the year, exclusive of loan expenditure, was estimated at £150,364, while the actual expenditure amounted to £143,161. The most important variations from the estimates occurred under the following heads:—Governor and Legislature (£3,283), excess £316; Secretariat (£4,316), saving £763; District Administration (£26,791), saving £978; Treasury (£4,008), saving £770; Judicial and Legal (£2,433), saving £338; Lands (£1,378), saving £355; Prisons and Lunatic Asylum (£2,221), saving £615; Medical (£9,965), saving £1,018; Scientific Commission (£3,466), excess £977; Transport (£2,097), saving £1,001; Public Works Extraordinary (£7,848), saving £1,758; Railway Extension (£18,087), excess £1,787.

Currency and Banking.

The currency of the Protectorate consists of British coin; gold, silver, and bronze.

There is no note circulation.

The amount of coin in circulation among non-natives is estimated at £89,286.

The total values of specie declared as imports and exports during the past 18 years are as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
Gold	12,400	219,094
Silver	79,870	46,546
Bronze	2,727	21
	£94,997	£265,661

As explained in the previous report, the great excess of exports over imports is due to the exportation by the banks of the accumulation of coin introduced into the Protectorate by natives on their return from employment in the Transvaal and in Rhodesia, in regard to which no reliable statistics are available, the probability being that gold coin thus introduced into the Protectorate nearly approximates to the value exported by the banks. During the year under review (1914–15) the value of gold thus exported was £38,213.

Savings Bank.

The amount deposited in the Savings Bank during the year ended 31st December, 1914, was £5,629, as compared with £4,331 in 1913. The withdrawals amounted to £2,991, as against £3,692.

One hundred new accounts were opened during the year, whilst 60 where closed. On 31st December, 1914, there were 268 active accounts as compared with 228 on the same date in the preceding year, the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor being £26 17*s.* 8*d.* (a total of £7,205) as compared with £20 0*s.* 8*d.* (a total of £4,568) at the close of the previous year. European accounts increased from 60 to 86 in number and from £1,880 to £4,689 in total amount.

The rate of interest payable on deposit account is 2½ per cent. per annum, and the interest earned by depositors during the year amounted to £133 11*s.* 2*d.*

The Savings Bank has now been in existence for three and a half years, and it is hardly to be expected that the number (now 116) of native depositors will increase until the system has been in force for some years and they begin to realise its benefits and the value of thrift.

II.—TRADE AND SHIPPING.

Trade.

The gross receipts from Customs duties during the year reached the sum of £22,756, or a decrease of £692, as compared with the amount collected in the previous year, and are made up as follows:—

	£
Export duty	35
Import duty and registration fees ..	16,415
Road and river dues	4,232
Wharfage	1,957
Landing charges at Chinde	117
	£22,756

The external trade (import and export), excluding goods in transit and specie, amounted in value to £363,800 as against £389,935 in the previous year—a decrease of £26,135. Particulars for six years are appended.

Year.	Imports. £	Exports. £
1909–10	111,783	97,504
1910–11	193,490	148,176
1911–12	236,628	151,460
1912–13	272,889	174,650
1913–14	189,201	200,734
1914–15	181,387	182,413

Trade naturally suffered from the abnormal conditions consequent on the war, but the net result has been a loss of only £692 in revenue as compared with the previous year.

It is of interest to note that imports from Germany decreased from £17,194 in 1913-14 to £8,451 in 1914–15. On the other hand, exports to that country rose from £8,925 to £24,123. This is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that the trade routes to Germany were open for four months only. The increase is accounted for by the abnormal shipments of tobacco to the German markets. From the 1st April to the 30th September 2,309,800 lbs. of tobacco were exported, and of this quantity Germany took 765,240 lbs., or 33 per cent.

Imports.

The value of goods imported for home consumption (excluding specie) amounted to £181,387, which represents a decrease of £7,814, or 4 per cent., when compared with the previous year.

The decrease is more or less general under all headings, but textiles, which form the bulk of the imports, show a decrease of

£303 only. The prospects during the first four months of the year were very favourable, and the falling off in trade is entirely attributable to the war.

As the result of the growing importance of motor vehicles for transport purposes kerosene and petrol show an increase of £1,475, equal to 71 per cent., and vehicles £1,083, or 24 per cent.

Of the total imports 71 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, 8 per cent. from British possessions, and 21 per cent. from foreign countries.

EXPORTS.

In the year under review the exports show an increase, as compared with the year 1913-14, of 585,477 lbs. in weight, or an increase of 6 per cent., but a decrease in value of £18,389, equal to 9 per cent.

Exports, excluding specie, to the United Kingdom fell from £183,425 to £152,769, and to British possessions from £3,301 to £2,312. Exports to foreign countries rose from £14,008 to £27,332.

As compared with the previous year, the export of tea increased by 50,174 lbs. in weight, and £1,254 (43 per cent.) in value. The export of this product has steadily risen from 42,042 lbs. in 1910-11 to 166,248 lbs. during the period under report.

The exports of cotton increased from 2,401,142 lbs. in 1913-14 to 2,648,508 lbs., a rise of 247,366 lbs., and it is estimated that 200 tons of the season's crop were still unshipped at the end of the year under review.

An abnormal quantity of cotton seed was exported, viz., 1,177,384 lbs., as against 194,255 lbs. in the previous year, but it is not anticipated that this gain will be maintained.

Fibre of all kinds rose from 36,960 lbs. in 1913-14 to 69,644 lbs. in 1914-15.

The exports of tobacco receded from 3,763,014 lbs. to 3,308,948 lbs., a decline of 454,066 lbs. The difficulty experienced in obtaining ocean transport since the outbreak of war is accountable to some extent for this shortage.

Beeswax and groundnuts show decreased exports, the former declining by 13,813 lbs., the latter by 320,285 lbs. The closing of the German markets has affected the export of these two products, especially beeswax of which the bulk was consigned hitherto to Germany, that country having absorbed 73 per cent. of the total quantity exported during the last five years, and 83 per cent. of the shipments in the year under review before the outbreak of hostilities. In the case of groundnuts 44 per cent. of the quantity exported in the past five years went to Germany, and it is probable that a considerable proportion of the shipments consigned to ports in the United Kingdom and France found their way to the German markets.

In the four months of the year 1914-15 preceding the war Germany received 70 per cent. of the groundnuts exported.

The gradual abandonment of coffee cultivation is responsible for a falling off of 92,599 lbs. in the amount exported, and it is of interest to note that the exports of this product have dropped from 2,148,160 lbs. in the year 1899–1900 to 99,477 lbs. in the year now reported on.

Rubber exports have decreased from 65,083 lbs. to 36,707 lbs., mica from 19,248 lbs. to 10,903 lbs., and sesame oil seed from 14,563 lbs. to nil in comparison with the year 1913–14.

Miscellaneous and unclassified goods, which consist principally of stores and textiles, exported from the Protectorate to neighbouring territories, have declined in value from £10,822 to £5,439. This decline is accounted for by the partial closing of certain trade routes owing to the war.

The direction of the export trade was in the following proportions:—To the United Kingdom 84 per cent., to British Possessions one per cent., and to foreign countries 15 per cent.

Shipping.

Communication between Port Herald, the principal port of the Protectorate, and Chinde, the ocean outlet in Portuguese East Africa, has again depended on river transport, the traffic having been carried out by the river steamers belonging to the African Lakes Corporation and the British Central Africa Company.

Although the usual difficulties were encountered as the dry season advanced, there was no congestion of traffic. The opening of the railway from Port Herald to Chindio on the Zambesi, which is nearing completion, will, it is hoped, materially increase transport facilities.

With the outbreak of war ocean transport became somewhat disorganised and produce has been detained as a result at Chinde and Beira. At the conclusion of the year a large quantity remained in the hands of growers and merchants, who preferred to await more favourable conditions.

The number of vessels that cleared inwards from Chinde was 139, as against 117 in the previous year. The outward clearances numbered 140 vessels, as compared with 165 vessels in the previous year.

The number of steamers plying on the Zambesi and Shire rivers is 25. Of these vessels 11 are under the British flag and 14 under the Portuguese. The number of vessels on the shipping registers is 147 as against 138 in the year 1913–14. Of these 7 steamers and 28 other vessels are on the Fort Johnston register and ply on Lake Nyasa. All the shipping on Lake Nyasa is now under the British flag, the one German steamer having been destroyed.

The Upper Shire river has ceased to be a navigable waterway for barge traffic, and cargo from the south for Lake ports is now consigned overland to Fort Johnston for shipment there.

III.—AGRICULTURE.

The principal crops grown for export are cotton, tobacco, tea, and rubber. The total acreage under European cultivation amounted to 45,479 as against 55,085 in the previous year. The decrease is mainly accounted for by a reduction in the area under cultivation in the North Nyasa District consequent on the existence of hostilities on the Anglo-German frontier; by the gradual abandonment of Ceara rubber; and the employment of some planters on military service.

The feature of the year has been the extension of the tea-growing industry in the Mlanje District, where the prospects continue to be promising, several consignments of this product having realized the satisfactory price of 1*s*. per lb. on the home market, which compares favourably with a similar grade of tea from the established estates of the East.

Cotton.

Cotton still maintains its position as the most extensively cultivated crop. Except in the Mlanje district and the Luchenza section of the Blantyre district, where abnormal storms in March and April, 1914, caused much damage, the season proved favourable on the whole. The quality was of a satisfactory standard, considerable improvement being recorded in the cotton produced in the Lower Shire, Ruo, and Chikwawa areas.

After exhaustive trials it is now recognised that the culture of Egyptian cotton is unprofitable owing to its sensitiveness to climatic variations and susceptibility to bacterial blight.

There was an increasing demand for good quality cotton on the home markets until the commencement of the war, prices averaging from 6*d*. to 9*d*. per lb. On the outbreak of hostilities it became unsaleable, but in October, when the market partially reopened, a large proportion of the crop was sold at prices ranging from 4*d*. to 5*d*. per lb. Since then no cotton in any quantity has been sold at a higher price than 6½*d*. per lb., which, with the increased freight and insurance charges, leaves little or no profit to the producer.

The exported crop in bales of 400 lbs. lint, amounted to 6,621 as against 6,003 in the previous year, the area under European cultivation being 26,407 acres as compared with 25,697 in 1913–14.

The local valuation of the crop was £72,068, or an increase of £6,581 on that of the preceding year.

The acreage, under European cultivation, of the crop now approaching harvest is estimated at 24,006 acres.

Native-Grown Cotton.

It is not anticipated that any large expansion of the native cotton-growing industry can take place until the railway system is extended to Lake Nyasa.

The bulk of the native crop is produced in areas in reasonable proximity to the railway, and more particularly in the Mlanje, Ruo, and Lower Shire districts.

The total native crop for the year under review shows a decrease of 331 tons of seed cotton, which is equivalent to a decrease in lint of 501 bales of 400 lbs. each. The conditions obtaining in the Mlanje and Ruo districts were responsible for this decline. In the former the crop, which was approaching harvest, was practically destroyed by unprecedented storms in March, 1914, whilst in the latter the flooding of the river levels from the same reason caused the gardens to suffer so severely as to render fresh issue of seed necessary.

Government markets for the sale and purchase of native cotton, which were instituted originally in the year 1912-13, were held at various centres from May to November with results which fully justify the system.

The valuation of the native crop compares favourably with that grown on European estates, and it is satisfactory to record that no adverse reports with regard to grading have been received from the brokers during the year.

Tobacco.

At the commencement of the planting season rain was erratic and scarce in certain parts of the Blantyre and Zomba Districts, where the greater part of this crop is produced, but a great improvement in climatic conditions took place as the season advanced. The leaf proved remarkably free from the diseases encountered in the preceding year.

The Nyasaland crop is grown from seed intended to produce bright, semi-bright or mahogany tobacco. There is great diversity of opinion at present as to the varieties most suitable for cultivation.

The yield per acre in this country gives disappointing results as compared with the United States, fertilisers, owing to high freights, not having been utilised to any extent. Suggestions for the more extensive use of manures obtainable locally were published during the year by the Agricultural Department.

The results of the investigation into the position of Nyasaland tobacco on the home markets were similarly published. These pointed to the fact that tobacco suffered considerably through delay in transit and exposure to sun, frequently arriving in too brittle a condition to handle. This defect will, it is hoped, be remedied to some extent on the opening of the railway from Port Herald to the Zambesi.

The acreage under this crop for the year under review was 9,534 acres as compared with 10,499 in the previous year. The export amounted to 3,308,948 lbs., valued locally at £82,735, being a decrease of 454,066 lbs. in weight and £11,432 in value on the figures for 1913–14. These figures are not a true indication of the relative

production, as owing to high freights and war insurance a considerable quantity remained unexported at the end of the year and it is believed that the actual crop exceeded that of the previous year.

The crop now being harvested is estimated to cover an area of 9,042 acres.

Tea.

The export of tea for the year amounted to 166,248 lbs. as against 116,074 lbs. in the preceding year, the local value being £4,156 or an increase of £1,254. The acreage increased from 2,870 to 3,303.

An interesting development of the tea industry, which has been confined hitherto to south-east Mlanje, is its successful cultivation on the Bandanga estate of the Blantyre and East Africa Company in the Cholo section of the Blantyre district, where the rainfall varies from 65 to 70 inches.

As a result tea is now being planted on an experimental scale in other parts of the country similarly situated as regards rainfall and elevation.

During the whole year there has been a record demand on the home market for the commoner grades of tea, and excellent prices have been obtained.

Rubber.

With the low prices prevailing during the past year little interest has centred in rubber, and most of the estates in the Shire Highlands have ceased tapping, or abandoned cultivation.

The harvesting of wild rubber has practically ceased, and at the present prices there is little likelihood of any quantity of Ceara and wild rubber being exported from Nyasaland. The Para rubber planted in the West Nyasa district is giving indications of satisfactory development.

The value of the exported crop amounted only to £3,423 as compared with £9,598 in the previous year, showing a decrease of £6,175.

The area under cultivation dropped from 10,562 acres to 5,936.

Other Products.

The cultivation of coffee, chillies, and capsicums has greatly decreased during the last few years, and although satisfactory prices were obtained there is no indication of any revival in cultivation. This is due to the fact that the chillie and capsicum market is so easily flooded, whilst the coffee plant is too speculative a crop to be attractive.

The exports of coffee amounted in value to £2,487 as compared with £4,802 in the preceding year, whilst the acreage dropped from 1,976 to 1,559.

The native rice crop, which is grown for the local market, amounted to 717 tons.

During the year an attempt was made to encourage the cultivation of ground-nuts by natives in the Lower Shire district, and the measure of success attained indicates the possibility of further developments in this direction.

Experimental Farms.

Namiwawa.—57 acres were planted with various varieties of cotton, and for the first time the cultivation of tobacco was undertaken.

Experiments were also made with various other crops. The buildings erected during the year included a dairy, poultry houses, a tobacco barn, and several cattle kraals.

Nyachipere.—The scheme of planting for the year was designed to secure a final test of the relative values of Nyasaland Upland and Egyptian varieties of cotton, and the result has been conclusively to prove that Egyptian cotton is unsuited for cultivation in the Protectorate and cannot compare even under the most favourable conditions with Nyasaland Upland.

Live Stock.

The precautions against rinderpest adopted in the previous year were continued, and it is satisfactory to record that there has been no sign of the disease in the Protectorate.

Systematic dipping is becoming recognised as a necessity for successful cattle raising and the prevention of tick-borne diseases. Such diseases as occurred during the year were confined for the most part to stock not regularly dipped. The spraying machine, which was erected by the Government in 1913 at Zomba, has been extensively made use of by herd owners in the vicinity, and a marked improvement in the general health of the animals has resulted. It is hoped to extend similar facilities to native cattle owners in the Mombera district with a view to counteracting the mortality caused by East Coast fever which, although absent from the Shire Islands, is endemic in certain parts of the northern districts of the Protectorate.

With a view to the improvement of the local breed of sheep, good representatives of merino and Suffolk breeds were imported by the Government from South Africa.

Demodectic mange, which was first diagnosed in 1912 and was found to have established itself firmly in herds throughout the southern districts of Nyasaland, was made the subject of an energetic campaign by the veterinary authorities, and is being stamped out effectively by the slaughter-out method of all infected stock in conjunction with the regular and systematic dipping of "in-contact animals."

FORESTRY.

The main afforestation work undertaken during the year was, firstly, the extension of the areas of Mlanje cypress (*Widdringtonia whytei*) on the plateau of Zomba and Mlanje mountains with a view to maintaining the supply of timber for local requirements, which at present is cut from the natural forests of this species on Mlanje plateau; and secondly, the establishment of fuel plantations in certain populous native areas to remedy the extensive deforestation which has taken place during the past ten years.

On the Likabula plateau, Mlanje, an area of 25 acres of cypress forest, which was felled during the year, was replanted, and steps were taken to commence the gradual clearing and planting up with cypress of an area of about 150 acres on the Lichenya plateau.

The eucalyptus plantations at Zomba were extended by 30 acres and now aggregate 180 acres, whilst the Mlanje cypress plantations on Zomba plateau cover an area of 280 acres.

In the nurseries at Zomba and Blantyre there were raised 150,000 and 100,000 eucalyptus plants respectively, it having been found that this species is undoubtedly the best fuel tree for Nyasaland.

The eucalyptus plants raised at Blantyre were all issued to natives residing on Crown land in the Soche area of Blantyre district, where it is reported that the natives are realising the importance of planting up small areas in the vicinity of their villages for the production of fuel and poles for their domestic needs.

From the Zomba nursery over 100,000 eucalypts were distributed to natives, whilst at Chiradzulu sub-station of the Blantyre district 40,000 plants were raised for a similar purpose.

Small nurseries for raising plants for issue to natives in selected areas are being opened up at all stations south of Lake Nyasa.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.

Special attention was devoted to insect pests affecting the main crops of Nyasaland and to an investigation of the measures of insect eradication most suited to local conditions in view of the fact that the cost of insecticides is regarded by many as prohibitive to their general use.

IV.—INDUSTRIES AND MINES.

INDUSTRIES.

During the year under review, the trade and business of the Protectorate presented no noticeable features, no new trades having been introduced.

The soap manufactory at Blantyre is still in the experimental stage. Tests are now being made with croton seed, which is indigenous, castor oil and ground-nut seeds having proved unsuitable for making a marketable soap from local products.

Mines.

Apart from the deposits of limestone which are worked to meet local building requirements, operations have been confined exclusively to the mining of mica in the Dedza District and there are no signs of developments in any other direction. The quantity of mica exported during the year amounted to 10,903 lbs., as compared with 19,248 lbs. in 1913–14. The results obtained have proved disappointing up to the present.

V.—EDUCATION.

Education is carried on in the Protectorate by means of the schools which are controlled and maintained by the various Missionary societies, ten of which participated in the annual Government grant of £1,000 in aid of education.

At the end of the year under review the number of Mission schools numbered 2,093 as against 1,952 in the previous year. The total enrolment in these schools was 78,341 boys and 54,547 girls, the average attendance being 50,365 boys and 34,102 girls.

The native rising in January, 1915, has necessarily directed attention to various questions connected with native education. These questions are forming the subject of investigation by the Commission appointed to inquire into the rising.

VI.—JUDICIAL, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Police.

The authorised establishment of the native police on the 31st March, 1915, was 385, an increase of 25 as compared with the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the strengthening of the police units in the districts affected by the native rising. It is encouraging to note that on the outbreak of the rising the force remained loyal and, more particularly at Chiradzulu and Mlanje, faced a difficult situation in a most praiseworthy manner. To the Mlanje police belongs the credit of having tracked down and shot the fugitive leader of the revolt, whilst the Chiradzulu police saved the lives of two Europeans by a timely warning and played a useful part in the operations against the rebels. When it is remembered that at the latter station the European officer was absent at the time, the initiative shown by the native police was the more striking.

Criminal Statistics.

The number of persons tried criminally in the High Court was 146, as against 7 in the previous year. This increase is almost entirely attributable to cases arising out of the native rebellion.

In addition cases involving 116 persons came up from subordinate Courts for confirmation by the High Court, as compared with 67 in 1913–14.

The number of offences reported to the Police or Magistrates was 3,740, as compared with 3,264 in 1913–14.

In connection with these offences 4,511 persons were apprehended by the Police or summoned before the Magistrates, 146 of whom were committed for trial in the High Court.

Civil Statistics.

The number of civil cases tried in the High Court was 53, as against 88 in 1913–14.

The civil cases tried in District and Sub-District Native Courts tend to increase year by year. This is due to the increasing confidence placed by natives as a whole in the judgments of the magistrates.

Prisons.

Natives sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding six months are confined in the Central Prison at Zomba, European prisoners being detained, as a rule, in the Central Prison at Blantyre. Asiatic prisoners serve their sentences in either of these two gaols, according to circumstances.

The issue of a more varied scale of rations to native prisoners, which was commenced during the preceding year, came into full operation in April, 1915. The system has proved eminently satisfactory, having resulted in a general improvement in health and in greater efficiency of the convict labour.

Gardens of native foodstuffs are cultivated by the convicts themselves, who by this means contribute largely to the cost of their maintenance. A similar system is in force at District prisons wherever suitable land is available, and its institution has effected considerable economy.

VII.—POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The number of Europeans resident in the Protectorate, comprising officials and non-officials, was 587 males and 244 females, or a total of 831, as compared with 540 males and 259 females, or a total of 799, in the previous year. The Asiatic population amounted to 410, as against 408 in the preceding year.

The native population is estimated at 1,088,057, being approximately 486,908 males and 602,390 females.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

There were 32 European births and 12 deaths during the year, as against 26 and 7 respectively in 1913–14. These figures show a birth-rate of 38·38 and a death-rate of 14·44 per mille.

Six European marriages were celebrated during the year.

Native Christian marriages celebrated under "The Christian Native Marriage Ordinance, 1912," numbered 441.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

General.

During the year under review the health of the Protectorate has in all respects been satisfactory, and there has been no outbreak of disease in epidemic form.

Owing to the employment of so large a proportion of the staff on purely military duty, there was a falling off in the number of cases treated in 1914 as compared with previous years.

Investigations during the year were confined entirely to sleeping sickness; but here again, owing to their suspension at the end of July in the Marimba, Dedza, South Nyasa, and Upper Shire districts, there has been a considerable decline in the number of cases returned.

This falling off in the returns was further accentuated by the illness in October of the Medical Officer who was engaged in investigating the sleeping sickness area of the Dowa district, so that the cases reported from this locality cover a period of nine months only of continuous investigation.

It would be misleading, therefore, to compare the number of cases of sleeping sickness found in 1914 with previous years, and to base any conclusions thereon as to the progress or otherwise of the disease.

Thirty-nine cases of sleeping sickness were notified during the year, as against 64 in 1913, 46 in 1912, and 38 in 1911.

The distribution of these cases was as follows:—23 in the sleeping sickness area of the Dowa district, 13 in the Marimba district, 1 in the Dedza district, 1 in the South Nyasa district, and 1 from the Mombera district diagnosed at Zomba.

Of the cases diagnosed 25 were males and 14 females, the proportion of approximately two males to one female continuing to be noticeable.

Death has supervened as a rule in from three to five months from the probable date of infection, all the cases having proved fatal.

The Entomologist of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology who arrived in the Protectorate in October, 1914, is engaged at present in carrying out experiments to test the feasibility of eradicating *Glossina*

morsitans within a given area by a direct attack upon the flies themselves, and is also testing the actual effects on the fly of clearing undergrowth. Preventive measures have been limited to the establishment and maintenance of clearings around villages in infected areas, and to educating natives as to the origin and nature of the disease and the precautions which can be taken to reduce the danger of infection.

The number of cases which have been discovered in the Protectorate up to the end of 1914 totalled 211.

Of diseases in the infective group, malaria furnished the largest number of cases, and gave rise to 6·7 per cent. of the total admissions.

In order of frequency, other infective diseases were dysentery, syphilis, gonorrhoea, pneumonia, chicken-pox, whooping cough, and yaws.

Under the head of general diseases, rheumatism accounted for practically all the admissions; rheumatism, muscular rheumatism, myalgia, myositis, fibro-myositis, all being included in this term.

Injuries and ulcers furnished, as usual, a large proportion of the cases treated; and next in order of frequency were digestive and bowel complaints, bronchitis, conjunctivitis, and diseases of the connective tissue.

Health of European Officials.

The health of the European officials has not been as satisfactory as in the previous year, seven having been invalided in 1914 as against none in the preceding year.

There were 151 cases treated, with no attendant mortality, as compared with 170 cases and one death in the previous year.

The falling off in the number of cases treated during the year under review was due, not to less sickness, but to the withdrawal of Medical Officers from some of the out-stations for employment with the troops.

Of the total admissions 31 were due to malaria, that is to say, a proportion of about 20 per cent.

Health of General European Population.

It must be borne in mind that, as many of these are attended to by mission doctors, only a varying proportion come under the treatment of Medical Officers.

There were 240 cases treated in 1914, as against 305 during the preceding year.

This decrease is due to the same reason as is assigned in the case of European officials, and is not attributable to any actual decrease in sickness.

There were four deaths among the general European population in 1914 as against five in the preceding year.

IX.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.

The railway from Port Herald to Blantyre, 113½ miles in length, is owned and managed by the Shire Highlands Railway Company. The passenger train service consists of two up and two down trains per week, in addition to which special goods trains are run to meet traffic requirements.

The construction of the Central Africa Railway, which is to connect Port Herald with Chindio on the Zambezi river, in Portuguese East Africa, a distance of 60½ miles, was continued, and at the conclusion of the year was sufficiently advanced to enable it to be used for the carriage of goods. The opening of this line will, it is hoped, remove some of the more pressing transport difficulties which the Protectorate has had to face in the past.

Marine Transport.

Up to the outbreak of the war the Government steamers on Lake Nyasa ran regularly in accordance with traffic requirements. On the commencement of hostilities steamer sailings were suspended until the command of the Lake was established by the disablement of the German gunboat "Hermann von Wissmann" on the 14th August, 1914.

Road Transport.

Commercial firms still rely on ox-wagons, hand carts, or native porterage, but the Government motor lorry service, which has now been maintained for several years between Zomba and rail-head for the transportation of Government stores and passengers, amply demonstrates the feasibility of mechanical traction on metalled roads.

The Albion lorry ran 8,188 miles during the year, transporting 381 tons of cargo, 205 European and 277 native passengers. The Wolseley lorry, which is no longer serviceable, performed nine journeys only. The necessity for a third lorry had been foreseen but in consequence of the war the manufacturers were unable to supply it.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure on public works was £16,395, as compared with £21,638 in 1913–14. As compared with the previous year, the outlay on new roads and bridges decreased by £4,370 and on machinery by £1,615. On the other hand, the provision for new public buildings increased by £1,359.

Buildings.

The principal works at Zomba comprise an annexe to Government House, the commencement of new offices for the Agricultural Department, and an extension to the lunatic asylum. Offices for the Lands Department and a native hospital were erected at Blantyre. At Port Herald a double-storey house and a new post office were erected.

Roads.

Loan Works.—The loan of £803,000 granted to the Protectorate by the Imperial Treasury includes a sum of £156,000 for the improvement and extension of road communications in Nyasaland. The road work undertaken in this connection during the year consisted of the completion of the bridging and metalling of the Luchenza-Lichenya road, 22¼ miles in length, which places the plantations in south-east Mlanje in communication with Luchenza railway station. These plantations have been increasing steadily in importance as a result of the expansion of the tea industry. The average cost per mile amounted to £249, which was considerably below the estimate. The bridges constructed on the route numbered six, one being of steel, one of timber with steel truss, and the remaining four of timber only.

The total expenditure on loan works amounted to £6,142.

Other Roads.—The ordinary expenditure on road work amounted to £2,437, made up as follows:—

Maintenance and repairs of main roads and bridges ..	£697
Maintenance and repairs of other roads and bridges ..	£974
New roads and bridges	£766

The road running from the Shire river to a point three miles beyond Neno station, a distance of 29 miles, was widened and made fit for cart traffic with the object of improving the means of communication between the plantations around Neno and rail-head.

Considerable reconstruction work was effected on the road between Lunzu and Blantyre.

At Mikalongwe the bridge over the Luchenza river, which was commenced in the preceding year, was completed, thus providing a ready means of access for the plantations in the vicinity to the railway.

A new bridge over the Likangala river on the Zomba-Blantyre macadam road was commenced, but, owing to shortage of staff, the work could not be completed before the close of the year.

The provision of special funds enabled the road between Zomba and Fort Johnston to be kept open for light motor traffic throughout the rainy season.

XI.—POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

Postal.

The postal service consists at present of 19 Post Offices and 7 Sub-Post Offices.

The revenue amounted to £4,100 as compared with £7,012 for the previous year, a decrease of £2,912,

The expenditure was £224 in access of the previous year, being £5,688 as against £5,464, This increase is due to the cost of the carriage of mails beyond the Protectorate having risen from £572 to £923.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of postal orders issued and paid. This is mainly attributable to the introduction of an inland money order service which is now extensively used by Indian traders in preference to the postal order service.

The total value of money orders issued amounted to £12,811, as against £7,781 in 1913–14. On the other hand, the value of money orders drawn on the Protectorate receded from £6,183 to £3,299, the decrease being due mainly to a fall in sums remitted from the United Kingdom and countries in Europe.

XII.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Native Administration.—The system of native village administration, to which reference was made in the report for the year 1913–14, was further extended during the year under review by its introduction in the Fort Manning area of the Lilongwe district and the Liwonde area of the Upper Shire district.

No difficulties have arisen in carrying out the concentration of scattered collections of huts into organised villages under the charge of a village headman. The system is still in its infancy and progress must necessarily be slow. None the less the results already achieved are encouraging.

Taxation.—Notwithstanding the disturbance which had to be quelled by armed force, the collection of the Native Hut Tax presented no difficulty. Some loss of revenue had to be faced in the North Nyasa district consequent on the existence of hostilities, but in the areas more particularly affected by the rising the adverse effects on taxation were small. Considering the abnormal conditions, the increase of £1,945 in the hut tax revenue on the previous year's figures may be regarded as satisfactory.

XIII.—GENERAL.

The declaration of war between Great Britain and Germany involved the Protectorate in hostilities with German East Africa. The main features of the operations have been the successful attack on the 14th of August, 1914, by H.M.S. "Guendolen," on Sphinxhafen and the disablement of the German gunboat, "Hermann von Wissmann," by which the command of Lake Nyasa was assured; the gallant defence of Karonga against a greatly superior enemy force and its relief on the 9th of September; and, later in the day, the complete defeat of the German forces at Kasoa. Since then it is gratifying to record that, while there have been outpost affairs, the forces of the Protectorate have successfully maintained its defence.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
849	Bahamas	1914–1915
850	Gibraltar	1914
851	Sierra Leone	,,
852	Grenada	1914–1915
853	Bermuda	1914
854	Malta	1914–1915
855	Ceylon	1914
856	Hong Kong	,,
857	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1914–1915
858	Basutoland	,,
859	Gold Coast	1914
860	Jamaica	1914–1915
861	Gambia	1914
862	Straits Settlements	,,
863	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
864	Ashanti	,,
865	Cyprus	1914–1915
866	Swaziland	,,
867	Somaliland	,,
868	British Honduras	1914
869	British Solomon Islands	1914–1915
870	Tongan Islands Protectorate	,,
871	Barbados	,,
872	Falkland Islands	1914
873	Uganda	1914–1915
874	British Guiana	,,
875	Mauritius	1914
876	Leeward Islands	1914–1915
877	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
878	Nigeria	1914
879	Cayman Islands	1914–1915
880	St. Lucia	,,
881	East Africa Protectorate	,,
882	Imperial Institute	1914

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement

LONDON:
PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S
STATIONERY OFFICE
By BARCLAY AND FRY, LTD., SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E.

1916.

No. 919.

NYASALAND.

REPORT FOR 1915-16.

(For Report for 1914–15 see No. 883.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty
March, 1917.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased through any Bookseller or directly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
IMPERIAL HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C. 2, and 28, ABINGDON STREET, LONDON, S.W. 1;
37, PETER STREET, MANCHESTER; 1, ST. ANDREW'S CRESCENT, CARDIFF;
23, FORTH STREET, EDINBURGH;
or from E. PONSONBY, LTD., 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN;
or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies,
the United States of America and other Foreign Countries of
T. FISHER UNWIN, LTD., LONDON, W.C.

1917.

[Cd. 8434–6.] *Price* 1*d. Net.*

CONTENTS.

		PAGE
I.	FINANCIAL	4
II.	TRADE	5
III.	AGRICULTURE	6
IV.	INDUSTRIES AND MINES	9
V.	EDUCATION	9
VI.	JUDICIAL, POLICE, AND PRISONS	9
VII.	POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS	9
VIII.	PUBLIC HEALTH	10
IX.	COMMUNICATIONS	11
X.	NATIVE AFFAIRS	11

A map will be found in the Report for 1912–1913, No. 772 [Cd. 7050–13].

No. 919.

NYASALAND.

(For Report for 1914-15 see No. 883.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,

Zomba, Nyasaland,

27th November, 1916.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit the customary Report on the Statistical Blue Book of the Protectorate for the year 1915–16, which has been prepared by Mr. G. B. Anderson, Acting Assistant Chief Secretary. The report has been reduced in accordance with the instructions contained in your Circular Despatch of the 30th of September last.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

G. SMITH,

Governor.

The Right Honourable,

The Secretary of State for the Colonies,

&c., &c., &c.

(C350) Wt.47019/1099. 1,000 & 90. 3/17. B&F.,Ltd. Gp.11/2. B

I.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue.

The total revenue of the Protectorate for the year under review was £137,911 as against £118,523 in the preceding year. Of the various heads, Customs (£21,571) showed an increase of £5,122; Port, Harbour and Wharf Dues (£6,705), an increase of £398; Native Hut Tax (£76,679), an increase of £4,924; Land Tax (£8,072), an increase of £96; Licences, Excise, &c. (£9,690), an increase of £4,458; Fees of Court or Office, &c. (£5,366), an increase of £3,946; Post Office (£3,835), a decrease of £265; Rents of Government Properties (£3,001), a decrease of £356; Interest (£507), a decrease of £258; Miscellaneous (£1,808), an increase of £646; and Land Sales (£677), an increase of the like amount, there having been no land sales during the year 1914–15.

A satisfactory increase in the Native Hut Tax is again shown and is mainly attributable to the more systematic collection of the tax rendered possible by the concentration of villages in certain districts under the District Administration Native Ordinance. 340,377 taxes were paid as against 317,308 in the preceding year, an increase of 23,069.

The increase shown under the head Licences, Excise, &c., is almost entirely due to the infliction of fines, £2,250 under the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance and £2,000 under the Collective Punishments Ordinance in the districts principally concerned in the native rising.

Under the head Fees of Court or Office, &c., the increase of £3,946 is mainly due to a large payment of estate duty on probate granted on the will of a rich Indian merchant.

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the year, exclusive of loan expenditure, amounted to £125,666, which represents a saving of £24,698 on the sanctioned estimate of £150,364. Of this net saving a sum of £7,654 is in reality a liability to the Central Africa Railway Company in respect of the guaranteed interest on capital for the half year ended 31st December, 1915. Direct economies were effected under the general votes for Passages, £5,477; Personal Emoluments, £5,049; Travelling Expenses, £1,493; various works, etc., deferred on account of military exigencies, £2,635; while a sum of £2,772 under the head Military is a set off against War Expenses in respect of pay, rations, etc., of Native Troops.

In only four instances do heads of expenditure show totals in excess of the estimates, and these excesses are not of sufficient importance to call for comment.

II.—TRADE.

The external trade (import and export), excluding goods in transit and specie and military stores imported by the Government, amounted in value to £436,254, as against £363,800 in the previous year, an increase of £72,454 or 19.91 per cent.

IMPORTS.

The value of goods imported for home consumption, excluding specie but including Government imports except military stores, amounted to £238,077, which represents an increase on the previous year's imports of £56,690, or 31·25 per cent. "Food, Drink and Tobacco" showed an increase of £19,062; "Raw Materials," £290; "Manufactured Articles," £55,750; "Miscellaneous and Unclassified," a decrease of £18,412, as compared with the preceding year.

Of the total imports (excluding specie) the United Kingdom supplied 65·5 per cent., British possessions 16·8 per cent., and Foreign Countries 17·7 per cent.

EXPORTS.

In the year under review the trade exports exceeded those of the previous year by 1,146,421 lbs., in weight and £15,722, equal to 8·62 per cent., in value.

Exports, excluding specie and goods in transit, to the United Kingdom rose from £152,769 to £186,321, to British possessions from £2,312 to £5,767, while exports to Foreign Countries fell from £27,332 to £6,085, as compared with the year 1914–15.

Exports under the classification, "Food, Drink and Tobacco," showed an increase of £16,259; "Miscellaneous and Unclassified," £5,086; while the export of "Raw Materials" declined by £5,623.

The output of tea continues to increase steadily, the quantity exported during the year under review being 288,341 lbs., valued at £8,585, as compared with 166,248 lbs., valued at £4,156, in the previous year.

As compared with the previous year the export of tobacco increased by 397,255 lbs., in weight and £9,922 in value, the total weight exported was 3,706,203 lbs, valued at £92,657, as against 3,308,948 lbs., valued at £82,735 in the previous year, an increase in value of 12 per cent.

The exports of cotton showed an increase of 416,740 lbs. (15·7 per cent.), but a decreased value of £3,482, owing to the depressed state of the home market during part of the year and consequent fluctuation of the locally assessed valuations, but it is estimated that 100 tons of the season's crop had not been shipped at the end of the year under review.

Fibre rose from 69,644 lbs., valued at £623, in 1914–15 to 233,482 lbs. valued at £2,501, in the year under review; cultivated rubber rose from 33,685 lbs. in 1914–15 to 46,002 lbs., valued at £3,809, in 1915–16.

Beeswax and groundnuts continued to show decreased exports, the former declining by 9,972 lbs., or 13 per cent., and the latter 325,272 lbs., value £2,128, or 56 per cent. These decreases are due to the closing of the Continental markets to which these commodities were in former years consigned.

Owing to the reduced ocean shipping facilities and high freight rates the export of cotton seed, a low priced product, has dropped from 1,371,639 lbs. in 1914–15 to 561,753 lbs. in 1915–16, a decrease of 809,886 lbs.

The direction of the export trade was in the following proportions :— To the United Kingdom 94·2 per cent., to British possessions 2·9 per cent., and to Foreign countries 2·9 per cent.

III.—AGRICULTURE.

The principal crops grown for export are cotton, tobacco, tea, chillies, groundnuts, maize and rubber. The total acreage under European cultivation amounted to 51,208 as against 45,479 in the previous year.

Cotton.—The exported crop in bales of 400 lbs. lint amounted to 7,663 as against 6,621 in the previous year, the area under European cultivation being 24,006 acres as compared with 26,407 in 1914–15.

The local valuation of the crop was £68,586 as compared with £72,068 for 1914–15, a decrease of £3,482 in value, although the output was greater by 416,800 lbs. This decrease was due to the depressed state of the cotton markets during the first half of the year under review, when a large proportion of the crop was sold at about 5*d.* per lb. During the latter half of the year, however, the markets improved and good cotton sold at 8*d.* to 8½*d.* per lb., and choice lots, during the last quarter of the year, fetched 9*d.* to 9½*d.* per lb.

The acreage under European cultivation of the crop now approaching harvest is estimated at 29,580 acres, the largest area yet planted in the Protectorate.

During the year under review there was a slight decrease in the production of native-grown cotton, 815 tons of seed cotton having been gathered as compared with 867 tons in the preceding year, or a decrease in lint of 78 bales of 400 lbs. each.

The largest crops were produced in the Lower Shire, Upper Shire, and Mlanje Districts, while the Ruo and West Shire crops proved a failure through drought.

Tobacco.—Owing to the War and consequent heavy freight rates amounting to £14 15*s.* 2*d.* per ton on tobacco, local buyers, including the Imperial Tobacco Company, found it impossible to purchase the crop to the same extent and at the same rates as in former years and a considerable proportion of the crop was, for a time, left on the hands of the local planters. Towards the end of the year, however, owing to the prohibitions on imports of tobacco into the United Kingdom from America and improved facilities for the export of this commodity from Beira the local industry was much revived and a great part of the crop, which during the earlier part of the year was unsaleable locally, was sold at satisfactory prices in the home markets.

The acreage under this crop for 1915–16 was 9,042 acres as compared with 9,534 in the preceding year. The export amounted to 3,706,203 lbs., valued locally at £92,656, being an increase of 397,255lbs. in weight and £9,921 in value over the figures for the preceding year.

The crop now being harvested covers an area of approximately 7,484 acres.

The average export per acre for 1915–16 is 410 lbs., as compared with 358 lbs. and 347 lbs. for the two preceding years.

Tea.—The export of tea for the year amounted to 288,341 lbs., as compared with 166,248 lbs. in the previous year, the local value being £8,585 or an increase of £4,429. The acreage increased from 3,303 to 4,141 acres.

Taking into consideration the greatly increased local consumption of Nyasaland tea, owing to the presence of troops from South Africa, it will be seen that the output of tea from local plantations was practically doubled during the year under review. The bulk of the crop was sold on the London market at from 8*d.* to 1*s.* per lb., which may be considered a very satisfactory price when the comparatively low cost of production is taken into consideration.

Other Products.—During the year the acreage under cultivation of chillies and capsicums was 357 as compared with 43 in the previous year and a correspondingly larger crop was harvested and exported.

Groundnuts, in common with all oil seeds, have fetched satisfactory prices on the home market, £20 a ton having been paid for some consignments.

The local demand for maize for native troops has been exceptional during the year and a considerable quantity has been exported, mainly to Portugal and Portuguese East Africa.

Coffee, for the first time in five years, shows a slightly increased export but the industry is now of very secondary importance.

The output of wild rubber has decreased steadily until it is now a negligible commodity. Cultivated rubber, on the other hand, is shown to be on the increase, 6,766 acres being under cultivation during the year as compared with 5,936 in the previous year.

The native rice crop grown for the local market amounted to 900 tons as compared with 717 tons in 1914–15.

Experimental Farms.—Namiwawa.—The native rising in January, 1915, seriously affected the cultivation of crops and various agricultural experiments connected therewith in process on this farm and, in consequence, the results for the year under review were generally poorer than expected. Cotton, tobacco, maize, wheat and other cereals were grown with varying success and interesting and useful data were collected regarding the yield of manured as compared with unmanured soil and experiments were conducted in regard to the rotation of crops.

In July 1915 a dairy was started at Namiwawa and the total value of the milk and butter sold for cash or supplied free of charge to the Government Hospital from August 1st to March 31st, 1916, was £147. The expenditure on the stock farm for the same period amounted to £154, but of this amount £40 was expended on the purchase of equipment such as incubators, milk testing apparatus, etc., and £50 on the erection of additional buildings and transfers of cattle to the farm account, so that the balance, £64, represents the working expenses of the dairy for the period referred to.

Nyachiperi.—The cotton crop at Nyachiperi in the Lower Shire District was generally good. Experiments were conducted with a view to determine a comparison between the yield of land worked by implements and land worked by the ordinary native method of cultivation. The yields were 300 lbs. and 245 lbs. per acre respectively, showing an advantage of 55 lbs. seed cotton per acre in favour of implement cultivation. Maize, groundnuts, millet, were also grown on this farm.

The buildings erected during the year included a tobacco barn, a sheep house, poultry pens, an entomological store and a seed and implement store at Namiwawa and a seed and implement store at Nyachiperi.

Live Stock.—The precautionary measures taken to repel a threatened invasion of rinderpest from German East Africa have proved effective inasmuch as there has been no sign of the disease in the Protectorate.

No serious outbreak of infectious or contagious disease took place among stock during the year under review.

Sporadic outbreaks of trypanosomiasis were encountered among cattle in the Zomba, Blantyre and Mlanje Districts, involving a loss of 30 animals.

Tick-borne diseases are on the decrease and mostly occur in outlying districts to which dipping facilities have not yet been extended.

Parasitic skin diseases are also on the decrease, which decrease is certainly due to the improved facilities for the regular dipping of stock. An outbreak of demodectic mange which had attained considerable dimensions among stock in the southern districts in the previous year was in the year under review well under control and its recrudesence is not anticipated.

Forestry.—The total number of transplants raised from seed in the nurseries at Zomba, Blantyre, and Mlanje during the year under review was 264,585, principally eucalyptus and cypress.

At Mlanje 15 acres on the Likabula Plateau and 15 acres on the adjoining Lichenya Plateau were replanted with cypress (*Widdringtonia Whytei*) while the cypress plantation on Zomba Mountain was extended by about 25 acres during the year.

The eucalyptus plantations at Zomba were extended by 20 acres and now aggregate over 200 acres.

Experimental nurseries were opened by the District Residents at Ncheu, Liwonde, Neno, Chiromo, and Port Herald; but, owing to unfavourable climatic conditions, they have not proved very successful.

With the object of ascertaining suitable kinds of trees for planting in the Lake Districts an experimental nursery was started at Fort Johnston and a large number of various kinds of trees were planted out in experimental plots. A large percentage of the plants succumbed to the intense heat and other unfavourable climatic conditions, but it is hoped that valuable information will nevertheless accrue from the experiment.

To remedy the extensive deforestation which has taken place during former years, a large number of eucalyptus have been distributed free to natives for planting up in the vicinity of their villages.

Entomological.—During the year under review experimental investigations (dusting, spraying, simple methods of insect control and trap cropping) were continued although the year was unfavourable for such experimental work. The economic collections were largely increased and a bulletin on the cigarette beetle was issued.

Investigations were in progress with a view to determining whether any definite fly belt or area exists in the Shire Highlands from which trypanosome infection could be brought to cattle engaged on transport work on the Zomba-Blantyre Road and to cattle on estates in that neighbourhood, but a report on the subject has not yet been issued.

IV.—INDUSTRIES AND MINES.

During the year under review the trade and business of the Protectorate presented no noticeable features, no new trades having been introduced. As in the previous year, mining operations have been confined exclusively to the Dedza District, where a mica proposition is located. The quantity of mica exported during the year amounted to 8,176 lbs., as compared with 10,903 lbs., in the year 1914–15.

V.—EDUCATION.

The annual Government grant of £1,000 in aid of education was, as in previous years, divided between ten of the various Missionary Societies controlling and maintaining schools in the Protectorate.

There were 2,067 schools established at the end of the year under review as compared with 2,093 in the preceding year. The total number of scholars in attendance was 78,064 boys and 53,591 girls, the average attendance being 51,409 boys and 33,766 girls.

VI.—JUDICIAL, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

The authorised establishment of the native police on the 31st March, 1916 was 387, an increase of 2 as compared with the previous year.

The number of persons tried criminally in the High Court was 17 as against 146 in the previous year and 7 in the year 1913–14. In 1914–15 the large number of cases tried was almost entirely attributable to the native rising in January, 1915. In addition cases involving 110 persons came up from subordinate courts for confirmation by the High Court as compared with 124 in 1914–15. The number of offences reported to the Police or Magistrates was 4,246 as compared with 3,740 in the previous year. In connection with these offences, 4,883 persons were apprehended by the Police or summoned before the Magistrates, 17 being committed for trial in the High Court. The offences most prevalent during the year were larceny, adultery, and assault.

The number of civil cases tried in the High Court was 80 as compared with 53 in the previous year. European cases numbered 61, Asiatic 16, and Native 3.

Long sentence native prisoners are confined in the Central Prison, Zomba, and on the 31st March, 1916, there were 1 Asiatic and 303 Natives serving sentences as compared with 1 Asiatic and 280 Natives on the same date in the previous year.

Natives sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding six months are confined in the district gaols.

VII.—POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The number of European residents in the Protectorate, including officials and non-officials, was 523 males and 262 females, or a total of

785, as compared with 587 males and 244 females, or a total of 831, in the previous year. The Asiatic population amounted to 379 as against 410 in the preceding year.

The native population is estimated at 1,137,572, being approximately 505,121 males and 632,451 females.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

There were 21 European births and 13 deaths during the year as compared with 32 and 12 respectively in 1914–15. These figures show a birth-rate of 26·75 and 16·56 per mille.

Thirteen European marriages were celebrated during the year.

Marriages under "The Christian Native Marriage Ordinance, 1912," numbered 20, as against 30 in the previous year.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

General.

The public health of the Protectorate cannot be said to have been altogether satisfactory during the year under review.

An epidemic of small-pox broke out in the Lilongwe and Dowa Districts and out of 2,768 cases returned in the former district 864 deaths occurred and in the latter district 77 deaths were returned out of 767 cases. The infection has not, however, spread to any of the adjoining districts.

Sleeping sickness investigations were confined entirely to the proclaimed area in the Dowa District during the year under review, a total of 29 cases having been recorded as against 39 in 1914, 64 in 1913, 46 in 1912, and 38 in 1911.

Of these, 25 cases were notified from the proclaimed area in the Dowa District, the remaining 4 having been diagnosed among natives presenting themselves for treatment elsewhere.

The disease, although endemic in the Dowa locality, has shown no signs during the past five years of assuming epidemic proportions.

The Entomologist of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology has determined the breeding places of *Glossina morsitans* and this, with knowledge gleaned in other directions, such as the discovery of predacious enemies and parasites of tsetse flies, may ultimately be capable of being turned to practical account.

There were 621 cases of malaria as compared with 729 in the previous year and 757 in 1913–1914.

As regards other mosquito or insect-borne diseases, there were two cases of blackwater fever, and 29 cases of trypanosomiasis. The total number of cases of sleeping sickness up to the end of the year 1915 was 240.

Health of European Officials.

The health of the European officials has not been satisfactory, ten having been invalided as against seven in the previous year.

There were 188 cases treated, with one death, as against 151 cases and no deaths in the previous year.

Malaria accounted for 41 of the total admissions or 22 per cent., the percentages under this head for the two previous years being 20·5 and 17·6 respectively.

Health of General European Population.

It must be remembered that a large proportion of the general European population is treated by Mission doctors and that the statistics appended hereto do not include such cases.

There were 300 cases treated in 1915, as against 240 in the previous year.

In order of frequency the principal diseases treated were malaria, local injuries, and diarrhœa.

IX. COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.

The railway from Port Herald to Blantyre, 113½ miles in length, is owned and managed by the Shire Highlands Railway Company. The passenger train service consists of two up and two down trains per week, in addition to which goods trains are run to meet traffic requirements.

The construction of the Central Africa Railway connecting Port Herald with Chindio on the Zambezi River was completed and the railway was opened for traffic during the year under review and, as was anticipated, the transport of goods both inward and outward was much facilitated thereby.

Routes for a proposed extension of the railway northwards to the south end of Lake Nyasa were partially surveyed during the year.

Marine Transport.

Government steamers on Lake Nyasa ran regularly throughout the year and were principally employed in carrying military stores to the north end of the Lake for the forces operating against German East Africa.

Road Transport.

Commercial firms still rely on ox-waggons, handcarts, or native porterage for the transportation of stores, but with the increasing number of metalled roads there is every probability of mechanical traction becoming more general throughout the Protectorate after the War. The Government motor lorry service between Zomba and railhead for the transport of Government civil stores and passengers was maintained throughout the year.

X. NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Native Administration.

The operation of the District Administration Native Ordinance, 1912, was further extended, during the year under review, to apply to the Dedza and Mombera Districts of the Protectorate.

Under this system of administration the concentration of villages continued and its advantages were made evident by the comparative ease with which enormous numbers of carriers were obtained for the military by the Residents of districts to which the Ordinance had been applied.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possession have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
884	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1914–1915
885	Weihaiwei	1915
886	Zanzibar	,,
887	Fiji	,,
888	Sierra Leone	,,
889	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
890	Gambia	,,
891	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
892	Hong Kong	,,
893	Ashanti	,,
894	Gold Coast	,,
895	Malta	1915–1916
896	St. Helena	1915
897	Seychelles	,,
898	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1915–1916
899	Gibraltar	1915
900	Bahamas	1915–1916
901	Swaziland	,,
902	Somaliland	,,
903	Cyprus	,,
904	Ceylon	1915
905	Straits Settlements	,,
906	Grenada	1915–1916
907	Falkland Islands	1915
908	Bermuda	,,
909	Jamaica	1915–1916
910	British Guiana	1915
911	Basutoland	1915–1916
912	Barbados	,,
913	Leeward Islands	,,
914	Uganda	,,
915	British Honduras	1915
916	Mauritius	,,
917	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
918	St Lucia	1915–1916

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907 8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
96	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement

Printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office
By Barclay & Fry, Ltd., Southwark St., London, S.E.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 955.

NYASALAND.

REPORT FOR 1916-1917.

(For Report for 1915–1916 see No. 919.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
March, 1918.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased through any Bookseller or directly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
IMPERIAL HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C. 2, and 28, ABINGDON STREET, LONDON, S.W. 1;
37, PETER STREET, MANCHESTER; 1, ST. ANDREW'S CRESCENT, CARDIFF;
23, FORTH STREET, EDINBURGH;
or from E. PONSONBY, LTD., 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1918.

[Cd 8973–4.] *Price* 1*d. Net.*

No. 955.

NYASALAND.

(For Report for 1915-16 see No. 919.)*

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1916-17.

I.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue.

The revenue of the Protectorate from all sources, including land sales, for the year under review was £148,284, as against £137,911 in the preceding year. The principal increases were Customs, £12,573; Port, Harbour, and Wharf dues, £2,106; Native Hut Tax, £1,799; and Post Office, £1,352. Licences, Excise, &c., fell off by £5,155, and Fees of Court or Office, &c., by £2,210.

The further satisfactory increase in the Native Hut Tax is due partly to the restoration of the North Nyasa District, which borders on German East Africa, to more normal conditions and partly to an increase in the number of 8s. taxes paid by natives of the Momberas District rendered possible through the sale of cattle on an extensive scale to the military authorities. 347,697 taxes were paid in 1916–17, as compared with 340,377 in the previous year, an increase of 7,320.

The increase in postal revenue is principally due to the presence in the Protectorate of an abnormally large white population.

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the year, exclusive of loan expenditure, was estimated at £151,056, while the actual expenditure amounted to £128,272. Of the saving of £22,784, £9,304, under head of Estimates No. 24, in respect of Government guaranteed interest on the capital of the Central Africa Railway Company, must be regarded as a liability outstanding, payment having been deferred in respect of the year 1916. Direct economies were effected under the general votes for Passages, £1,992; Travelling Expenses, £1,311; Personal Emoluments, £6,530; while a sum of £678 was saved on investigations and works postponed. A saving of £4,690 under Head No. 17, "Military," must be regarded as funds reserved on account of the Protectorate's War expenditure liability.

In five instances Heads of Expenditure show totals in excess of the Estimates and two only of these call for comment. Head No. 1, "Charge on account of Public Debt," showed an over-expenditure of £1,235 due to liabilities amounting to £1,457 outstanding from 1915–16 having been paid during the year under review. Head No. 23, "Public Works Extraordinary," disclosed an excess of £1,850 over the sanctioned Estimates, chiefly due to work on the new Central Prison, the construction of which, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, was pushed forward beyond the point provided for in the estimates.

*A Map of the Protectorate will be found in the Report for 1912–13, No. 772 [Cd. 7050–13].

(C447) Wt.11/42. 1000 & 90. 3/18. B&F.,Ltd. Gp.11/2.

II.—TRADE AND SHIPPING.

Trade.

The gross receipts from Customs duties during the year amounted to £42,955, or an increase of £14,680 on the amount collected in the previous year.

The increase in Customs revenue may be attributed to the improved trade of the Protectorate which has resulted from the employment of large numbers of natives by the military forces and consequent distribution of large sums of money, and to the enhanced value of goods in the United Kingdom from which over 67 per cent. of Nyasaland imports emanate, and partly also to the necessity which arose, through prohibition of exports from the United Kingdom, for the purchase of large quantities of goods in still more expensive markets, viz., South Africa and Portuguese East Africa.

Imports.

The value of imports for home consumption, excluding specie and goods in transit, but including Government imports other than military stores, amounted to £385,567, which represents an increase of £147,491, or 61·9 per cent. over the previous year's imports. The increase is mainly due to the improved trade of the Protectorate and to inflated prices of goods at the port of shipment.

The United Kingdom supplied 67·9 per cent. of the total imports; British possessions, 18·2 per cent.; Foreign countries, 13·9 per cent. The percentages in the previous year were, in the order named, 65·5, 16·8 and 17·7 respectively, all exclusive of specie.

Exports.

In the year under review the exports, excluding Government exports, show an increase, as compared with the year 1915–16, of £91,262, but a decrease in weight of 158,545 lbs.

As compared with the previous year, the export of coffee increased by 25,304 lbs. in weight and £633 in value.

The export of tea increased from 288,341 lbs. in 1915–16 to 420,685 lbs., a rise of 132,344 lbs. in weight and £5,438 in value.

Tobacco, during the year under review, attained its greatest output, the weight exported being 4,304,124 lbs., valued locally at £112,321.

The export of cotton reached the record figure of 3,462,478 lbs., valued locally at £127,131, as against 3,065,248 lbs., valued at £68,586 in 1915–16, an increase in the value of £58,545.

Fibre showed an increase in weight exported of 56,706 lbs., and £1,555 in value over the preceding year, the total quantity exported having been 290,188 lbs., valued at £4,056.

69,851 lbs. of rubber were exported, as compared with 46,002 lbs. in 1915–16, an increase of 23,849 lbs. in weight and £2,240 in value.

Strophanthus also showed an increased export, 22,564 lbs., valued at £1,178, having been exported as compared with 434 lbs., valued at £22, in the previous year.

As was to be expected the largest decreases are in those commodities which were formerly consigned to foreign markets. The more important are beeswax, decrease of 6,362 lbs.; castor oil seed, 5,438 lbs.; ground-nuts, 240,022 lbs. Mica is now a negligible export.

The direction of the export trade was in the following proportions:—to the United Kingdom, 95·4 per cent.; to British possessions, 0·9 per cent.; and to foreign countries, 2·9 per cent. respectively.

III.—AGRICULTURE.

The principal crops grown for export are cotton, tobacco, tea, chillies, groundnuts, maize, and rubber. The total acreage under European cultivation amounted to 52,883, as against 51,208 in the previous year.

Cotton.—Cotton still maintains its position as the most extensively cultivated crop. The exported crop in bales of 400 lbs. lint amounted to 8,656, as against 7,663, in the previous year, the area under European cultivation being 29,850 acres, as compared with 24,006 in 1915–16. In no previous year has the quantity of cotton exported from Nyasaland been so great.

The local valuation of the crop was £127,131 or an increase of £58,545 on that of the preceding year and realised from 10*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb., on the home markets.

Native-grown Cotton.—During the year under review 944 tons of seed cotton were gathered as compared with 815 tons in the preceding year, or an increase in lint of 195 bales of 400 lbs. each.

Tobacco.—The area under this crop for the year under review was 7,484 acres, as compared with 9,042 in the previous year. The export amounted to 4,304,124 lbs., valued locally at £112,321, being an increase of 597,921 lbs. in weight and £19,665 in value on the figures for 1915–16.

Despite heavy freight rates amounting in the year under review to over £20 a ton, Nyasaland tobacco was keenly competed for on the home markets and realized prices of from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* a pound, according to grade. The increased demand for Nyasaland tobacco is the direct result of the privileged admission of British-grown tobacco into the United Kingdom.

Tea.—The export of tea for the year amounted to 420,685 lbs., as against 288,341 lbs. in the preceding year, the local value being £14,022, or an increase of £5,437. The acreage increased from 4,141 to 4,228.

The tea industry is steadily prospering and the crop exported finds a ready sale in the London market at about 1*s.* per lb., which price, with the low cost of production, leaves a good margin of profit.

Other Products.—The acreage under cultivation of chillies was 650, as compared with 357 in the previous year, and the value of the crop exported rose from £269 to £3,133 in the year under review.

Ground-nuts, maize, rice, potatoes, and wheat were extensively cultivated and found a good local market in supplying the requirements of the troops and the local population. Fibre showed an area of 801 acres under cultivation, as compared with 420 in the preceding year, and the value of the crop exported was £4,056 as compared with £2,501 in 1915–16.

The acreage under cultivation of rubber was 6,120, as against 6,766 in the preceding year, but the local value of exports of cultivated rubber rose from £3,801 in 1915–16 to £6,041 in the year under review.

Experimental Farms.—Experimental work on the two Government farms at Namiwawa in the Zomba District and at Nyachiperi in the Lower Shire District was continued throughout the year under review, the principal work undertaken being the testing of imported varieties of long staple cotton, flax, and tobacco manures. The supply of selected cotton seed was maintained and at Namiwawa farm 70 tons of maize were grown and supplied to the military at a cost of £212.

Live Stock.—The entire veterinary staff was employed throughout the year in operations connected with the southward spread of rinderpest in German East Africa and that their efforts have been successful is shown by the fact that so far no sign of the disease has been observed south of the Songwe River on the northern border of the Protectorate.

The general health of stock in the Shire Highlands is much improved and this satisfactory result has been obtained through improved facilities for regular dipping.

The outbreak of demodectic mange referred to in the last Report has been practically stamped out.

Forestry.—69,000 poles, thinnings from the cypress and eucalyptus plantations in Zomba, were supplied to the military for the construction of temporary buildings and huts in Zomba, and 20,000 lineal feet of cypress (*Widdringtonia Whytei*) timber were supplied from the Mlanje Plateau forests to the Public Works Department.

Very little in the way of development work was done during the year owing to the absence from the Protectorate of the Chief Forest Officer, on leave.

IV.—INDUSTRIES AND MINES.

No new trades were introduced during the year under review, and the mica mining operations referred to in previous reports were, without exception, abandoned. The quantity of mica exported during the year amounted to 1,568 lbs., valued at £78, as compared with 8,176 lbs. in 1915–16, 10,903 lbs. in 1914–15, and 19,248 lbs. in 1913–14.

V.—EDUCATION.

Education is carried on in the Protectorate by means of the schools which are controlled and maintained by the various missionary societies, ten of which participated in the annual Government grant of £1,000 in aid of education.

At the end of the year under review there were 2,054 schools established, as compared with 2,067 in the previous year. The total number of scholars on the roll was 76,829 boys and 52,981 girls, the average attendance being 47,993 boys and 33,531 girls.

VI.—JUDICIAL AND POLICE.

Police.—The authorised establishment of native police on the 31st March, 1917, was 410, as compared with 387 in the previous year.

Criminal Statistics.—The number of persons tried criminally in the High Court was 16, as compared with 17 in the previous year.

In addition cases involving 94 persons came up from subordinate courts for confirmation by the High Court, as compared with 110 in 1915–16.

The number of offences reported to the police or magistrates was 3,851, as compared with 4,246 in the previous year.

In connection with these offences 4,410 persons were apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates, 16 of whom were committed for trial in the High Court.

The offences most prevalent during the year were assault, larceny, and adultery.

Civil Statistics.—The number of civil cases tried in the High Court was 63, as against 80 in the previous year.

VII.—POPULATION.

The number of Europeans resident in the Protectorate, including officials and non-officials, was 474 males and 257 females, or a total of 731, as compared with 523 males and 262 females, or a total of 785, in the previous year. The Asiatic population amounted to 391, as against 379 in the preceding year.

The native population is estimated at 1,137,266, being approximately 506,785 males and 630,481 females.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

General.

During the year under review military requirements for labour having necessitated an abnormally increased movement of natives in all parts of the Protectorate the public health has not been as satisfactory as in previous years.

Small-pox was still confined to the Lilongwe and Dowa districts, and although labour was recruited from both these areas the precautionary measures which were instituted proved successful in preventing any spread of the disease. Two localized outbreaks which occurred in the Zomba and Upper Shire districts respectively among labourers employed on the military roads were promptly and effectually dealt with.

As in the previous year, sleeping sickness investigations were confined to the proclaimed area in the Dowa district, the number of cases reported amounting to 31. In 1915 the figures were 25 from this area, plus 4 from other parts of the Protectorate, making a total of 29. It would be misleading to assume that these figures represent the actual incidence of sleeping sickness in the Protectorate as a whole, for the results of investigations in the past have shown that the portion of the Marimba district bordering on the Lake is as heavily infected as the proclaimed area in the Dowa district.

It is much to be regretted that bubonic plague has made its appearance in the Protectorate for the first time. Every effort was made to ascertain the source whence this disease gained entry into the North Nyasa district, and enquiry has shown that there can be little doubt but that it was introduced from German East Africa during the latter part of the year when there was considerable movement of native carriers between Karonga and Mwaya. Three cases of bubonic plague were reported in the neighbourhood of Karonga in the month of November, and ten in December. Further cases occurred during the following months, but at the moment of writing it is satisfactory to record that, following the campaign of rat extermination, inoculation, and the adoption of other preventive measures, the outbreak is now well in hand and the disease has not shown any indication of spreading to other parts of the Protectorate.

IX.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.

There are no Government railways in the Protectorate. The railway from Port Herald to Blantyre, 113½ miles in length, is owned and worked by the Shire Highlands Railway Company and is connected at Port Herald by the Central Africa Railway with terminus on the Zambesi River at Chindio, a distance of 60½ miles from Port Herald.

The Central Africa Railway, which was opened for traffic in 1915, has much facilitated the movement of troops and military stores from the Zambesi to the interior throughout the year under review as, during the dry season, the Shire River, the alternative route, was, as usual, unfit for navigation by even the lightest draught river steamers.

Provision has been made for the extension of the existing railway system to Lake Nyasa, but the outbreak of war has entailed the postponement of its construction. The Upper Shire River has ceased to be a navigable waterway owing to the continued fall in the level of Lake Nyasa and, in consequence, pending completion of the railway extension referred to, the transport of produce from districts bordering on the Lake to railhead presents great difficulties, and the further development of these districts must be deferred.

Marine Transport.

Throughout the year all steamers on Lake Nyasa were continuously engaged in transporting troops and military stores to the north end of the Lake for the operations against German East Africa.

Road Transport.

The Government motor lorry service for the transport of Government passengers and cargo between Limbe and Zomba has been maintained. The Albion lorry ran 11,687 miles during the year, transporting 444 tons of cargo and 396 passengers. Military services were separately provided for, and large numbers of motor vehicles were imported and employed between Limbe and Fort Johnston, and forward, with the various columns operating in German East Africa.

X.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Notwithstanding the heavy calls made on all districts in the Protectorate for military porters for the front and on lines of communication during the year under review, the native population has remained entirely loyal and peaceable throughout, and the splendid manner in which these demands have been met reflects the greatest credit on District Residents and the principal native headmen.

A feature of the year was the revival of the native smelting industry which, although ne r conducted on a large scale, has assisted in augmenting the supplies of native hoes which, ing to the restrictions on the export of steel manufactures of all kinds from the United Kingdom, can be obtained only with great difficulty, and at greatly enhanced prices.

During the year the District Administration Native Ordinance, which is referred to in the report for the year 1913–14, was applied to the Ngara division of the Marimba District. The advantages of this system of native administration, which is still in its infancy, are clearly demonstrated by the comparative ease with which the hut tax has been collected in, and enormous numbers of carriers recruited from, those districts to which the Ordinance has been applied.

G. B. Anderson,
Acting Assistant Chief Secretary.

Zomba, Nyasaland,
1st December, 1917.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
921	East Africa Protectorate	1915–1916
922	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	„
923	Hong Kong	1916
924	Weihaiwei	„
925	Zanzibar	„
926	Fiji	„
927	Turks and Caicos Islands	„
928	Cayman Islands	1915–1916
929	Seychelles	1916
930	Trinidad and Tobago	„
931	Gibraltar	„
932	Bahamas	1916–1917
933	St. Helena	1916
934	Ceylon	„
935	Malta	1916–1917
936	Gambia	1916
937	British Guiana	„
938	Falkland Islands	„
939	Sierra Leone	„
940	Straits Settlements	„
941	Cyprus	1916–1917
942	Grenada	„
943	Jamaica	„
944	Somaliland	„
945	Swaziland	„
946	Nigeria	1916
947	Basutoland	1916–1917
948	Gold Coast	1916
949	Ashanti	„
950	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1916–1917
951	Barbados	„
952	Leeward Islands	„
953	St. Vincent	„
954	Uganda	„

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
85	Southern Nigeria	neral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	eral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	eeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	eral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	ds and Land Settlement.

Printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office
By Barclay & Fry, Ltd., Southwark St., London, S.E. 1.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 996.

NYASALAND.

REPORT FOR 1917-18.

(For Report for 1916-17 see No. 955.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

June, 1919.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased through any Bookseller or directly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
IMPERIAL HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C. 2, and 28, ABINGDON STREET, LONDON, S.W. 1;
37, PETER STREET, MANCHESTER; 1, ST. ANDREW'S CRESCENT, CARDIFF;
23, FORTH STREET, EDINBURGH;
or from E. PONSONBY, LTD., 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1919.

[Cmd. 1-19.] *Price* 1*d. Net.*

No. 996.

NYASALAND.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1917–18.*

I.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue.

The revenue of the Protectorate from all sources, including land sales, for the year under review was £144,239, as against £148,284 in the preceding year.

The chief decrease was in Customs revenue and Native Hut Tax. The decrease of £3,702 in Customs revenue is largely attributable to a drop in the export of local produce due to decreased shipping facilities and shortage of native labour consequent on the War. A decrease of £3,030 is shown under "Native Hut Tax," although 350,154 taxes were issued during the year, as compared with 347,697 in 1916–17, an increase of 2,457. The decrease in the amount collected is entirely due to the calling up for military service of able-bodied natives who thus qualified for the statutory rebate of 4*s.* per tax.

Increases, which are shown under "Licences, Excise, etc.," "Fees of Court or Office," and "Post Office," are mainly due to the presence of an unusually large white population in the Protectorate owing to the War and to the impetus to trade caused thereby.

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the year, exclusive of loan expenditure, was estimated at £154,830, while the actual expenditure amounted to £143,640, a net saving of £11,190.

The savings were the direct result of the abnormal conditions brought about by the War. They may be summarized as follows:—£7,000 unexpended on salaries owing to vacancies remaining unfilled and through the secondment of officials for service in the occupied territory Administration; £2,790 on passages and travelling; £900 due to certain stores being unprocurable, and £1,500 in respect of works for which labour was not available.

Public Debt and War Expenditure.

The Public Debt outstanding at the 31st of March, 1918, amounted to £815,300, made up as follows:—

Imperial Loan for Redemption of Railway Subsidy Lands	£180,000
East Africa Protectorates Loan 1914 Railway and Roads	12,000
War Loan from Imperial Treasury	622,500
	£815,300

* A Map of the Protectorate will be found in the Report for 1912–13, No. 772. [Cd. 7050–13.]

(C567) Wt.1/155. 1,000 & 90. 6/19. B&F.,Ltd. G.11

Payments out of the loan for the redemption of subsidy lands amounted to £165,000 up to the 31st March, 1918, and the balance of £15,800 is withheld pending the satisfactory completion of works under the contract for the construction of the railway extension to Chindio on the Zambesi River. Interest on the amount outstanding at the rate of 3½ per cent. is paid to the Imperial Government, plus 1 per cent. for sinking fund.

Up to December, 1917, advances amounting to £772,100 were received from the Imperial Treasury to meet war expenditure, but after that date the War Office assumed liability for all common charges from the commencement of the campaign and contributed advances totalling £913,000 to 31st March, 1918. From these advances a sum of £149,600 was refunded to the Imperial Treasury, thus reducing the war loan to £622,500.

The total war expenditure to 31st March, 1918, amounted to £1,610,036, of which sum Nyasaland assumes provisional liability for £97,499, and the War Office £1,512,537, pending final settlement of war accounts, when the proportion to be borne by Nyasaland will be decided.

Assets and Liabilities.

At the close of the year the balance of Assets over Liabilities stood at £62,959, as shown below :—

Balance of Assets over Liabilities at 1st April, 1917		£62,359
Revenue, 1917–18	£144,239	
Expenditure, 1917–18 ..	143,639 ..	600
		£62,959

Currency and Banking.

The currency of the Protectorate consists of British coin, gold, silver, and bronze. There is no note circulation.

The value of specie imported during the year was £54,971 ; exported, £35,599.

The total value of specie imported and exported through the Customs from 1892 to the 31st March, 1918, amounted to £181,146 and £391,002, respectively, as follows :—

	Imports. £	Exports. £
Gold	37,693 ..	331,632
Silver	138,242 ..	59,339
Bronze	5,211 ..	31
	£181,146 ..	£391,002

Portuguese coins exported in transit are not included in the above figures and amounted to £2,238 in 1917–18.

No reliable statistics are available as to the currency in circulation at the end of the year under review.

The banking business of the Protectorate is provided for by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with a branch at Blantyre, and the African Lakes Corporation, Limited, with branches at Blantyre and Zomba and agencies at Chinde and at all principal stations in the Protectorate.

Savings Bank.

The amount deposited with accrued interest in the Savings Bank during the year ended 31st December, 1917, was £11,479, as compared with £7,607 during the previous year. The amounts withdrawn totalled £7,890, as compared with £4,966 in 1916.

New accounts opened during the year under review were 169, whilst 89 were closed, the net increase for the year being 80. On 31st December, 1917, there were 466 active accounts, as compared with 386 on the same date in the preceding year; the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor being £33 14*s.*, as compared with £31 7*s.* 8*d.* at the close of the previous year.

The total amount deposited, with accrued interest since the establishment of the Savings Bank, was £42,395, and the amount withdrawn £26,692, leaving a sum of £15,703 due to depositors.

The rate of interest payable on deposit account is 2½ per cent. per annum, and the interest earned by depositors during the year amounted to £483 5*s.* 1*d.*, as against £335 17*s.* 7*d.* for the year ended 31st December, 1916, an increase of £147 7*s.* 6*d.*

II.—TRADE AND SHIPPING.

Trade.

The gross receipts from Customs duties during the year amounted to £39,253, a decrease of £3,702, in comparison with the amount collected in the previous year.

The small decrease, as compared with the year 1916–17, is mainly due to a reduction in the importation of private cargoes. The net revenue is, however, larger than that of any former year.

The external trade (import and export), excluding goods in transit, specie, and military stores, amounted in value to £476,531, as against £675,034 in the previous year. The decrease of £198,503 or 29·4 per cent., is entirely accountable for by the lack of transport facilities owing to military priority and not by a decrease in local trade requirements and domestic production.

Imports.

The value of imports, including Government imports but excluding military supplies, specie and goods in transit, amounted to £331,657, representing a decrease of £53,910, or 13·9 per cent.

Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 55·6 per cent., British Possessions, 21·4 per cent., and Foreign Countries, 23 per cent., compared with 67·9 per cent., 18.2 per cent., and 13·9 per cent., respectively, for the preceding year—all exclusive of specie.

EXPORTS.

The valuations of produce for export purposes are fixed quarterly, being varied from time to time according to the prices ruling on the European markets. The value of exports given below does not therefore afford a reliable comparison with that of previous years.

In the year under review the exports, excluding Government exports, show a decrease in value of £144,521, and in weight of 5,640,838 lbs., in comparison with the year 1916–17.

As compared with the preceding year the export of cotton showed the considerable decrease of 2,595,968 lbs.

Tobacco also declined to a great extent, 2,278,792 lbs. less than the amount exported in 1916–17.

The output of capsicums and chillies decreased in weight by 75,004 lbs., though the quantity exported was much larger than in either of the three years preceding 1916–17.

Coffee, after a revival in the previous year, declined considerably, only 2,774 lbs. being exported as compared with 152,267 lbs.

The vigorous progress in the export of tea was slightly curtailed, a decrease of 265,347 lbs. being shown in comparison with the output for the year 1916–17.

61,336 lbs. of rubber were exported in the year under review, a decrease of 8,515 lbs.

There were no shipments of castor and sesame oil seed or of mica, and cotton seed and beeswax decreased in weight 342,394 lbs. and 46,141 lbs. respectively.

The increases of importance were maize and maize flour, 178,857 lbs., fibre (mainly sisal), 52,027 lbs., and strophanthus, 2,776 lbs.

The percentage of the Protectorate produce shipped to the United Kingdom was necessarily smaller owing to the shortage of tonnage, but its ascendency over all other markets was not greatly affected. The proportions were: United Kingdom, 76·8 per cent.; British Possessions, 2·9 per cent.; and Foreign Countries, 20·1 per cent.

TRANSIT TRADE.

The Transit Trade of the Protectorate increased by £5,699, the combined totals amounting to £34,757, as compared with £29,058 in the previous year.

III.—AGRICULTURE.

The principal crops grown for export remain as before, viz., cotton tobacco, tea, chillies, groundnuts, and rubber. The total acreage under European cultivation amounted to 54,098, as against 52,883 in the previous year. The increase in acreage is probably not as great as appears to be the case, and may be due to a more accurate rendering of statistics consequent upon the passing into law of the Agricultural Statistics Ordinance.

Cotton.

The area under European cultivation in 1917 was 28,372 acres, as compared with 29,850 in 1916, the reduction being due to scarcity of labour in the Shire Highlands. The yield amounted to 15,888 cwts. of lint, or 4,448 bales of 400 lbs. each. This is decidedly low, and is due to poor yields in the Blantyre and Zomba districts, where the yields were only ·35 cwts. and ·64 cwts. over areas of 12,698 and 5,180 acres, respectively.

Native-Grown Cotton.

The production for the year under review was 1,070 tons of seed cotton, and is thus the second largest crop yet obtained.

Tobacco.

The area under tobacco shows a substantial increase over the previous year, 9,516 acres being planted as against 7,484 in 1916–17, the increased acreage being attributable to the high prices prevailing in Europe. The total yield was 42,648 cwts. of cured leaf.

There was a reduction in the area under native-grown tobacco owing to many of the educated natives being employed in various capacities by the military, and the total crop was 324,173 lbs., as against 500,577 lbs. in the previous year.

Owing to the long delay to which the baled tobacco was subjected at Chinde and the consequent serious damage which was liable to occur through the attacks of the tobacco beetle, arrangements were made for all tobacco to be fumigated before shipment. The actual operations were almost entirely carried out by representatives of the Nyasaland Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce, the Government Entomologist conducting scientific investigations, and giving professional advice as requisite.

Tea.

The area under tea was 4,523 acres, and the harvested crop amounted to 5,548 cwts. A large proportion of the acreage is represented by young plantations which have not yet commenced to give a crop.

Other Products.

The acreage under chillies and capsicums was 650, the same as in the previous year, whilst the value of the exported crop fell from £3,133 to £1,687.

Fibres accounted for an area of 988 acres under cultivation, a slight increase on the previous year, and the local value of the exports rose from £4,056 to £5,194.

There was a reduced acreage under cultivated rubber, viz., 5,580 acres, as against 6,120 in 1916–17, and the local value of the exported crop fell from £6,041 to £5,342.

Maize and millets, groundnuts, beans, wheat, and potatoes were cultivated to a larger extent than usual, and the crops found a ready demand at enhanced prices for supplying military requirements.

Experimental Farms.

Experimental work on the two Government Farms at Namiwawa in the Zomba district and at Nyachiperi in the Lower Shire district was curtailed to a considerable extent in favour of food production, especially on the former farm. Cotton selection work was continued on the latter farm, and experiments with Uganda types of cotton were carried out, but the results obtained were very unsatisfactory when compared with the locally-evolved types.

Live Stock.

The Veterinary staff was chiefly employed throughout the year in combating rinderpest in the occupied territories, and the disease has been confined thereto. One veterinary officer released from the Rinderpest Commission was stationed at Zomba, but his services were almost exclusively utilised in connection with the acquisition of cattle for military supplies, and in safeguarding their transport in order to prevent the spread of disease from one district to another. The health of live stock in the Protectorate has been satisfactory, few cases of epidemic or contagious disease being reported.

Forestry.

Consequent upon the heavy military demands for labour, no planting was possible on a large scale, and it was necessary to restrict operations to maintaining young plantations, planting small experimental areas, cutting timber at Mlanje for the Public Works Department, and supplying poles, etc., to the military. From the Zomba and Blantyre plantations about 11,000 large eucalypts were supplied to military free of charge, whilst enormous quantities of native trees were utilised for poles, firewood, etc. At Mlanje 68,928 lineal feet of cypress timber (*Widdringtonia whytei*) were sawn for the Public Works Department.

Entomological.

The principal entomological investigations were carried on, the most important being in connection with the freeing tobacco from tobacco beetle before shipment. A satisfactory method of treatment was evolved, and the necessary buildings and plant installed at Chinde. The death of the entomologist in November, 1917, was a serious loss to the agricultural community, and it has been impossible to continue various important investigations owing to difficulty in obtaining a successor.

IV.—INDUSTRIES AND MINES.

No new trades or industries were introduced during the year under review, but towards its close arrangements were made by the Government for the reopening and working of the better-class mica mines in the Protectorate, with a view to the supply of mica to the Ministry of Munitions. Samples of good quality were obtained, and it is expected that considerable quantities of this mineral will be available for export during the coming year.

V.—EDUCATION.

There are no schools for the education of European children in the Protectorate. Native schools are controlled and maintained by various missionary societies, ten of which participated in the annual Government grant of £1,000 in aid of education.

At the close of the year under review there were 2,112 schools established, as compared with 2,054 in the previous year. The total number of scholars on the roll was 71,690 boys and 51,044 girls, the average attendance being 45,441 boys and 32,081 girls.

VI.—JUDICIAL, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

The authorised establishment of native police on the 31st March, 1918, was 418, as compared with 410 in the previous year.

Criminal Statistics.

The number of persons tried criminally in the High Court was 19, as compared with 16 in the previous year.

In addition cases involving 79 persons came up from subordinate courts for confirmation by the High Court, as compared with 94 in 1916–17.

The number of persons sentenced to death was 6, and 3 of these sentences were carried into effect, the others being commuted to varying terms of imprisonment.

The total number of offences reported to the Police or Magistrates during the year was 3,545, as compared with 3,851 in the preceding year.

Civil Statistics.

The number of civil cases tried in the High Court was 54, as against 63 in the previous year; a decrease which is attributable to the conditions created by the War.

VII.—POPULATION.

The number of Europeans resident in the Protectorate, including officials and non-officials but excluding the military, was 463 males and 252 females, or a total of 715, as compared with 474 males and 257 females, or a total of 731 in the previous year. The Asiatic population amounted to 422, as against 391 in the preceding year.

The native population is estimated at 1,227,442, being approximately 559,810 males and 667,632 females.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

General.

As in the previous year, the health of the Protectorate has not been satisfactory, owing to the extensive movement of natives, into and within the Protectorate, necessitated by the military operations.

Small-pox, which last year was confined to the Dowa and Lilongwe districts, made its appearance in other areas, and was reported from seven other districts. It was found impossible to entirely restrict the movements of natives with a view to checking the spread of the disease, as the increasing military demands for labour had to be met.

Owing to the lack of medical officers, sleeping sickness investigations had to be suspended, there being no officer available for this duty throughout the year.

Twenty-eight cases of plague were reported from Karonga, in the North Nyasa district. Of these eleven were notified in January, eight in February, five in March, and two each in the months of September and October. This outbreak was merely a continuance of the one mentioned in last year's report, when three cases occurred in the month of November, and ten in December. The extermination of rats, inoculation, and other preventive measures which were adopted not only checked the local spread of the disease, but prevented its gaining an entry into other parts of the Protectorate.

As in the case of plague, cerebro-spinal meningitis was also introduced into Nyasaland from German East Africa. It was first observed among the native German prisoners of war who were sent to Zomba for internment. Altogether a total of 67 cases was recorded during the year; the case mortality was high; but of the three Europeans who contracted the disease only one died.

IX. COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.

No railway extensions were made during the year under report, but it is hoped that the Central Africa Railway from Chindio on the Zambesi, to Port Herald, and the Shire Highlands Railway thence to Blantyre, will be extended to Lake Nyasa in the near future. Provision has been made for this extension, but the outbreak of war entailed the postponement of its construction. Extensive areas of land bordering the Lake suitable for agricultural enterprise await development owing to the present lack of transport facilities to railhead at Blantyre.

Marine Transport.

All vessels on Lake Nyasa were engaged continuously throughout the year in transporting troops and military stores to and from the north end of the lake in connection with the operations against German East Africa.

Road Transport.

The Government Albion motor lorry ran 10,838 miles during the year, transporting 434 tons of cargo, 20 European, and 1,035 native passengers. Military services were separately provided for and large numbers of motor vehicles were imported and employed between Luchenza and Mlanje, Limbe, and Fort Johnston, and forward with the various columns operating in German East Africa.

X.—TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

There are no Government telegraphs. The telegraph service is owned and managed by the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company, and runs from Chikwawa to Blantyre and Zomba, and thence to Karonga via the stations on Lake Nyasa. A branch line connects Domira Bay on Lake Nyasa with Fort Jameson in Northern Rhodesia.

The Shire Highlands Railway and the Central Africa Railway have a telegraph system between Blantyre and Chindio and telegraphic communication with Chinde is maintained by means of a Portuguese line.

Telephones.—The Government telephone system in Zomba was extended during the year to meet military requirements and now totals 26 miles of line. The total number of calls registered was 45,903.

XI.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The general condition of native affairs within the Protectorate during the past year has been satisfactory.

The exceedingly heavy demands made by the military for porters both for first line work and on lines of communication has continued to be met. The fact that all requirements have been supplied practically voluntarily, and from every district of the Protectorate, without any recourse to force, speaks for the loyalty of the native population and the excellent personal influence of the residents. The military authorities have expressed their satisfaction at the willing way in which Nyasaland natives have carried out the arduous duties assigned to them.

In addition to military transport the Protectorate has supplied, during the year, large numbers of recruits to the King's African Rifles, Maxim gun porters, military road labourers, sanitation gangs, etc.

The absence of such large numbers of able-bodied men from the villages caused a somewhat serious shortage in the native food supply, but the care exercised by the residents to conserve the supply and check waste prevented what might otherwise have developed into a serious famine.

The District Native Administration Ordinance has been applied to the West Nyasa and South Nyasa districts with good results.

The number of Nyasaland natives working in Rhodesia and elsewhere outside the Protectorate has shown a considerable decrease during the past year. This is chiefly due to all emigration having been stopped during the War, but also to a large number of the better-educated natives having returned to obtain clerical work now available in the various military offices.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
965	Weihaiwei	1917
966	Fiji	"
967	Solomon Islands	1917–1918
968	Grenada	"
969	Turks and Caicos Islands	1917
970	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
971	Ceylon	"
972	Hong Kong	"
973	Zanzibar	"
974	St. Helena	"
975	Malta	1917–1918
976	British Guiana	1917
977	St. Vincent	1917–1918
978	Bahamas	"
979	Gambia	1917
980	Jamaica	1917–1918
981	Gibraltar	1917
982	Bermuda	"
983	Swazi'and	1917–1918
984	Trinidad	1917
985	Mauritius	"
986	Cyprus	1917–1918
987	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
988	East Africa Protectorate	1916–1917
989	Barbados	1917–1918
990	Sierra Leone	1917
991	Straits Settlements	"
992	Leeward Islands	1917–1918
993	Uganda	"
994	British Honduras	1917
995	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1917–1918

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-Percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

Printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office
By Barclay & Fry, Ltd., Southwark St., London, S.E. 1.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1041.

NYASALAND.

REPORT FOR 1918-19.

(For Report for 1917–18 see No 996.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

September, 1920.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased through any Bookseller or directly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
IMPERIAL HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C. 2, and 28, ABINGDON STREET, LONDON, S.W. 1;
37. PETER STREET, MANCHESTER; 1, ST. ANDREW'S CRESCENT, CARDIFF;
23, FORTH STREET, EDINBURGH;
or from E. PONSONBY, LTD., 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1920.

[Cmd. 508–24.] *Price* 1*d. Net.*

No. 1041.

NYASALAND.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1918–19.*

I.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue.

The total revenue for the year, including land sales, amounted to £187,645 or an increase of £43,406 over that of the previous financial year, and thus reaches the highest figure yet recorded in the financial history of the Protectorate.

Revenue for the past five years :—

	£
1914–15	118,523
1915–16	137,91[illegible]
1916–17	148,284
1917–18	144,239
1918–19	187,645

Revenue increase in past four years 58·3 per cent.

While nearly all heads of revenue shewed an increase over the estimate "Customs Duties" contributed 80 per cent. of the total increase, and this highly satisfactory position is undoubtedly due to the cessation of hostilities and consequent impetus to trade.

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the year, exclusive of loan expenditure, was estimated at £157,375, while the actual expenditure amounted to £150,198, shewing a net saving of £7,177.

Expenditure for the past five years :—

	£
1914–15	143,161
1915–16	125,666
1916–17	128,272
1917–18	143,639
1918–19	150,198

Increase in expenditure in 4 years 4·9 per cent.

The gross savings on the authorized estimates amounted to £21,097.

*A map of the Protectorate will be found in the Report for 1912–13 No. 772 [Cd. 7050–13].

War Expenditure and Public Debt.

The Public Debt outstanding at the 31st of March, 1919, amounted to £3,190,800, but included in this sum £2,998,000 represents advances made by the War Office in connection with the local campaign against German East Africa. No decision has as yet been arrived at as to the proportion of this sum for which the Nyasaland Government is responsible.

The actual loans are as follows :—

Loan for Redemption of Railway Subsidy Lands	£180,800
East Africa Protectorates Loan 1914— Railway and Roads	12,000
Total ..	£192,800

The final payment of £15,800 on account of the loan for the redemption of subsidy lands was paid to the British Central Africa Company during the year, on satisfactory completion of the railway contract.

The sum of £12,000 represents the initial advance made out of a total of £803,000 sanctioned by the Imperial Government for the extension of the Railway to Lake Nyasa, and for the development of road communications, further advances having been postponed on account of the outbreak of war.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. is payable on this loan, and the mode of the repayment of the advance is by way of annuity at the rate of £626 17*s.* 6*d.* per annum. The advance has been expended, and in addition an amount of £2,891 8*s.* 3*d.* has been met from the Protectorate's revenues pending the receipt of further instalments of the loan for the completion of the preliminary survey of the route of the railway extension to Lake Nyasa.

Assets and Liabilities.

At the close of the year, the balance of assets over liabilities stood at £100,406 as shown below, or an increase of £37,447 over the balance for the previous financial year.

Balance of Assets over Liabilities at 1st April, 1918..		£62,959	6 1
Revenue for year 1918–19 ..	£187,645 8 4		
Expenditure do. ..	£150,198 2 1		
		£37,447	6 3
		£100,406	12 4

Currency and Banking.

The currency of the Protectorate consists of British coin, gold, silver and bronze. There is no note circulation. No reliable statistics are available as to the currency in circulation at the end of the year under review.

(699) Wt32796/354. 1,250 & 90. 9.20. B.&F.Ltd. G.11/14.

The Banking business of the Protectorate is provided for by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Blantyre, Limbe and Zomba, and the National Bank of South Africa with branches at Blantyre, Limbe, Zomba and Fort Johnston.

Savings Bank.

The amount deposited with accrued interest in the Post Office Savings Bank during the year ended on the 31st December, 1918, was £14,905, as compared with £11,479 during the previous year. The amounts withdrawn totalled £13,075, as against £7,890 in 1917.

New accounts opened during the year under review were 234, whilst 178 were closed, a net increase of 56. On 31st December, 1918, there were 522 active accounts as compared with 466 on the same date in the preceding year; the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor being £33 11*s*. 9*d*., as compared with £33 14*s*. at the close of the previous year.

The total amount deposited, with accrued interest since the establishment of the Savings Bank in 1911 was £57,300 18*s*. 11*d*., and the amount withdrawn £39,767 7*s*. 5*d*., leaving a sum of £17,533 11*s*. 6*d*. due to depositors.

The rate of interest payable on deposit account is 2½ per cent. per annum, and the interest earned by the depositors during the year amounted to £415 0*s*. 8*d*., as against £483 5*s*. 1*d*. for the year ended 31st December, 1917, a decrease of £68 4*s*. 5*d*.

II.—TRADE AND SHIPPING.

Trade.

The effect on trade caused by the declaration of peace is nowhere better reflected than in the revenue receipts of the Customs Department. The gross receipts during the year amounted to £74,572, as against £39,253 in the previous year, an increase of £35,319 or 89·97 per cent. over those of the financial year 1917–18.

The large increase referred to above is attributable in some measure to the arrival within the year under review of imports which were held up at Beira and Chinde during the previous year through lack of shipping facilities, but principally to the restocking of stores depleted under stress of war conditions and to the high prime cost of commodities on which Customs dues are assessed.

The external trade (import and export), excluding goods in transit, specie and military stores amounted in value to £1,160,172 as against £476,531 in the previous year.

The following statement shews the total value of Imports and Exports for the last five years:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1914–15	£181,387	£182,413
1915–16	238,076	198,173
1916–17	385,567	289,467
1917–18	331,657	144,874
1918–19	648,979	511,193

Imports.

The total value of imports for home consumption, excluding specie, military and civil Government importations, amounted to £648,979, classified as follows, viz., "Food Drink and Tobacco," £85,557; "Raw materials," £6,004; "Manufactured articles," £486,028; and "Miscellaneous," £71,390.

Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 48·53 per cent., British possessions, 23·79 per cent., and Foreign countries, 27·68 per cent., as compared with 55·6 per cent., 21·4 per cent., and 23 per cent., respectively, for the preceding year—all exclusive of specie.

Exports.

Exclusive of Government and military exports, the total value of exports during the year was £511,193, as compared with £144,874 in the preceding year, classified as follows, viz., "Food, Drink and Tobacco," £315,683; "Raw materials," £172,839; "Miscellaneous," £16,218.

Planters to some extent are reducing their cultivation of cotton in favour of tobacco, and this is no doubt due to the prevailing high prices obtainable on the home market for the latter commodity. A steady increase in the export of fibre (mainly sisal) is noticeable, and it is probable that its cultivation and export will continue to develop.

The countries of destination of exports were as follows, viz., United Kingdom, 94·3 per cent., British possessions, 2·5 per cent., Foreign countries, 3·2 per cent.

Transit Trade.

The transit trade of the Protectorate during the year shewed an improvement to the extent of £14,678, or 42·23 per cent. over the preceding year. The value of goods which passed through the Protectorate outwards during 1918–19 was £20,628, as against £12,041 in 1917–18, and inwards £28,807, as compared with £22,716 in the previous financial year.

Both inwards and outwards the transit trade is confined to the following territories, viz., Northern Rhodesia, Occupied German East Africa, and Portuguese East Africa.

Traffic.

Ten British steamers and fourteen flying foreign flags ply between Nyasaland and Chinde, the ocean port. The tonnage manifested during the year from Chinde and other Portuguese ports to Chindio, the terminus of the Central Africa Railway on the Zambezi River, and Port Herald, the port of entry into the Protectorate, aggregated 23,521 tons, while from Port Herald and Chindio 5,227 tons were carried down river. Clearances outwards from Port Herald and Chindio to Chinde totalled 100, as compared with 84 in the previous year, and inwards 413, as against 231 in 1917–18.

Six British steamers ply on Lake Nyasa, and are mainly engaged in the transport of passengers and trade goods to up-country stations.

III.—AGRICULTURE.

As in the previous year, the principal crops grown for export were cotton, tobacco, tea, coffee, chillies, ground-nuts, fibre and rubber. The total acreage under European cultivation during the year under review was 52,837, as against 54,098 in 1917–18.

Cotton.

A serious decrease in the production of cotton must be reported. The area under European cultivation fell from 28,372 acres in 1917–18 to 18,141 in the year under report, and the production in terms of 400 lbs. bales lint from 4,448 to 1,911. The decline in the area cultivated is in part attributable to the compulsory cultivation of foodstuffs by planters for military purposes, but chiefly, it is thought, to a general dissatisfaction with the crop amongst planters in the Shire Highlands owing to the indifferent yields obtained in recent years. This no doubt led to the cultivation of tobacco in preference to cotton, where the soil and climate were suitable to both crops. The deterioration of Nyasaland cotton is probably due to the neglect to use selected seed, and to errors in cultivation, such as continuous cropping of land without manure or rotation of crops. These matters will receive the earnest attention of the Agricultural Department so soon as its staff, which has been much depleted owing to the war, is brought up to full strength.

The native cotton crop, principally owing to unfavourable climatic conditions, also declined, the production being 365 tons of seed cotton as against 1,070 in the previous year.

Tobacco.

The area under tobacco was 6,027 acres and the crop 23,164 cwts., or an average of 395 lbs., per acre. The acreage under cultivation in the previous year was 9,516, and the decrease is almost entirely attributable to the fact that all planters were compelled to devote 25 per cent. of their cultivation to the production of native foodstuffs for use by the military. In spite of adverse weather conditions the quality of the crop was generally good. Prices ruled high both locally and in the home market, 2*s.* 9*d.*, a lb. being obtained in some instances by growers who shipped direct to the United Kingdom.

Tea.

The harvested crop of tea amounted to 5,667 cwts., as compared with 5,548 cwts. in the previous year, and represents the yield of 4,433 acres under cultivation.

Other Products.

The acreage under coffee was 1,194 and produced a yield of 1,187 cwts. 33,150 lbs. of Ceara rubber were obtained from an area of 3,323 acres; 1,280 acres under Para rubber produced 54,206 lbs. 144 cwts. represents the chillies crop from 127 acres; and the fibre crop totalled 4,132 cwts. from 1,281 acres. Capsicums, beans, ground-nuts, wheat and millet were all cultivated with success, and found a ready market.

Experimental Farms.

Owing to the depleted state of the staff of the Agricultural Department, practically no experimental work was carried out at the two Government farms. All effort by the Department was concentrated on the organisation of increased food production throughout the Protectorate to meet the needs of the military authorities, and all available labour on the farms at Nyachiperi in the lower Shire District, and Namiwawa in the Zomba District was utilized in the growing of foodstuffs. Cotton was grown at Nyachiperi, but owing to unfavourable weather and heavy infection with boll-worm, the crop was much below the average of former years.

Veterinary.

As in the preceding year, the Veterinary staff was chiefly employed throughout the year on measures connected with the eradication of rinderpest in the southern portion of German East Africa, and with the prevention of its spread to Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The position at the close of the year may be briefly summarised as follows:—south of the Songwe there is a cattle-free belt extending from Lake Nyasa to Lake Tanganyika, and in another belt north of the river all cattle have been immunised by inoculation. All movement of cattle between German East Africa and Nyasaland and Rhodesia is prohibited. So far no case of rinderpest has been reported in Nyasaland.

Isolated outbreaks of Redwater fever, and Trypanosomiasis have occurred in the Shire Highlands during the year, but with systematic dipping the former disease should disappear.

Forestry.

Owing to the scarcity of native labour throughout the year, forestry operations had to be restricted to the maintenance of nurseries and existing plantations, and the cutting of Mlanje timber for the Public Works Department and the Shire Highlands Railway. The quantity of timber sawn was 68,818 lineal feet, varying in thickness from 2 to 6 inches, and in breadth from 4 to 12 inches.

Entomological.

No entomological work could be undertaken, as the post of Entomologist is still vacant.

IV.—INDUSTRIES AND MINES.

No new trades or industries were introduced during the year. The mica mining operations referred to in the report for 1917–18 were continued throughout the year under review, but without satisfactory results. The total quantity shipped to the Ministry of Munitions during the year was 8,478 lbs., and realized an average price of 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

The Government Geologist arrived in September, 1918, and for the remainder of the year was fully occupied in examining and reporting on the various known mica deposits distributed throughout the Protectorate.

V.—EDUCATION.

There are no Government schools in the Protectorate, nor are there any schools where European children can be educated, but provision for this service is under consideration. Native schools are controlled and maintained by various missionary societies established throughout the Protectorate, ten of which share in the annual Government grant of £1,000 in aid of education.

On the 31st March there were 1,991 schools established, as compared with 2,112 on the same date in the previous year. The total number of scholars on the roll was 72,328 boys and 52,831 girls, the average attendance being 45,094 boys and 32,858 girls. The vast majority of these schools are village schools in charge of native teachers superintended by Europeans from the headquarters of the various Missions.

Native artizans are trained in industrial schools attached to the headquarters of most of the Missions, where carpentry, printing, bookbinding, agriculture, horticulture, and other practical trades are taught.

VI.—JUDICIAL, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Police.

The authorised establishment of the district native police on the 31st March, 1919, was 434, as compared with 418 in the previous year.

Cases.

The number of new civil cases entered in the High Court during the year was 62, as against 54 in the previous year. In addition 11 criminal cases were entered and dealt with, as against 7 in the preceding year.

Administration of Estates.

The estates of 41 deceased persons were under administration during the year, 13 of which to the value of £2,010 were finally wound up, leaving 28 under administration at the close of the year. In addition 31 military estates representing a combined value of £3,500 were disposed of during the year.

VII.—POPULATION.

The number of Europeans resident in the Protectorate on 31st March, 1919, including officials and non-officials, was 492 males and 232 females, or a total of 724, as compared with 463 males and 252 females, or a total of 715 in the previous year. The Asiatic population amounted to 407 as against 422 in the preceding year.

The native population is estimated at 1,216,000, being approximately 551,600 males and 664,400 females.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

General.

Owing to the presence during the year 1918 of the German enemy forces along the eastern borders of Nyasaland and of Lake Nyasa, there was a widespread and continuous movement of our troops, followers, and carriers within the Protectorate throughout the year, movements which afforded every facility for the spread of infectious and contagious diseases.

Small-pox was confined to the districts in which it was prevalent last year, though sporadic outbreaks occurred in other areas, but with the assistance of the military medical officers these outbreaks were promptly dealt with and did not assume an epidemic intensity.

There were only five cases of bubonic plague reported (two of these having been returned as "suspected cases") from the North Nyasa district in the neighbourhood of Karonga, as against 28 in the previous year, and 13 in the year before that.

No further recurrence of cerebro-spinal meningitis occurred during the year, and this disease may now be regarded as non-existent in Nyasaland.

From the epidemiological point of view one of the most notable events of the year, and a factor affecting the public health of the Protectorate more prejudicially than any other, was the appearance of influenza in the month of November. This epidemic rapidly spread throughout the Protectorate, reached its maximum intensity in December, and declined steadily during the month of January.

IX.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.

There are no Government railways in the Protectorate. The Shire Highlands Railway Nyasaland Limited, owns and works a railway from Port Herald to Blantyre, a distance of 113½ miles, and is connected at Port Herald with the Central Africa Railway which runs thence to Chindio on the Zambezi river, a distance of 60½ miles from Port Herald. Sanction was obtained in 1914 for the extension of the railway system to Lake Nyasa, but owing to the War it has not been possible to proceed with more than a survey of the proposed route.

Marine Transport.

All vessels on Lake Nyasa were, throughout the War, in commission for Government in connection with military operations against German East Africa, and with the conclusion of the Armistice privately-owned vessels were handed back to their owners, and the Government Marine Transport Department resumed a peace footing on the 31st of March, 1919. The success which attended the campaign in East Africa was in no small part due to the excellent service performed, often under the greatest pressure, by the vessels forming the Lake Nyasa Flotilla.

Road Transport.

The Government motor transport service was maintained throughout the year, and the following motor vehicles were purchased from the Military Salvage Commission, viz., 3 Packhard lorries, 3 light Reo and 3 Hupmobile cars, and 2 motor cycles.

X.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native population remained peaceable and loyal throughout the year under report, but in all districts in the Protectorate a marked disinclination on the part of natives to engage for plantation work was in evidence, although in the attempt to secure an adequate labour supply European planters offered very largely increased wages. This state of affairs may be accounted for partly by the fact that the natives still hold considerable sums of money remaining from their earnings during the War, when high wages were paid for their services as carriers, etc., by the military authorities, and partly to the ravages of the influenza epidemic which swept throughout the Protectorate during the year.

It is extremely improbable that the standard rate of wage for native labour will ever drop to its pre-war level, nor would it be reasonable to expect that it should, so long as the prices of native truck remain at their present height. While the War was still in progress the native could be made to understand the reasons for the high cost of cloth, etc., but with the cessation of hostilities, and victory to the Allies, he has expected that prices would drop to their former level.

As was not unusual in former years, scarcity of food, amounting almost to a famine in certain localities, occurred towards the end of the financial year under review, and to relieve the distress it became necessary for the Government to distribute some 1,246 tons of grain obtained for the most part from surplus military stocks. The bulk of this grain was issued to natives on payment; a small quantity was issued to aged or infirm persons free of charge. The food shortage was caused, in part, by the failure of the early rains, which necessitated repeated planting up of the gardens, and so reducing, and in many cases completely exhausting, the small stocks of grain conserved as food to tide the population over until the reaping of the next harvest. The famine was, however, due in a large measure to the fact that the gardens planted during the previous season were much smaller than usual owing to large numbers of able-bodied men having been employed on military service, leaving only the older men, women, and children to cultivate the ground, and this, coupled with the return of large numbers of natives from military service, added considerably to the difficulties of the situation.

XI.—TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Telegraphs.

There are no Government telegraphs. The telegraph service is owned and managed by the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company and extends from Chikwawa to Blantyre and Zomba, and

thence to Karonga at the north end of Lake Nyasa, via other lake stations. A branch line connects Domira Bay on Lake Nyasa with Fort Jameson in Northern Rhodesia. Other branches connect Dedza with Ntakataka and Mlanje with Luchenza.

The Shire Highlands Railway and the Central Africa Railway have a telegraph system between Blantyre and Chindio, and telegraphic communication with Chinde, the ocean port, is maintained by means of a Portuguese line.

Telephones.

The Government telephone system now totals 23 miles, and the number of calls registered at the exchange during the year 1918–19 was 48,220.

XII.—GENERAL.

With the conclusion of peace it may not be out of place here to offer some observations on the effect of the War on the prosperity of Nyasaland and its future prospects. Although a heavy strain was thrown throughout the War on the resources of the whole population, European and native, it is clear that the Protectorate suffered no serious setback in the yield of its staple products. The shortage of shipping and heavy freight charges were compensated for by the abnormally high prices obtained on the home markets, and with the assistance afforded by the shipping control there was not undue delay, in the circumstances, of the time in getting produce away. Greater difficulty was experienced with imports, due principally to the requirements of military transport, but no serious hardships were suffered at any time in this regard.

The prospects of the Protectorate have probably been improved by the War. Many of those who came from South Africa, England, and elsewhere to serve in the local campaign remained behind after demobilization, and are now engaged in planting, and if effect be given to the many schemes for the development of the Empire's resources that it may be self-supporting and independent of foreign supplies, Nyasaland may become a substantial contributor in many important products if Imperial help be accorded in improving its communications. The development of the Protectorate depends on transport facilities being afforded which will give it easy access to an open port and improve its internal communications. In Lake Nyasa, the Protectorate has an important and valuable waterway for two thirds of its length, but if the fertile lands in its vicinity, eminently suitable for the cultivation of tobacco, cotton, or cereals, are to be developed rapidly, the existing railway must be extended at one end to the Lake, and at the other to a good ocean port.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year,
1009	Turks and Caicos Islands	1918
1010	St. Helena	,,
1011	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
1012	Ashanti	,,
1013	East Africa Protectorate	1917–1918
1014	British Guiana	1918
1015	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1918–1919
1016	Basutoland	,,
1017	Falkland Islands	1918
1018	Trinidad	,,
1019	Bermuda	,,
1020	Swaziland	1917–1918
1021	Somaliland	1918–1919
1022	Gibraltar	1918
1023	Grenada	1918–1919
1024	Jamaica	,,
1025	Cyprus	,,
1026	British Honduras	1918
1027	British Solomon Islands	1918–1919
1028	Straits Settlements	1918
1029	Gold Coast	,,
1030	Nigeria	,,
1031	Leeward Islands	1918–1919
1032	Sierra Leone	1918
1033	Bahamas	1918–1919
1034	Gambia	1918
1035	Barbados	1918–1919
1036	Mauritius	1918
1037	St. Vincent	1918–1919
1038	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	,,
1039	St. Helena	1919
1040	Weihaiwei	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the Northern Part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.

Printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office
By Barclay & Fry, Ltd., Southwark, London, S.E. 1.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1075.

NYASALAND.

REPORT FOR 1919-1920.

(For Report for 1918-19 see No. 1041.)

LIBRARY OF THE
INNS OF COURT

LONDON:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
To be purchased through any Bookseller or directly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
IMPERIAL HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2, and
28, ABINGDON STREET, LONDON, S.W.1;
37, PETER STREET, MANCHESTER;
1, ST. ANDREW'S CRESCENT, CARDIFF;
23, FORTH STREET, EDINBURGH;
or from E. PONSONBY, LTD., 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.
1921.
Price 6*d. Net*

No. 1075.

NYASALAND.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1919-1920.*

I.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue.

Excluding Loan Accounts the revenue for the year, including £416 from sales of land, amounted to £186,927, which is only £718 below that of the previous financial year, when the revenue of the Protectorate reached its highest recorded figures.

Revenue for the past five years :—

	£	
1915/16	137,911	
1916/17	148,284	.. Inc. 7·5 per cent.
1917/18	144,239	.. Dec. 2·7 ,,
1918/19	187,645	.. Inc. 30·1 ,,
1919/20	186,926	.. Dec. ·38 ,,

Revenue increase in past four years, 35·5 per cent.

The revenue is in excess of the estimates under most of the heads.

The noteworthy increase of £14,357 under "Customs Duties" is partly attributable to enhanced prices and partly to the continued impetus to trade caused by the steady influx of settlers, which was maintained throughout the period under review.

Expenditure.

Excluding loan expenditure, the total expenditure for the year was £217,659, which was £43,669 in excess of the estimate.

Expenditure for the past five years :—

	£	
1915/16	125,666	..
1916/17	128,272	.. Inc. 2·0 per cent.
1917/18	143,639	.. ,, 12·0 ,,
1918/19	150,198	.. ,, 4·3 ,,
1919/20	217,659	.. ,, 44·9 ,,

Increase in expenditure in four years, 73·2 per cent.

The principal causes of this large increase in expenditure are the necessity for increases in salaries and wages due to the rise in the cost of living and the enhanced prices of raw material.

* A map of the Protectorate will be found in the Report for 1912-13. No. 172 [Cd. 7050–13].

A net sum of £43,669 remained to be met from surplus balances which, taking surplus revenues into account, were reduced by £30,732 from the amount of £100,406 at which they stood at the beginning of the year.

Public Debt.

The actual loans outstanding on the 31st March, 1920, were the following :—

	£	s.	d.
(*a*) Loan for Redemption of Subsidy Lands	172,190	1	3
(*b*) East African Protectorates Loan 1914 (on account)	39,700	7	8
	£211,890	8	11

The total amount of (*a*) was £180,800, raised for the purpose of redeeming lands granted in connection with the construction of the Shire Highlands Railway. Annual instalments paid to the sinking fund have reduced the total to £172,190.

A second instalment of the loan under (*b*) above, amounting to £28,000, was received in March, 1920, bringing the amount received to £40,000 out of a sanctioned total of £803,000. The following table shows the actual expenditure down to the 31st March, 1920 :—

	Roads.	Railway Survey.	Interest.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
To 31st March, 1919	6,108 6 11	7,343 1 4	1,440	14,891 8 3
In 1919/20	—	2 13 3	—	2 13 3
	6,108 6 11	7,345 14 7	1,440	14,894 1 6

The balance will, it is hoped, shortly be utilised for the construction of the much-needed railway extension to Lake Nyasa.

War Expenditure.

During the year under review a net sum of £129,021 was paid out under this head, bringing the total disbursements to £2,963,610 2s. 11d. An amount of £34,389 17s. 1d. still remained to be accounted for out of the amount advanced by the War Office in connection with the local campaign.

Assets and Liabilities.

The close of the year 1919–20 showed that the balance of assets over liabilities had been reduced from £100,406 to £69,674, a decrease of £30,732 during the year.

Currency and Banking.

British gold, silver and bronze coin constitute the currency of the Nyasaland Protectorate. There is no legal circulation of notes ; but the local banks accommodate their customers with South African notes when they leave the Protectorate. The export of gold and silver coin is prohibited.

(3286) Wt.7858 238 625 6 21 Harrow G.75/2

Two Banks operate in the Protectorate, the Standard Bank of South Africa and the National Bank of South Africa. There are branches of these banks at Blantyre, Limbe, Zomba and Fort Johnston. Branches are in contemplation at Dedza and Port Herald.

Post Office Savings Bank.

The adverse position of the Post Office Savings Bank has become accentuated during the year. In June, 1918, the total investments on behalf of the Bank stood at £16,580. Since that date withdrawals have exceeded deposits, so that on the 31st March, 1920, the balance of deposits amounted to £8,826 15s. 11d. The difference of £7,753 4s. 1d. between investments and deposits has been advanced from the surplus balances of the Protectorate to avoid loss by realising investments at current prices.

In the first instance the reduction of deposits was caused by demobilised South African soldiers withdrawing their savings when they returned to the Union. Subsequently local European depositors withdrew money to take advantage of the higher rates of interest offered by the Banking Corporations, and native depositors have found it difficult to maintain or increase their savings owing to the high prices of clothing and other necessaries.

II.—TRADE AND SHIPPING.

Trade.

The abnormal figures of the year 1918/19 were not fully maintained during the year under review. £65,315 was collected under the heads of Customs and Port and Harbour Dues, etc., as compared with £74,572 in the previous year, and £39,253 in 1917/18. In trade imports there was a decrease in value of 12 per cent. and in exports a decrease in weight of 28 per cent. on the figures of the preceding year. The results for the year are nevertheless satisfactory.

As affecting the general trade conditions of the Protectorate the following factors during the year are worthy of mention :—

(1) The departure of the last of the military personnel with the exception of members of the local forces.

(2) The military salvage sales which made available for private use large numbers of motor vehicles of various types.

(3) The introduction of the Imperial preferential tariff on tea, coffee and tobacco.

(4) Exchange difficulties which restricted trade with India and elsewhere.

(5) The difficulty experienced in obtaining adequate supplies of Manchester soft goods for native trade, and the high prices obtaining for these articles.

(6) The large increase in the European population owing to the demand for land during the tobacco boom.

Imports.

The imports may be sub-divided under four comprehensive sub-heads, as follows :—

	1918/19	1919/20
1. Food, drink, and tobacco	£85,557	£79,846
2. Raw materials	6,004	29,342
3. Manufactured articles	486,028	377,564
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified	71,390	83,138
	£648,979	569,890

The most important falling off in imports is under the sub-head "Cotton manufactures of all kinds" for the reasons explained above, although Nyasaland is better off as regards these commodities than some of the surrounding territories.

The increase of £13,000 in preserved fruits, meats, and fish must rather be taken as due to replenishing stocks which were bought up by the Military, than as indicating that Nyasaland is unable to meet her own requirements as regards fresh meat and fruits. An interesting item is the increase of £23,000 in the value of non-edible oils imported to meet the increasing demands for mechanical transport.

An indication of the opening up of the country which is confidently expected during the next few years is shown by the increased values of the imports of Iron and Steel (£13,488), Agricultural Machinery and Implements (£21,170), and other Machinery (£8,392).

As usual, the principal country of origin of Nyasaland imports is the United Kingdom. Including goods in transit the main divisions are :—

From the United Kingdom	£370,704
From British Possessions	103,280
From Foreign Countries	132,640
	£606,624

South Africa supplied £70,102 of the total under "British Possessions."

Exports.

The total exports during the year may conveniently be classified in the same way as the imports.

	1918/19	1919/20
1. Food, drink, and tobacco	£315,683	£308,901
2. Raw materials	172,839	81,181
3. Manufactured articles	—	—
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified	16,218	39,004
	£504,740	£429,086

It appears that the cessation of hostilities caused a reduction in the demand for capsicums and chillies which were used in the

manufacture of " tear " shells. Coffee is going out of cultivation owing to the better attractions of more lucrative crops ; tobacco continues at its high level in recent years ; tea shows an increase that is not due to a larger acreage being under cultivation, but to old gardens gradually coming into improved bearing ; cotton shows a heavy fall due to the greater popularity of tobacco, adverse climatic conditions in some localities, and reduced native cultivation caused by influenza and threatened famine. As regards fibre the increase should prove greater in future as some of the large estates which have been planted begin to come into production. Better prices offered for strophanthus have drawn some attention to this commodity. Rubber has increased in quantity, but the acreage is declining, and unless rubber commands higher values in the next few years, the industry may be expected to die out.

Including Government exports, the countries of destination were :—

United Kingdom	£391,102
British Possessions	18,090
Foreign Countries	21,031
	£430,223

Transit Trade.

The improvement in the transit trade of the Protectorate was fully maintained during the year. There was an increase in value over the 1918/19 figures of £7,927 or 27 per cent. " to surrounding territories," and £27,500, or 1·33 per cent. " from surrounding territories." Northern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa and Tanganyika Territory are the countries that participate in this transit trade.

Traffic.

During the year 6,029 tons of cargo passed inwards at Port Herald, and 6,283 tons passed out. The registered shipping remains about the same, viz. :—

Under British Flag : 10 steamers and 83 barges on the Zambezi.
6 steamers and 29 barges on Lake Nyasa.
Under Foreign Flags : 15 steamers on the Zambezi.

III.—AGRICULTURE.

The total area under European cultivation during 1919/20 was 47,781 acres, which shows a reduction of 5,056 acres on the previous year. This reduction is chiefly due to the fact that many planters who served with the local forces took advantage of the leave in the United Kingdom granted by the military authorities. Towards the end of 1919 there was a great influx of new settlers who came either independently or under the auspices of the British Central Africa Company, which inaugurated a private settlement scheme for officers on the large tracts of land owned by the company. At the end of the year the planting

community had certainly reached more than double its pre-war strength.

The present is a very critical time in the agricultural development of the country. Land has increased in value in the districts nearest the railway and large towns from about 25s. an acre in 1914 to £3 in 1919. Many of the oldest settlers have taken advantage of these high prices, have sold their estates, and retired from the country.

Tobacco.

The area under tobacco during the year was 9,817 acres, as compared with 6,027 acres in the previous year; the yield increased from 23,164 cwt. to 35,691 cwt. The average crop, 407 lb. an acre, was satisfactory. It is to be regretted that the rising prices led to large quantities of very low grade tobacco being shipped which could not fail to affect the reputation of Nyasaland tobacco. Greater attention to grading and quality of tobacco shipped is needed.

Prices reached a record height during the year, and tobacco sold freely on the local market at from 1s. to 1s. 8d. per pound, as compared with the pre-war price of 4d. The preferential tariff in the United Kingdom has also had a considerable effect in encouraging the development of the tobacco industry, and there appears to be no reason why, if the preference is maintained, there should not be a much greater development in future.

Cotton.

The first recorded export of cotton from the Protectorate was in 1902, when 692 lb. were exported. Eight years later the annual export was 1,736,000 lb., and from 1911 to 1916 there was a steady expansion in the industry. The climatic conditions of 1913 and 1914, however, caused a temporary set-back. The crop in 1916 reached the highest recorded figure of 3,462,000 lb. During the War, the necessity for producing native foodstuffs for the local forces, combined with the unprecedentedly high prices obtainable for tobacco, caused many planters to abandon the cotton industry. In two years the acreage fell from 28,000 acres to 12,000. Signs are not wanting, however, that renewed interest is being taken in cotton production, and it may confidently be hoped that the next few years will see a revival in this industry. During the year under review the acreage under cotton again showed a fall, from 18,141 acres to 12,658 acres, and the yield declined from 1,911 to 1,467 bales of 400 lb. each.

The native cotton crop has received a severe check through war conditions; but it may be expected that the system of control of the native cotton markets by Government will make this industry more attractive to the natives.

Tea.

The tea industry continued to make some headway during the year 1919. The acreage increased from 4,433 acres to 4,840,

and the yield from 5,667 cwt. to 5,984 cwt. Unfortunately, the demand, which was good at the beginning of the year, fell away seriously towards the end of 1919, and in some instances the prices obtained did not cover the expenses of production. It is to be hoped that prices will recover so as to maintain interest in the cultivation of this product.

During the year the exports totalled 801,890 lb., an increase of 101,435 lb. over the previous year.

Other economic products of minor importance are referred to under "Trade and Shipping."

Experimental Farms.

Owing to the pressure of other duties and the continued shortage of staff no experimental work of any note was undertaken during the year.

Veterinary.

The Rinderpest Commission closed down in April, 1919. The position at the end of the year was quite satisfactory To the south of the immune belt there lies a tract of country between Lakes Tanganyika and Nyasa which is completely cleared of cattle. In Nyasaland, to the south of this cattle free area, is a controlled area in which all the cattle are registered, records kept of births and deaths, and all movements of cattle prohibited except under permit.

No other cattle diseases have given any trouble during the year with the exception of Trypanosomiasis. There were outbreaks of this disease in various parts of the Shire Highlands. Indications are not wanting that Trypanosomiasis can be transmitted by blood-sucking flies other than the *Glossinae*. Gastro-enteritis caused a fairly large number of deaths among cattle during the period under review.

Forestry.

Owing to the high wages offered by planters, it was difficult to procure native labour for forestry work. Nevertheless, 20 acres of eucalyptus and 15 acres of cypress were planted at Zomba, and 13 acres of cypress on Mlanje Plateau. The aggregate area of the timber plantations stood at 846 acres at the close of the year. During 1919/20 some 43,850 lineal feet of Mlanje cypress was sawn for the use of the Public Works Department.

IV.—LANDS, INDUSTRIES AND MINES.

No new trades or industries were introduced during the year.

The Government Geologist continued his enquiries into the coal and other mineral deposits in the Protectorate and his

investigations should prove of great utility when the time comes to undertake the development of the mineral resources of Nyasaland. The profitable working of the coal deposits may, it is hoped, assist in no small measure in the solution of the fuel question which, with the increase of railway facilities, may become an urgent problem.

In no respect is the rapidly increasing development of Nyasaland so clearly shown, as in the abnormal demand for leases of Crown land during the year 1919/20, and the increase in the number of applications for yearly tenancy plots for purposes of native trade. The following comparative statement shows the numbers of leases and yearly tenancies granted during the past four years :—

	1916/17	1917/18	1918/19	1919/20
Leases	2 ..	7 ..	11 ..	61
Yearly Tenancies	18 ..	47 ..	46 ..	75

The acreages granted under lease during the year may be roughly divided as follows, so far as the intentions of the lessees have been clearly stated :—

(*a*) Cotton	12,792	acres
(*b*) Tobacco	6,530	,,
(*c*) Dual Purpose (Cotton and Tobacco) ..	3,602	,,
(*d*) General agriculture	1,385	,,
	24,309	

Owing to this sudden increase in the area of land leased the Survey Staff was unable to cope with the work of setting out the boundaries of the estates, and provision was made for the appointment of two extra surveyors.

V.—EDUCATION.

No Government schools exist in Nyasaland, nor has any school for European children as yet come into existence. An annual grant of £1,000 in aid of education is divided between the ten principal missionary societies working in the Protectorate.

On the 31st March, 1920, there were 2,030 schools established in the Protectorate, providing education for 49,308 girls and 68,330 boys. The average attendance was 29,477 girls and 41,441 boys. The majority of these schools are in charge of native teachers, and the amount of European supervision is less than could be desired. The education imparted is of a very elementary character, except at the headquarters of the more important Missions. At these centres natives receive useful instruction in carpentry, printing, and other trades. Many artizans also receive their training in the various Government Departments.

VI.—POPULATION.

On 31st March, 1920, the estimated European population of the Protectorate, including Government officials, was 729 males and 286 females, giving a total of 1,015 as compared with 492 males and 232 females, totalling 724 in the previous year.

The Asiatic population increased by 108 to 515 during the year.

The native population, which is estimated on the basis of the number of huts, was put down at 545,000 males and 658,000 females, or a total of 1,203,000.

VII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The shortage of medical staff rendered it impossible to carry out any special investigations in connection with communicable diseases, except that investigations were continued in the North Nyasa District in the matter of Plague. The only recorded cases occurred in August. As statistics have shown that infection with this disease reaches its height in the rainy season, it is a matter for congratulation that no cases at all occurred from August, 1919, to the end of March, 1920, i.e., throughout a whole wet season. From April to December the preventive measures were continually enforced, and during that period a total of 1,247,068 rats were killed.

One hundred and seventy European officials received medical treatment, 20 were invalided, but there were no deaths.

A total of 313 non-official Europeans came under treatment, of whom seven died.

VIII.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.

There are no Government railways in Nyasaland. The Shire Highlands Railway Limited owns and works a railway from Port Herald, the port of entry into the Protectorate, to Blantyre, the commercial centre, a distance of 113½ miles. From Port Herald the Central Africa Railway runs through Portuguese territory to Chindio on the Zambezi River, a distance of 60½ miles. The construction of the projected railway from Luchenza on the Shire Highlands Railway to Lake Nyasa has not yet been proceeded with, although the route has been surveyed.

Mechanical Transport.

The Government fleet of motor vehicles consisted during the year of an Albion lorry, three Packard lorries, three Reo lorries, three Hup cars. Many privately owned lorries and cars are now in use in the Protectorate, and a few years from now should see

mechanical transport largely displacing human porterage, and thus releasing native labour for the agricultural development of the country.

IX.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

There is nothing calling for special comment under this head during the year under review. The natives remained peaceful and loyal; but there was some disinclination to work, which was one of the legacies of the local campaign.

Larceny, housebreaking, and burglary by natives has been of more frequent occurrence than in previous years.

The scarcity and dearness of native cloth continued to be a cause of dissatisfaction to the natives, and was one of the contributing causes to their disinclination to work.

There was no noticeable shortage of foodstuffs during the year, and no special measures had to be adopted in this respect.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure on Public Works, exclusive of military expenditure, was £23,027 as against £15,839 in the preceding year, and £14,027 in 1917/18. The extra cost is mainly due to increased salaries, enhanced price of materials, and the necessity of rebuilding the Government Offices which were destroyed by fire early in 1919.

XI.—POSTAL.

The postal revenue for the year 1919/20 amounted to £7,300 5s. 2d., and the expenditure to £9,948 18s. 6d. The figures for the preceding year were £9,193 9s. 3d. and £,166 17s. 3d. respectively. Expenditure thus exceeded revenue by £2,648 13s. 4d. The loss on the year is attributable to war bonuses to Europeans and increased pay of the native staff, together with the cost of replacing telephone material destroyed in the fire of February, 1919. Revenue suffered from the rescinding of the war tax on postage.

The telegraph system in the Protectorate is owned and worked by the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company. The total length of line open for public service is 869 miles.

The Government owns a telephone system of 23 miles in Zomba, and during the year 14,988 calls were registered.

XII.—GENERAL.

The year 1919/20 may be regarded as confirming the belief that the prosperity which awaited the future progress of this Protectorate at the conclusion of hostilities is likely to be

maintained. It is now apparent that the War has had no permanent ill effect on the prospects of the country; and when once the native character reverts to its normal condition, and the general conditions of trade recover from their present stagnant state, it is confidently to be expected that Nyasaland will take an ever increasingly important place in the Empire.

The future prospects of the Protectorate are encouraging. Mechanical transport is being introduced and utilised on a much larger scale than heretofore contemplated. Increasing numbers of settlers are arriving and will be of great help in opening up the country. Plans for new roads and railways are being considered on a scale which if carried out will render Nyasaland an indispensable means of communication between the interior of Africa and ports of shipment to the commercial centres of Europe.

It may confidently be expected that, when transport difficulties have been overcome, the potential trade with Tanganyika Territory will be fully developed. When the railway is extended to Lake Nyasa there will be a much greater scope for enterprise. On the ranges of the Livingstonia Mountains are large areas suitable for wheat; on the lower ranges suitable pasturage for cattle. Cotton grows wild in some districts, and its cultivation on a commercial basis will become possible when transport facilities are available. Sisal hemp should develop into an important industry. Although Nyasaland in pre-war days had but little commercial intercourse with its neighbour on the north, the opening up of communications between Lake Nyasa and Beira will almost certainly lead to a great expansion of trade between the two Protectorates.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1040	Weihaiwei	1919
1041	Nyasaland	1918–1919
1042	Turks and Caicos Islands	1919
1043	Grenada	,,
1044	Bermuda	,,
1045	Basutoland	1919–1920
1046	Cyprus	,,
1047	Fiji	1919
1048	Straits Settlements	,,
1049	Ceylon	,,
1050	Gibraltar	1919–1920
1051	Somaliland	,,
1052	Zanzibar	1919
1053	Gambia	,,
1054	Uganda	1918–1919
1055	Malta	1919–1920
1056	Swaziland	,,
1057	Bechuanaland Protectorate	,,
1058	Ashanti	1919
1059	Bahamas	1919–1920
1060	British Solomon Islands	,,
1061	Seychelles	,,
1062	Mauritius	,,
1063	St. Vincent	April-December 1919
1064	Nigeria	1919
1065	Sierra Leone	,,
1066	Gold Coast	,,
1067	Jamaica	1919–1920
1068	British Guiana	1919
1069	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
1070	British Honduras	,,
1071	Hong Kong	,,
1072	Barbados	1919–1920
1073	East Africa Protectorate	1918–1919
1074	Leeward Islands	1919–1920

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1096.

NYASALAND.

REPORT FOR 1920.

(For previous Report see No. 1075.)

LONDON:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
To be purchased through any Bookseller or directly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
IMPERIAL HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2, and
28, ABINGDON STREET, LONDON, S.W.1;
37, PETER STREET, MANCHESTER;
1, ST. ANDREW'S CRESCENT, CARDIFF;
23, FORTH STREET, EDINBURGH;
or from EASON & SON, LTD., 40 & 41, LOWER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN.
1921.
Price 9d. Net.

No. 1096.

NYASALAND.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1920.*

GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL.

BOUNDARIES.

The territory comprised in the Nyasaland Protectorate is a strip about 520 miles in length and varying from 50 to 100 miles in width. It lies approximately between latitude S. 9° 45′ and 17° 16′, and longitude E. 33° and 36°. The area is roughly 40,000 square miles, or about one-third the area of the British Isles. The most southerly portion of the Protectorate is about 130 miles from the sea as the crow flies.

This strip falls naturally into two divisions: (1) consisting of the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Loangwa river in Northern Rhodesia, and (2) the region lying between the watershed of the Zambesi river and Shire river on the west, and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the River Ruo, an affluent of the Shire, on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje, and a small portion, also mountainous, of the south-eastern coast of Lake Nyasa.

The Protectorate has for boundaries:—

On the East ..	..	Lake Nyasa (on the eastern shore of which lie Tanganyika Territory, formerly German East Africa, and Portuguese East Africa).
On the South ..	..	Portuguese Zambesia.
On the West ..	..	Portuguese Angoniland, North-Eastern Rhodesia (under the British South Africa Company's administration).
On the North ..	..	Tanganyika Territory.

The limits of the Protectorate were laid down in a Proclamation dated 14th May, 1891, and the respective spheres of influence of Great Britain, Germany and Portugal were defined in an Agreement with Germany in July, 1890, and in a treaty with Portugal in June, 1891.

* A map of the Protectorate will be found in the Report for 1912–13, No. 172 [Cd. 7050–13].

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
RECEIVED
APR 14 1922
DOCUMENTS DIVISION

The administrative area includes a concession at Chinde, leased from the Portuguese Government, on which merchandise for British territory is transhipped free of all Portuguese duties. The Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into three Provinces, the Southern, Central, and Northern, each of which is in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner. Each Province is sub-divided into Districts in the charge of Residents.

The chief towns are Blantyre, with about 300 European inhabitants, and Zomba, the seat of the Government.

HISTORICAL.

Very little is known of the history of the region now called Nyasaland before the middle of the past century. Jasper Bocarro, a Portuguese, is said to have been the first European to visit Nyasaland; he appears to have travelled early in the 17th century from the Zambesi to the junction of the Ruo and Shire Rivers, and thence via Lake Shirwa and the Lujenda River to the coast at Mikandani.

The real history of Nyasaland begins with the advent of Dr. Livingstone, who, in 1859, after many years of travel and preparation, was placed at the head of a well-equipped Government expedition with the object of completing his previous researches on the Zambesi. Livingstone had heard reports of the great Lake from which the Shire was said to flow, and determined to find it. After experiencing considerable difficulty in ascending the Shire he discovered Lakes Shirwa and Pamalombe, and on the 16th September, 1859, reached the southern shore of Lake Nyasa. The name of the lake was recorded as Nyasa by Livingstone, that being its Yao appellation, signifying "broad water," and synonymous with the word Nyanza used further north. Livingstone was closely followed by a Mission under Bishop Mackenzie, sent out by the two English Universities. The Mission settled in the Shire Highlands, but on account of loss of its members by sickness and otherwise, it withdrew in 1862. It was subsequently re-established in 1881 on Lake Nyasa, with headquarters at Likoma, where it still remains.

In 1874 the Livingstonia Mission, named in honour of the great explorer, was founded by the Free Church of Scotland. The first party of missionaries was sent out in 1875, taking with it a small steamer, in sections, for use on the lake. They were joined in 1876 by the pioneers of the Church of Scotland Mission, who chose the site of the present town of Blantyre, and established themselves in the Shire Highlands, while the Free Church applied itself to the evangelization of the inhabitants of the shores of Lake Nyasa.

In 1883 the increasing British settlement in Nyasaland induced H.M. Government to appoint a Consul, and Captain Foot, R.N., went in that capacity to Blantyre, taking as his private

(4753) Wt. 212/3/809 625 11/21 Harrow G.75/2 A 2

secretary Mr. D. Rankin, who afterwards discovered the Chinde mouth of the Zambesi.

A serious danger had arisen in connection with Arab slave traders who had settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa. At the time of Livingstone's first visit, he found the Arabs established in a few places on what is now the Portuguese shore of the lake, and at Kota-Kota, on the west side, where there was a settlement under the control of a functionary called a " Jumbe "—a coast Arab and a representative of the Sultan of Zanzibar, who claimed authority over the Arabs wandering in those regions. Arab caravans, trading with the tribes in and beyond the valley of the Loangwa, were in the habit of crossing the lake on their way to and from the sea coast. In course of time these Arab traders established themselves in strong stockades in the Wa Senga country, and then adopted an alternative caravan route overland at the head of the lake. This brought them into contact with the Wankonde, inhabiting a fertile district on the north-west of Nyasa, and eventually a Zanzibar Arab named Mlozi, who had begun by trading in the country, proceeded to surround his trading stations with stockades with a view to taking forcible possession of the district.

About the time of Mlozi's settlement in the Nkonde country, the African Lakes Company had obtained a footing at Karonga for the purpose of opening up communication with Lake Tanganyika, and their agents, in endeavouring to interpose between the Wankonde and Mlozi, were drawn into a conflict with the Arabs, who attacked and besieged Karonga. The Arab attack was eventually repulsed after desperate fighting, and later, on the arrival of reinforcements, Mlozi's stockade at Mpata was attacked and partially destroyed. The success of this and subsequent hostilities early in the following year was, however, rendered incomplete owing to the vacillation of the native allies of the British. A fresh attempt to break up Mlozi's power was made in 1888, by a force of natives under Captain Lugard and other volunteers, but, though a good deal of damage was done to the Arabs, it was found impossible to bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion without the aid of disciplined troops and efficient artillery, and after several months of intermittent fighting, Captain Lugard left Nyasaland in the spring of 1889. During this period, in November, 1888, an envoy was sent by the Sultan of Zanzibar, at the instance of Sir C. Euan-Smith, H.M. Consul-General, to endeavour to compel the Arabs to come to terms with the British, but the mission proved fruitless as the Arabs declined to recognise the Sultan's authority.

In the autumn of 1889, Mr. (now Sir) H. H. Johnston, H.M. Consul at Moçambique, arrived in Nyasaland, and on the 22nd October concluded a treaty with Mlozi, who undertook to desist from further encroachment against the Wankonde, and peace was restored.

The future of Nyasaland assumed an entirely new aspect on the discovery of a navigable entrance to the Zambesi by the Chinde mouth. This opened up a direct waterway to the Shire districts, and disposed of the obstacle to the development of the country, hitherto caused by its only means of approach being overland through Portuguese territory. Two other events at this time also directed attention to Nyasaland and the possibilities connected with it, one being the application for a Charter by the British South Africa Company, and the other the despatch of an imposing expedition under Major Serpa Pinto, destined, according to the Portuguese Government, to proceed to the Upper Zambesi and Lower Loangwa.

In the summer of 1889, Mr. Johnston arrived at Moçambique to take up the duties of British Consul in Portuguese East Africa, and proceeded, as arranged previous to his departure from England, to travel in the interior with a view to reporting on the troubles with the Arabs.

Near Chiromo, Mr. Johnston came up with Major Serpa Pinto's expedition, consisting of a large native force and a European staff, which had been deflected northwards after traversing the Lower Zambesi. Major Serpa Pinto informed Mr. Johnston that his mission was of a scientific nature, and that he was on his way to Lake Nyasa, and requested the British Consul's good offices to secure him from molestation by the Makololo people through whose district his route lay. In reply, he was advised by Mr. Johnston that the passage of so large a force was in itself likely to provoke hostilities, and was further warned that any political action on his part, north of the Ruo, would oblige Mr. Johnston to take steps to protect British interests.

Mr. Johnston, during his progress up the Lake, induced the Jumbe of Kota-Kota to place his country under British protection, and on arriving at Karonga arranged similar treaties with Mlozi and other Arab and Wahenga chiefs, after which he proceeded to Lake Tanganyika. On his return, an agreement was made with Mponda, a Yao chief at the south end of the Lake. During the period from 1889 to as late as 1898, frequent punitive expeditions had to be organised against various recalcitrant chiefs who had opposed the introduction of British rule or, having accepted it, had sought to throw it off. Among these may be mentioned Makanjira, Zarafi, Kawinga, Mpeseni, and Gomani. Such expeditions and the use of military force must be regarded as incidental to the settlement of an uncivilised country and the disturbance of despotic rules.

In the summer of that year an Anglo-Portuguese Convention ratified the work of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sharpe, and other pioneers of British Central Africa, and in the following spring a British Protectorate over the countries adjoining Nyasa was proclaimed. Mr. Johnston was appointed as the first Commissioner and Consul-General on 1st February, 1891, and, for nearly five

years, also administered the British South Africa Company's sphere north of the Zambesi. Until 1910, the British South Africa Company continued to furnish an annual contribution to the expenses of the Protectorate, for police and other services rendered in what is now North Eastern Rhodesia. On the 22nd February 1893, the name of the Protectorate was changed to the British Central Africa Protectorate.

In December, 1902, a contract was entered into with the Shire Highlands Railway Company, Ltd., for the construction of a line of railway from Chiromo to Blantyre (subsequently extended to Port Herald) to overcome transport difficulties on the Shire river. In 1915, owing to the continued fall in the level of Lake Nyasa and flow of water of the Shire, the Central African Railway was opened, connecting Port Herald with Chindio on the Zambesi, making a total length of 174 miles. The Trans-Zambesi railway connecting Beira with the Zambesi opposite Chindio is now under construction and is expected to be opened for traffic in March, 1922.

In July, 1907, a new constitution was granted to Nyasaland which changed the name of the Protectorate from "British Central Africa" to "Nyasaland," and provided for the appointment of a "Governor and Commander-in-Chief" in lieu of "Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief," and the establishment of Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter to include both official and unofficial members to be nominated by the Crown.

Two sessions of the Legislative Council are held annually, in March and September, and on such other occasions as are found necessary for the enactment of legislation of an urgent nature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Population.

The European population is approximately 1,000 males and 500 females; the native population 545,000 males and 655,000 females, and the Indian population 500 males and 60 females.

Health.

The health of the Protectorate during the year 1920 was, on the whole, good; there was a marked decline in the returns of cases of small-pox, which fell to less than one-half as compared with the previous year, and there has been no recrudescence of influenza in epidemic form, though the occurrence of catarrhal affections reported from one or two areas may have been of this nature.

The admission rates for venereal diseases, however, exhibit a steady rise as compared with previous years, and steps are now being taken to deal with this class of complaints by the opening of special hospitals for their reception and treatment.

Diphtheria has been of very rare occurrence in past years, but five cases with one death were reported during 1920.

Of insect-borne diseases, trypanosomiasis is endemic in the Protectorate; the disease, however, is almost entirely confined to the Dowa and Marimba districts.

Tick-fever is fairly prevalent in the Lake districts, but is only rarely met with in other areas.

There were no cases of plague during the year, and it is hoped that the measures which have been adopted will result in the stamping out of the disease. More than three millions of rats have been destroyed during the past four years in the affected area, which is a small one at the north end of the lake.

Leprosy, though not common, appears to be widely spread, and attention is being directed to the segregation of cases in their own villages.

The foregoing are diseases which call for special notice among the native population.

As regards Europeans, malaria is the principal ailment and black-water cases occur; but gastro-intestinal disorders and muscular rheumatism (fibrositis) are fairly prevalent. There were only two cases of enteric fever and one of paratyphoid reported during the year. Dysentery cannot be said to be common and is chiefly of the bacillary type.

The Government maintains at Zomba, Blantyre, and Fort Johnston, hospitals for reception of European patients at which midwifery cases are taken. There are also hospitals at some stations for treatment of natives. Much medical work in the Protectorate is performed by various mission bodies.

Immigration and Emigration.

During the year, 913 Europeans arrived and 506 left the Protectorate; 33 Indians arrived and 37 left; and 3,533 natives returned while 6,099 left. Europeans in Nyasaland proceed frequently, on an average about once in three years, to Europe, or to a temperate climate elsewhere for the purpose of recuperating health. Natives leave the Protectorate in large numbers for South Africa, where more highly paid work than they are able to find locally attracts them. They are there employed principally in mining, agricultural, and domestic work.

Agriculture.

Europeans not in the Public Service or engaged in missionary work are employed principally in agriculture or trade. The most important crops grown are tobacco, cotton, tea, and fibre. The high prices for tobacco obtained in the previous year led to an influx of European planters, of whom many were married officers who had served in the War, with the intention of growing

tobacco. The year under review has been an unfortunate one for them and others, by reason of stagnation of markets and a fall in prices. When conditions become normal there is every prospect that tobacco and cotton will be produced in large quantities and that with due attention to cultivation and grading, and with increased transport facilities, they will find a profitable market. Tobacco grown in the Protectorate is granted on import into the United Kingdom a preference over foreign tobacco of one shilling and fourpence per lb.

Practically all varieties of vegetables and many of the cereals grown in temperate climates will grow well in various parts of the Protectorate. Cattle and sheep are raised also, but they are subject to diseases which call for measures the expense of which may render it advisable to embark with caution on any industry solely connected with cattle or sheep-breeding. With internal facilities and reduction of cost of production the Protectorate may well become self-supporting, so far as food supplies are concerned.

Trade.

The trade of the Protectorate, apart from goods imported for sale to Europeans, is principally that of cotton goods, blankets, hoes, and salt for natives. The bulk of this native trade is in the hands of Indians, but European firms maintain stores at important centres and are largely concerned in the wholesale trade. The very high price of cotton goods which the native is not now able to pay, has resulted in heavy stocks accumulating which are not likely to be sold at present prices. Until prices drop there is no likelihood of any great improvement in the present position. As native requirements expand and as the demand for manufactured articles increases, the trade of the Protectorate will benefit, but there is not at present any marked prospect of rapid development, and the natives are using largely skins and bark cloth.

Labour.

The native male population is 545,000, of which, approximately 300,000 are adults, including aged and infirm. The area cultivated by Europeans under cotton, tobacco, tea, rubber, and fibre, which are the principal crops, is roughly 50,000 acres. It is difficult to estimate the area cultivated by natives for production of foodstuffs for the whole native population of 1,200,000, but as the principal crop grown is maize, it must be extensive and may be put at not less than 900,000 acres. During 1920, an average number of 14,000 Nyasaland natives was employed on the Rhodesian mines. A number were engaged also for the

construction of the Trans-Zambesi railway. It is estimated that at least 20,000 adult males are employed annually outside the Protectorate. Much of the local transport is performed by native carriers and a further 20,000 men at least are occupied on this service. As better means of transport are introduced, this number will become available for other work. The average number of natives employed on various public works is probably 2,500. It is estimated that each acre cultivated by Europeans requires one native constantly employed, but as natives work generally only for three or four months in each year, three to four men per acre are required. The usual wages paid to agricultural labourers is 6s. a month with food if they are not resident on the estates. In addition, medical attention is provided and some cost is incurred for recruitment of the labourers and for their transport. It may safely be estimated that the monthly cost for agricultural labour is not less than 8s. Although the native population appears to be relatively high, with the attractiveness of wages outside the labour problem within the Protectorate is growing more difficult.

Crime.

A legacy of the War has been an increase in native crime, chiefly highway robbery and larceny cases. Native carriers have been attacked and their loads stolen, and stores raided and private houses entered. A reorganisation of the Police under European officers in four of the principal districts was effected during 1920, and has had a marked effect in the repression of crime, especially of a predatory character.

Government Finance.

The Government financial year covers the period 1st April–31st March, while this report in other respects deals with the calendar year. The actual figures of revenue and expenditure for the financial year 1920-1921 are not yet available, so that in respect of that period the figures given below are partly estimated.

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1916/17	*148,284	128,272
1917/18	144,239	143,639
1918/19	187,645	150,198
1919/20	186,927	217,669
1920/21	268,000	262,000

*Augmented by an Imperial grant in aid of £10,150.

The excess of assets over liabilities at the 31st March in each year was as follows :—

	£
31st March, 1917	62,359
,, ,, 1918	62,959
,, ,, 1919	100,406
,, ,, 1920	69,674
,, ,, 1921 (partly estimated) ..	97,000

The Public Debt was :—

	£	
31st March, 1917	177,434	Excluding War Loans.
,, ,, 1918	192,800	
,, ,, 1919	192,890	
,, ,, 1920	211,890	
,, ,, 1921 (partly estimated) ..	209,387	

Of the amount of public debt as on 31st March, 1921, £172,190 1s. 3d. represents the amount still due to the Imperial Treasury against sums advanced for the purpose of redeeming lands originally granted to the Shire Highlands Railway in connection with construction of the line from Port Herald to Blantyre. These lands were repurchased by the Government for £180,800, which sum was advanced by the Imperial Government. A sinkfng fund of 1 per cent. was created from which the loan will be repaid. The contribution to sinking fund with interest at 3½ per cent forms a charge against the revenue of the Protectorate. The balance of the public debt consists of part of a loan granted by the Imperial Government for the construction of roads and railways in the Protectorate. So far, only £40,000 has been received, which has been reduced by sinking fund contribution to £39,700 7s. 6d. Interest and sinking fund at 4 per cent. and 1 per cent. respectively are charged to general revenue.

In addition to its Public Debt the Protectorate is liable for guaranteed interest on the Central Africa and Trans-Zambesi Railways, in the latter case to the extent of 6 per cent. on £1,200,000. In the former case the guarantee, 4 per cent. on £500,000, expires in 1923. The guarantee in respect of the Trans-Zambesi Railway takes effect from 1st April, 1921, and continues for 25 years.

Trade and Agriculture.

The value of imports and exports during each of the last five years was as follows :—

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
	£	£
1916	278,147	284,881
1917	411,549	158,324
1918	516,680	485,052
1919	608,788	453,251
1920	507,573	670,072

Goods in transit, specie, and goods imported by the Government are not included.

The falling-off in value of imports is due to restricted trade in cotton goods, large quantities of which are usually imported for native trade. The cost during 1920 was so high that natives could not afford to purchase cloth and in many instances they have reverted to the use of bark cloth or skins. Imports of food, drink, and tobacco rose from £64,666 in 1919 to £95,490 in 1920. Speaking generally trade in goods imported for European use improved to a considerable extent. As means of communication improve and if the cost of petrol falls to a reasonable figure, there will be considerable demand for motor vehicles of all kinds. The demand for agricultural implements is increasing, although most of the cultivation is still done by hand. The native of Nyasaland is very conservative in his methods of cultivation; and when he is engaged on European estates it is difficult to persuade him to use any other implement than a short-handled hoe. The value of agricultural implements imported amounted to £37,499 in 1920 compared with £19,908 in 1919, that of hardware in 1920 was £47,318 and of vehicles £29,259, compared with £26,740 and £9,618 respectively in the previous year.

The United Kingdom supplied 65·5 per cent. of the total imports; Portuguese East Africa 18·3 per cent.; British Possessions 12·7 per cent., and foreign countries 3·5 per cent.

The following are the principal exports, with quantities exported, in each of the last three years:—

	1918.	1919.	1920.
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Cotton ..	2,630,026	1,285,334	913,718
Tobacco ..	6,060,852	4,565,579	4,963,130
Tea ..	355,788	879,010	496,830
Fibre ..	344,238	594,364	290,822
Rubber ..	53,679	121,128	128,253
Coffee ..	122,715	177,710	64,362

Soil and climatic conditions are most suitable for the cultivation of cotton and tobacco. Nyasaland has earned an enviable reputation for its cotton, and with care in the selection of seed and cultivation so as to maintain a suitable staple there are, when prices improve as they should soon do, great possibilities, both of largely increased cultivation and of good returns to growers. The acreage under cotton has decreased from 29,578 acres in 1915 to 18,274 acres in 1920, but this reduction is largely due to cotton land being used for tobacco owing to the better prices obtained for tobacco during the War. The yield per acre of lint varied from 114 lb. in one district to 32 lb. in another district, but with proper care in the selection of land high yields may be expected.

The acreage under tobacco rose from 4,507 acres in 1911 to 14,218 acres in 1920. Nyasaland tobacco is admitted by British manufacturers to be the only Empire-grown tobacco that competes successfully with certain grades of Virginia tobacco. The burning quality of local tobacco, with its high percentage of potash and low quality of chlorine, is excellent, but substance or body is said to be lacking. A series of fertiliser experiments is contemplated which should throw light on the possibilities of producing this property by the supply of various food plants.

With the Imperial preference of one shilling and fourpence per lb., to which reference has been made above; with care in cultivation and grading; and with assistance from British manufacturers in finding a market for the tobacco, there is every reason to anticipate a very large extension of tobacco cultivation in Nyasaland with prices which should yield a profitable return to cultivators.

The tea industry is confined practically to the south-eastern portion of the Mlanje district. The low price which tea fetches at present in the markets is a deterrent to any expansion and the acreage under tea decreased from 4,840 acres in 1919 to 4,285 acres in 1920.

The acreage under Para rubber increased from 500 to 1,200 acres and that under sisal hemp from 2,290 to 3,830 acres; but these crops, together with coffee, chillies, capsicums, groundnuts, and wheat occupy, at present, positions only of minor importance.

Large areas of maize, which forms their principal foodstuff, are grown by natives. This plant grows luxuriantly and yields abundantly in many districts. Given suitable means of transport at reasonable cost maize should form here, as is the case in Rhodesia, a profitable crop for export.

Cotton and tobacco are also grown by natives. If a steady, remunerative price, instead of greatly fluctuating prices, could be assured, there are great possibilities in the production of cotton by the natives, who, in many cases, produce good crops and grade well. Sun-cured tobacco is produced by natives and the better grades are of very good quality.

LAND.

The total acreage of the Protectorate is 25,161,924 acres. Of this area, 3,705,255 acres have been alienated under certificates of claim which vest the freehold in the claimants. Of the remainder, 177,478 acres had been sold or leased up to the end of 1919, while 81,553 acres were leased during 1920. The question of land to be set aside for European and native occupation and the conditions on which such occupancy should be allowed have recently been considered by a Special Commission appointed by the Governor for the purpose. The report is now under consideration.

Except in very special cases Crown lands are not sold but leased. Leases are for 21 years, unless the land is required for slow-growing crops such as tea, coffee, and rubber, when leases for 99 years may be granted. At present, applicants generally select by examination the land of which a lease is sought. The lease is then put up to auction, but bidding is confined to applicants approved by Government. The rental per annum varies from 2s. to 1s. an acre for agricultural land (subject to revision at fixed periods) to 2d. per acre for grazing land. Yearly tenancies for store sites are granted without auction, generally at a rental of £5. Lessees are required to pay cost of survey. In 1918 eleven leases were granted, in 1919 sixty-one, and in 1920, one hundred and forty-three. Rents derived from leases in those years were £3,025, £3,586, and £11,920, respectively.

During 1920 the British Central Africa Company acquired an area of 3,000 acres at Chikwawa for cotton-growing and, in connection with this and other areas under cultivation by it in the district, is installing ginning machinery and cotton-pressing and baling machinery.

Land when sold may be valued as under :—

District.	*Value per acre.*
Blantyre and Zomba	£3 to £5
Mlanje	£3 to £5
Cholo	£2 to £4
Chiromo	£1 10s. to £2 10s.
Ncheu	£1
Namweras	£1

NATURAL RESOURCES.

FORESTRY.

The Protectorate is generally well covered with scrubby forest consisting mainly of small, broad-leaved, evergreen species, which rarely attain a diameter of more than 8 inches. In the Shire Highlands and other densely inhabited localities large tracts of the wooded areas have been cleared, both by Europeans and natives, for agriculture. Broad-leaved trees of large dimensions are found along the banks of streams in many parts of the country, the most valuable species being the African mahogany (*Khaya senegalensis*). A strip of land extending to 30 yards from the banks of streams is generally reserved by the Government.

A Forest Ordinance exists under which the most valuable species are reserved. Natives are allowed to utilize forest produce, other than reserved species, without a permit provided that such produce is not sold or alienated to a non-native.

The Forestry Division at present confines its control to the districts of Zomba, Blantyre, and Mlanje, and collects the

royalties on produce cut and removed under permits issued by it in those districts. In other districts this control is exercised by the respective residents.

On the Mlanje Plateau, at an altitude ranging from 4,000 to 7,000 feet, there are several small natural forests of Mlanje cypress (*Widdringtonia Whytei*). This is the most valuable building timber in the Protectorate and is largely used by the Public Works Department. These patches of forest, which are confined to the ravines and cover an area of about 2,000 acres in the aggregate, may be said to be the only area of really large timbered forest in the country.

These areas were, during the year, subjected to fire protection by means of hoeing and burning fire-lines, and the area clear-felled during the previous year was planted up with Mlanje cypress and *Cupressus torulosa*.

Existing plantations, which are situated in the Zomba, Blantyre, and Mlanje districts, and have a total area of about 900 acres, were subjected to cleaning and thinning operations, also fire protection. All blanks in the newer plantations caused by failures were replanted. These were particularly numerous in the Mlanje Plateau Plantations, due to the severe frost experienced in June and July.

New areas were planted up at the above-mentioned places to the extent of 45 acres.

The chief species favoured were *Eucalyptus saligna, E. rostrata, E. punctata, E. terreticornis, Cedrela toona, Khaya senegalensis* (African Mahogany) at the lower elevations, and on the Zomba plateaux, *Widdringtonia Whytei* (Mlanje cypress), *Cupressus torulosa*, and *Callitris robusta*, all of these having proved most successful in the experimental plots at the Zomba arboretum and elsewhere.

Experimental planting was continued near the shore of Lake Nyasa at the Bar, Fort Johnston, and also along the banks of the River Shire in that locality.

Large areas were planted up on private and leasehold estates by planters and others, and advice was given by the Forest authority when applied for.

In all leases of Government land for agricultural purposes a condition is now inserted whereby a percentage of the cultivated area must be planted with forest trees by the lessees.

A considerable quantity of various species of tree-seed was sold at cost price by the Department during the year.

Royalties on forest-produce brought in a revenue of £2,283 (approximately) and the sum of £184 was received on the sale of poles from plantations at Zomba and Blantyre.

VETERINARY.

The most important features of the year's progress, so far as livestock are concerned, was the importation by Government of pedigree cattle of the Aberdeen Angus, Ayrshire, and Sussex breeds, as well as a consignment of Berkshire pigs.

These animals were imported with a view not only to introducing these breeds, but in order to grade up the native livestock.

The Aberdeen Angus breed has been already proved a suitable one for crossing with the native cattle, the offspring being hardy and capable of living under the conditions to which the native cattle of the Protectorate are accustomed.

The Ayrshire cattle it is hoped will produce offspring with the native cattle with improved milking capacity, and as the breed is known to be a hardy one it is expected that they will be able to withstand the local climatic conditions of the highlands of the Protectorate.

The Sussex strain is expected to give crosses with selected native cows, suitable for transport and agricultural work. It is proposed to import animals of the Indian Zebu types from India, and as these have already been found to impress their good qualities in crossing with native stock, good results are anticipated as a result of the proposed importations.

In the early part of the year a consignment of boars and sows of the Berkshire breed was imported by Government and these have already proved themselves prolific, and it is hoped that settlers will use those European strains to produce what is the most profitable animal of the farmyard if properly tended.

Owing to the diseases of stock to which Nyasaland is subject and the increasing number of settlers, it is necessary to consider all the means that science and practical experience afford to protect the stock from disease and to raise them by the most profitable means.

The cattle industry in Nyasaland, as in any African colony, depends entirely on the possibility of protecting animals from the endemic diseases as well as excluding other epizootic diseases.

In the tsetse-fly infected areas it is impossible to keep cattle, owing to their becoming infected with trypanosomiasis, which is transmitted by these flies, but in all other parts of the Protectorate cattle can be kept, providing dipping facilities are available to protect them from the various diseases carried by ticks.

FISHERIES.

Considerable supplies of fish are obtained from Lake Nyasa and Lake Shirwa. The industry is mainly in the hands of natives, who catch the fish and sun-dry them for sale to natives in other parts of the Protectorate.

Fresh fish, in limited quantities, are eaten by Europeans living near the shores of Lake Nyasa and Lake Shirwa and near rivers.

WATER POWER.

Water-power is utilized by the Government for the generation of electric light and power for use in Zomba.

Private persons in various districts use water-power for running saw-mills, grinding meal, ginning cotton, and preparing sisal fibre for the market.

MANUFACTURES.

In the strict sense of the term there are no industrial establishments or manufactures in the Protectorate. Furniture, baskets, etc., are made at the Missions and elsewhere; mats and pottery are made by natives in certain districts; chimanga meal and beer are prepared by natives throughout the Protectorate for their own use.

There are 14 cotton ginneries which handled during the year 10,267 cwt. of lint cotton, and 4,715 cwt. of tea were manufactured in the Mlanje district.

BANKS.

The legal currency is British sterling and there are no bank note or Government currency note issues in circulation.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, opened a branch at Blantyre in 1900, and in 1918 the National Bank of South Africa, Limited, took over the business of the African Lakes Corporation. Both banks now have branches at Zomba and Blantyre and at several important centres. Recently, both banks have opened Savings Bank branches.

There is also the Post Office Savings Bank with branches at Zomba, Blantyre, Port Herald, Fort Johnston, Kota-Kota, and Karonga. Interest on deposits is paid at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The number of accounts open at the 31st December, 1920, was 409, a decrease of 29 on the previous year; the amount standing to the credit of depositors was £5,981.

LEGISLATION.

The principal legislation passed during the year was an Ordinance providing for payment by natives of a hut or poll tax of 6s. a year, in lieu of the former rate of 8s., with a reduction to 4s. if the native had worked for one month for a European during the year; an Ordinance giving power to the Governor

to order the closing of shops in any district or township or part thereof on Sundays or Public holidays and after certain hours; and an Ordinance providing for the licensing and control of motor vehicles and traffic.

EDUCATION.

Education both of Europeans and natives is confined to schools provided by Mission authorities. Eleven Missions are represented in Nyasaland and there are some 2,000 schools, at which over 100,000 children are on the school rolls. At some of these institutions education is entirely free; at others small fees are charged. A grant of £2,000 towards the maintenance of schools was made from public funds. Technical education is given in some cases and much good work has been, and is being, done, but the standard of literary education is, generally speaking, very low. So far the Government has not established schools or training institutions, but it is hoped that some system of education approved by the Government will be established. As a rule, European children are sent out of the Protectorate as soon as they reach school age.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Nyasaland in its essential features is similar to that of the rest of Eastern Africa within the tropics.

The climate is necessarily diversified in various districts owing to variations in latitude, altitude, and general configuration of the terrain, presence or absence of rivers, forests, etc. The South East Monsoon commences to blow strongly in September, in conjunction with the sun's increase in southerly declination, and the first rains may be expected any time after mid-October; from their commencement to the end of December it is usual to experience violent thunderstorms and heavy precipitation in a few hours, followed by an interval varying from one to fifteen or twenty days of intense heat. With the return of the sun from its southern limit of declination, the thunderstorms diminish in intensity and frequency, and are replaced by steady rain—January and February being usually the wettest months as regard duration of rainfall as well as actual amount. After March the frequency and intensity of rainfall diminishes rapidly, and from April to September the climate is comparatively cool and dry.

It is convenient from a climatic point of view to divide the country into three sections.

The first may be classed as the Shire Valley and Lake Nyasa, where the elevation varies from 200 to 1,500 feet, and the average rainfall does not exceed 30 inches in the more open portions. Where the mountains make the valley narrower, or where they closely approach the Lake shore, the rainfall is naturally heavier. The maximum shade temperatures before the rains

frequently exceed 108° Fahr., whilst in the cold season the temperature near water often drops to below 40° Fahr., in the early morning—far lower than is experienced at elevations of 2,000-3,000 feet. This feature is frequently a disadvantage in connection with late-planted cotton.

The second, or Shire Highlands climate, may be roughly described as that experienced in the districts of Zomba, Blantyre, and Mlanje at an elevation of 2,500-3,000 feet; the average rainfall amounts to about 60 inches, the maximum temperature in the shade rarely exceeds 95° Fahr., and the minimum may fall occasionally to 45° in the cold season. When the elevation is greater, and in proximity to the various mountain ranges such as Mlanje, Zomba, Chiradzulu, the climate is different, and on the sides of the mountains facing the prevailing winds, the rainfall may be over 80 inches annually, decreasing gradually to 40 or 30 inches on the sides sheltered from the prevailing winds.

The third type of climate is experienced on the plateau, the apex of which forms the dividing line between the Shire-Nyasa, and the Loangwa-Zambesi drainage systems. The general precipitation is about 30 inches per annum, the temperatures are lower, and the atmospheric humidity is generally much less than in the zones previously mentioned; the elevation is extremely varied, and consequently wide difference is experienced at places within a few miles of one another.

The Shire Highlands climate, with well distributed rains and a moderately high degree of atmospheric humidity, coupled with temperatures free from extremes, is suitable for the cultivation of a greater variety of crops than the other two zones.

The Shire Valley—Lake Nyasa climate is more suited to crops which can stand extremes of drought and heat for long periods, whilst the plateau climate is particularly suitable for cattle-ranching.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Intending passengers from England can travel as follows:—

(i.) Via Cape Town and then by rail to Beira and thence on by coasting steamer to Chinde.

(ii.) Via Cape Town, Durban, Beira, to Chinde, all sea route.

(iii.) Via East Coast, calling at Marseilles, Naples, Suez, Aden, Mombasa, Beira, transhipping at Beira to small coasting steamer for Chinde.

There are several steamship companies connecting with Cape Town, Beira, and Chinde, the principal being the Union-Castle Company, with their Head Office at 3 and 4, Fenchurch Street, London (this Company also runs a direct service viâ the East Coast of Africa—*see* No. iii., as above), and the Harrison Rennie Line, whose Head Office is at 4, East Indian Avenue, London, E.C. As fares and cargo freights fluctuate considerably

and are graded into various classes, intending passengers are recommended to communicate direct with either of the above Companies.

Chinde, the present port of entry for Nyasaland, is in Portuguese territory, situated on a sandspit at one of the mouths of the Zambesi. Communication with Beira is maintained by small coasting steamers, the time occupied on the voyage being between 16 and 24 hours according to the state of the tide and weather. There are two British companies engaged in the river transport between Chinde and Nyasaland, viz., the African Lakes Corporation, Limited (Head Office, 14, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow), and the British Central Africa Company (Head Office, 20, Abchurch Lane, London). Both these Companies are Agents for ocean steamship companies and intending passengers are recommended to communicate direct with them. There is one British hotel at Chinde, owned by the African Lakes Corporation, Limited.

From Chinde, passengers and cargo are conveyed by shallow-draught stern-wheel steamers to Chindio on the Zambesi, the time occupied by the journey in the wet season when the river is high, four days, and in the dry season anything from five to six days. At Chindio, passengers and cargo are landed, and here connect with the railway service to the Nyasaland Protectorate.

Railways.

Passengers and cargo are conveyed by a 3 ft. 6 in. gauge railway from Chindio to Blantyre, the commercial centre of the Protectorate, a distance of 174 miles. A railway is under construction between Beira and the south bank of the Zambesi, opposite Chindio, which will link up Nyasaland with the South African Railway system. Until a bridge is constructed across the Zambesi, connection with Chindio on the north bank will be effected by a steam ferry.

The opening of this railway will greatly facilitate transport to and from the Protectorate; it will eliminate long and expensive delays with transhipment at Beira and at Chinde, as well as the tedious journey on the Zambesi. It is expected that the journey by rail from Beira to Blantyre will be accomplished in about 34 hours against 6 or 7 days now occupied under most favourable circumstances by the route viâ Chinde and the Zambesi.

The construction of an extension of the railway from Luchenza, a station on the existing Chindio-Blantyre railway, to the south end of Lake Nyasa is under consideration. This railway will connect Lake Nyasa and countries bordering it with the railway communications referred to.

Lake Nyasa is another most important line of communication. In length about 360 miles, with a width of 20 to 50 miles, it serves the western and northern areas of Nyasaland, parts of

Portuguese East Africa and Tanganyika territory (formerly German East Africa). The connection of the lake with the railway system to Beira and South Africa is expected to lead to considerable development of valuable land adjacent to it, now lying idle by reason of the difficulties and prohibitive cost of transport.

The Government has two steamers on Lake Nyasa, one of which (" Guendolen "), sails monthly from Fort Johnston, calling at all Lake ports, but carrying Government cargo and passengers only. Two trading steamers owned by the African Lakes Corporation, Limited, make regular voyages round the Lake and the Universities' Mission to Central Africa have two steam vessels engaged in their work. There are also a few dhows engaged in trading along the Lake shores.

The average speed of the steamers is about 6 miles an hour and generally they travel by day only. Hotel accommodation is to be procured at Fort Johnston.

Roads.

In the circumstances of the country at the present time, Nyasaland may be said to be well served by road communications. Excellent metalled roads exist (1) between Blantyre and Limbe and Zomba, a distance of 45 miles; (2) from Blantyre for 12 miles through the Lunzu planting area in the direction of Matope on the river Shire; and (3) from Luchenza Station on the Shire Highlands Railway for 16 miles, tapping the Mlanje planting area. Other roads of the same character are in course of construction for facilitating the transport of produce to the railway from the chief industrial centres.

The other main line communications may be summarised as follows. They are earth or gravel surface roads, but while fair roads for their purpose in fine weather, little or no guarantee can be given as to their capacity in the wet season, when not only the surface is untrustworthy, but the ordinary bridges of timber may be swept away by floods.

In addition to these main roads there are many of the same character suitable in some cases for motor cars and light lorries, in others for cycles and side-cars making connection between the principal townships and tapping areas where there is considerable European settlement.

Means of Transport.

On routes not suitable for motor traffic, car, or cycle, passengers are transported by *machila* (hammocks slung on poles), or *garetta* (a modified jinricksha) carried or drawn by natives. Ox wagon transport is feasible on many roads, or special roads for such vehicles are permitted to be made in areas free from the tsetse fly. Motor traffic has greatly developed in recent years, but is expensive on account of the high cost of

petrol. Investigations are proceeding as to the local production of a cheaper spirit. A large part of the Government transport (passengers and goods) is performed by this means as well as that of the planters and trading firms. Motor cars and light lorries may be hired at several of the important centres, the present tariff approximating to 3s. a ton mile for goods. Passenger rates are specially arranged having regard to the journey and time occupied.

Postal Services.

Alteration in Postal Rates.—The rates of postage, Inland and Overseas, were raised as from the 1st September, 1920. The tariff on Inland letters and for letters to the United Kingdom and all British Colonies and Dependencies, and the Province of Moçambique is now as follows:—

Not exceeding 1 oz.	2d.
For every additional ½ oz. ..	1d.

Letters to other parts of the world are charged a uniform rate of 2½d. per ½ oz.

Post Offices.—The number of Post Offices transacting public business on the 31st March, 1921, was 25.

Inland Mail Services.—A good inland mail service by rail, steamer, and carrier, is maintained between Zomba and Blantyre and the outlying districts, in some cases daily, or bi-weekly.

Ocean Mail Services.

United Kingdom Service.—The steamer service between Chinde (office of exchange for Nyasaland) and Beira, through which port all overseas mails have to pass, is irregular. Opportunities presented themselves for the despatch of London mails on 65 occasions during 1920, an average of 5.4 per cent. per month. The mails are despatched from Beira to Cape Town by rail, there being a service twice weekly, and thence by the steamer of the Union-Castle Royal Mail Steamship Company, which maintains a weekly service. Mails from London were received by 47 steamers. Parcel mails are carried between the United Kingdom and Nyasaland by the steamers of the Ellerman-Harrison-Rennie Line, sailing at irregular intervals. They are transhipped at Beira to coasting steamers. Seventeen parcel mails were received by this service.

Direct Exchange with Moçambique Territory.—A Convention for the direct exchange of mails between Nyasaland and the Province of Moçambique (Portuguese East Africa) was arranged in October, 1920.

Money Orders.—Money Orders are issued at 18 Post Offices and cashed at 20 Offices. Arrangements for a direct exchange

of Money Orders have been concluded with the following Administrations :—

United Kingdom	Northern Rhodesia.
Union of South Africa	Southern Rhodesia.
India	Zanzibar.
Aden	Province of Moçambique.

Orders issued in other countries are negotiated through the intermediary of one or other of the countries above mentioned.

Postal Orders.—British Postal Orders are sold and paid at all Money Order Offices. The rates of poundage charged are as follows :—6d. to 2s. 6d.=2d., 3s. to 15s.=3d., 15s. 6d. to 21s.=4d. This useful form of remittance retains its popularity, especially among the native population. The value of Postal Orders paid increased from £7,000 to £14,800.

Telephones.—The telephone service in Nyasaland is so far restricted to an official installation at Zomba, connecting up the various Government Offices and the Camp (K.A.R. depôt).

Telegraphs.—The telegraphs are worked by the African Trans-continental Telegraph Company. Nyasaland is connected directly with Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, Fort Jameson and Fife, Northern Rhodesia, and Tukuyu, Tanganyika Territory. The main trunk line connects Blantyre, Zomba, Fort Johnston, Domira Bay, Kota-Kota, Chinteche, Livingstonia, and Karonga. There is a branch line from Domira Bay, passing through Dowa to Fort Jameson. Blantyre is connected with Limbe, Mikolongwe, Luchenza (branch to Mlanje), Chiromo, Port Herald, and Chindio, (Portuguese Territory), by the telegraph line of the Shire Highlands.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1061	Seychelles	1919–1920
1062	Mauritius	,,
1063	St. Vincent	April-December 1919
1064	Nigeria	,,
1065	Sierra Leone	,,
1066	Gold Coast	,,
1067	Jamaica	1919–1920
1068	British Guiana	1919
1069	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
1070	British Honduras	,,
1071	Hong Kong	,,
1072	Barbados	1919–1920
1073	East Africa Protectorate	1918–1919
1074	Leeward Islands	1919–1920
1075	Nyasaland	1919
1076	Falkland Islands	,,
1077	Bermuda	1920
1078	Grenada	,,
1079	Uganda	1919–1920
1080	Fiji	1920
1081	Gibraltar	,,
1082	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1919
1083	Bechuanaland	1920–1921
1084	St. Helena	1920
1085	Basutoland	1920–1921
1086	Ceylon	1920
1087	Barbados	1920–1921
1088	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1919–1920
1089	East Africa Protectorate	,,
1090	Sierra Leone	1920
1091	Zanzibar	,,
1092	Cayman Islands	1918–1919
1093	Cyprus	1920
1094	St. Vincent	,,
1095	Bahamas	1920–1921

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.

Printed by H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE PRESS, Harrow

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1156.

NYASALAND.

REPORT FOR 1921.

(For Report for 1920 see No. 1096.)

Return to
Library of Congress
Div. of Docs.

LONDON:
PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
To be purchased through any Bookseller or directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE
at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and
28 Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1; 37 Peter Street, Manchester;
1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; or 120 George Street,
Edinburgh.

1923.

Price 6d. Net.

No. 1156.

NYASALAND.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1921.*

GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL.

Boundaries.

The territory comprised in the Nyasaland Protectorate is a strip about 520 miles in length and varying from 50 to 100 miles in width. It lies approximately between latitude S. 9° 45′, and 17° 16′, and longitude E. 33° and 36°. The area is roughly 40,000 square miles, or about one-third the area of the British Isles. The most southerly portion of the Protectorate is about 130 miles from the sea as the crow flies.

This strip falls naturally into two divisions: (1) consisting of the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Loangwa river in Northern Rhodesia, and (2) the region lying between the watershed of the Zambesi river and Shire river on the west, and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the river Ruo, an affluent of the Shire, on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje, and a small portion, also mountainous, of the south-eastern coast of Lake Nyasa.

The Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into three Provinces, the Southern, Central, and Northern, each of which is in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner. Each Province is subdivided into districts in the charge of residents.

The chief towns are Blantyre, with about 300 European inhabitants, and Zomba, the seat of the Government.

Historical.

Very little is known of the history of the region now called Nyasaland before the middle of the past century. Jasper Bocarro, a Portuguese, is said to have been the first European to visit Nyasaland; he appears to have travelled early in the 17th century from the Zambesi to the junction of the Ruo and Shire rivers, and thence via Lake Shirwa and the Lujenda river to the coast at Mikandani.

The real history of Nyasaland begins with the advent of Dr. Livingstone, who, after experiencing considerable difficulty

* A map of the Protectorate will be found in the Report for 1912–13, No. 772 [Cd. 7050–13].

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
RECEIVED
JUN 8 1923
DOCUMENTS DIVISION

in ascending the Shire, discovered Lakes Shirwa and Pamalombe, and on 16th September, 1859, reached the southern shore of Lake Nyasa. Livingstone was closely followed by a Mission under Bishop Mackenzie, sent out by the two English Universities. The Mission settled in the Shire Highlands, but, on account of loss of its members by sickness and otherwise, it withdrew in 1862. It was subsequently re-established in 1881 on Lake Nyasa, with headquarters on the island of Likoma, where it still remains.

In 1874 the Livingstonia Mission, named in honour of the great explorer, was founded by the Free Church of Scotland. They were joined in 1876 by the pioneers of the Church of Scotland Mission, who chose the site of the present town of Blantyre, and established themselves in the Shire Highlands, while the Free Church applied itself to the evangelization of the inhabitants of the shores of Lake Nyasa.

The Missions were followed by the African Lakes Corporation, and in 1883 Captain Foote, R.N., was appointed first British Consul for the territories north of the Zambesi, to reside at Blantyre.

A serious danger had arisen in connection with Arab slave traders who had settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa. At the time of Livingstone's first visit, he found the Arabs established in a few places on what is now the Portuguese shore of the lake, and at Kota-Kota, on the west side. Arab caravans, trading with the tribes in and beyond the valley of the Loangwa, were in the habit of crossing the lake on their way to and from the sea coast. Opposition of the new settlers to the slave trade carried on by Arab coastmen and natives alike resulted in a conflict with the Arab traders under Chief Mlozi, settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa, which spread to the Yao chiefs, who were under their influence.

In the summer of 1889 Mr. Johnston (now Sir H. H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.) arrived at Mozambique as H.B.M. Consul, and proceeded to travel in the interior to inquire into the troubles with the Arabs.

Treaties having been concluded with the remaining Makololo chiefs and with the Yaos round Blantyre, Mr. Johnston proceeded up Lake Nyasa, leaving Mr. John Buchanan, Acting-Consul, in charge, who, after the first encounter between Major Serpa Pinto and Mlauri, a powerful Makololo chief, proclaimed on 21st September, 1889, a British Protectorate over the Shire districts.

In 1891, an Anglo-Portuguese convention ratified the work of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sharpe (now Sir A. Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.), and other pioneers of British Central Africa, and in the following spring a British Protectorate over the countries adjoining Nyasa was proclaimed. The Protectorate of Nyasaland, under the administration of an Imperial Commissioner, was confined to the regions adjoining the Shire and Lake Nyasa; the remainder of

(9243) Wt.30977/1651 625 4/23 Harrow G75/2

the territory under British influence north of the Zambesi being placed, subject to certain conditions, under the British South Africa Company.

On 22nd February, 1893, the name of the Protectorate was changed to "The British Central Africa Protectorate," but the old name "Nyasaland Protectorate" was revived in October, 1907, by the Order in Council which amended the Constitution.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Several important measures affecting the inhabitants of Nyasaland were undertaken during 1921.

According to the census taken in April, the population was 1,486 Europeans, 563 Asiatics, and 1,199,934 natives. The following figures show the increase of population as compared with 1911, when the last census was taken:

	1911.	1921.	*Increase.*
Europeans—			
Males	531	1034	501
Females	235	452	217
Asiatics—			
Males	445	514	69
Females	36	49	13
Natives—			
Males	428,676	558,138	129,462
Females	540,507	641,796	101,289

The Provincial system of administration was adopted during the year, and the Protectorate was divided into three Provinces, Southern, Central and Northern, each in charge of a Provincial Commissioner. The effect of the introduction of this system will be to decentralise much of the work that has hitherto been performed in the Secretariat by the Native Affairs branch, to co-ordinate and supervise the work of district officers, and to keep in closer touch with the views and needs of the native population.

The hut tax of 8*s*., with labour and produce rebates of 4*s*., was replaced by a hut or poll tax at a flat rate of 6*s*. As regards Europeans and Asiatics an income tax was introduced and the export duty on local products was abolished. On 1st October, the *ad valorem* customs import duty was increased from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. of the value at the port of shipment, and the old road and river dues, wharfage and registration charges were replaced by an inclusive charge of 1 per cent.

HEALTH.

During the year 1921, the health of the Protectorate was satisfactory. In the Mlanje district smallpox broke out from time to time, apparently introduced from Portuguese East Africa. In other areas the outbreaks were of a sporadic nature and were easily controlled.

Two cases of bubonic plague were reported from the North Nyasa district, but neither case was seen till after death.

Although careful investigations were made no further cases were revealed, neither was there any noticeable epizootic disease among the rats with which this district is infested. Barium carbonate was reported to be the most satisfactory of the various rat poisons with which experiments were made during the year.

As regards the treatment of venereal disease, experience seems to show that the mental attitude of the native is the same towards this disease as towards others, and that treatment is not usually sought until serious inconvenience is occasioned. Nevertheless, venereal hospitals for the treatment of natives were opened in seven districts during 1921, and the returns show that a beginning has been made in familiarising the people with the opportunities afforded them at these treatment centres.

At the venereal hospitals the treatment of yaws is also undertaken, and later on it may be possible to deal more thoroughly with this disease, which is endemic and widely prevalent in the Dedza district.

The medical staff was increased during the year and this fact, combined with other circumstances, enabled medical aid to be extended to districts hitherto unprovided for. Indian Sub-Assistant Surgeons are stationed at posts of secondary importance, and, in addition, rural dispensaries are being opened in the more populous centres in each district under the charge of natives trained for the purpose and visited periodically by medical officers or sub-assistant surgeons. It is hoped that such schemes for increasing the medical facilities afforded to natives in remote districts will be further developed and extended in other directions as soon as the finances of the Protectorate permit.

It is understood that the drug, Bayer 205, which is being experimented with in Northern Rhodesia, is a decided advance on any treatment which has hitherto been employed in the cure of trypanosomiasis. The Medical Entomologist is studying the preventive side of this disease.

Lack of funds still renders it impossible to deal more completely with leprosy.

Nothing of special importance is recorded with regard to malaria among the native population. An increased number of cases was dealt with, but this is explained by the extension of medical staff assistance as reported above.

As regards sickness amongst the European population, 366 cases were treated by the medical department, and there were 12 deaths. Malaria was responsible for 28 per cent. of the cases dealt with, and of course many cases of malaria are self-treated and do not come under official cognisance. Gastro-intestinal disorders, respiratory complaints and dysentery made up the bulk of the other cases treated. As regards blackwater fever, there were 14 cases, resulting in two deaths.

European hospitals are maintained by Government at Blantyre, Zomba, and Fort Johnston, and native hospitals at the following stations, in addition to those mentioned :—Port Herald, Mlanje, and Karonga. Others are either in course of erection or are to be built later. The various missions established in the Protectorate continue to do a considerable amount of medical work.

Immigration and Emigration.

Excluding persons in transit through the Protectorate, 521 Europeans and 277 Indians entered, while 377 and 203, respectively, left. Of natives of Nyasaland the numbers recorded at stations of entry and exit were 6,419 inwards and 7,194 outwards, but it must be remembered that considerable numbers annually leave the Protectorate by various routes for employment in the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa and the mines at Katangas in the Belgian Congo. It is impossible to state numbers with any degree of accuracy, but the employment does not generally extend over a period of twelve months and it is estimated that the numbers outwards are about balanced by the numbers who return in any given period. The reports of the Rhodesia Mining Bureau shew that an average of about 12,500 described as Nyasaland natives were so employed during 1921.

Agriculture.

It cannot be impressed too strongly on prospective planters in Nyasaland that a working capital of not less than £2,000 is advisable after an estate has been purchased or leased if the chances of ultimate success are to be other than problematical. In case of failure owing to lack of capital the chances of obtaining employment in the Protectorate are very slight. On the other hand, settlers with the necessary training and requisite capital should find a good field for investment in the agricultural resources of the country.

About 400 male Europeans were employed in agriculture in 1921, but owing to fall in prices the value of the agricultural exports was about £300,000 as against £500,000 in the previous year. The acreage under European cultivation was about 55,000 acres, of which some 18,000 acres were devoted to cotton, 14,000 acres to tobacco, 4,000 acres to tea, and the remainder to minor crops such as maize, coffee, rubber, fibre and others. The total increase of area under European cultivation, as compared with the year 1920, was about 5,000 acres.

As will be seen from the above, cotton and tobacco are the chief crops grown in Nyasaland. Tobacco is the hardier crop of the two, and certain parts of the Shire Highlands which are suitable for tobacco cultivation are too high and exposed for cotton. Speaking generally, tobacco will thrive at altitudes of

from 1,500 to 3,000 ft., but cotton succeeds best at the lowest and therefore less healthy elevations of a few hundred feet above the sea level. Between 1,500 and 2,500 ft., both crops can often be seen successfully cultivated on the same estate.

Tea is a crop which is steadily increasing its reputation in Nyasaland, but its cultivation is chiefly confined to south-east Mlanje, which has an exceptionally heavy rainfall. It is not a crop to recommend to the new settler, as the tea plant takes four or five years to come into profitable bearing, and no return at all is forthcoming for the first three years.

Maize is a crop that does well in the Shire Highlands, and it is possible that in course of time cheaper and easier transport will encourage its cultivation by European planters, who have hitherto neglected this product on account of heavy freight charges which rendered it unprofitable as an export crop.

Cotton and tobacco, in addition to the usual foodstuffs, are also grown by natives, and the Department of Agriculture devotes considerable attention to encouraging native activities in these respects.

TRADE.

The year under review was notable for a general depression of markets, the lack of demand for some of the stable products of the Protectorate, and for financial and exchange difficulties arising out of the War. It cannot be said, however, that the development of the country received any serious set-back or that its prospects are other than hopeful. On the other hand, 1921 did not see that revival of trade which it was anticipated would follow the conclusion of hostilities, and while markets for Nyasaland products remained stagnant the cost of imported commodities continued to be high.

The values of the imports and exports, excluding goods in transit, specie and Governmental stores, during each of the last five years were as follows :—

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£
1917	411,549	158,324	569,873
1918	516,680	485,052	1,001,732
1919	608,788	483,251	1,092,039
1920	507,573	670,072	1,177,645
1921	637,567	416,404	1,053,971

The United Kingdom maintained its position as the largest exporter to Nyasaland, with 63·5 per cent. of the total imports to its credit. Foreign countries, principally Portuguese East Africa, and the United States of America, totalled 21·9 per cent., and British Possessions accounted for 14·6 per cent. As regards exports, 99·5 per cent. of the domestic products were shipped to the United Kingdom.

The following table gives the quantities of each of the principal products exported during the last three years :—

	1919.	1920.	1921.
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Cotton	1,285,334	913,718	1,475,232
Tobacco.. ..	4,565,579	4,963,130	4,945,169
Tea	879,010	496,830	208,255
Fibre	594,364	290,822	243,742
Rubber	121,128	128,253	44,910
Coffee	177,710	64,362	90,412

Labour.

During the last few years considerable strides have been made in the utilisation of ploughs, cultivators and other labour-saving machinery, and even with the wages of native agricultural labourers as low as six and seven shillings a month and food, planters are beginning to realise that the use of implements is more economical in the end. At the same time, both cotton and tobacco require in the various stages of cultivation, harvesting and grading, a large amount of hand labour. During the seasons of planting and harvesting two men an acre for tobacco, and two men for three acres of cotton is the usual number employed on many estates. These figures are being gradually diminished as machinery becomes more extensively employed, and the labour thus released becomes available for extending the scope of agricultural operations in the Protectorate.

The increasing use of mechanical transport has also released native carriers for employment in agricultural pursuits.

Crime.

The re-organisation of the Police under European officers which was begun in 1920 was continued with satisfactory results during the year under review. The European staff consisted of a Chief Commissioner, six Superintendents and a Controller. The strength of the native ranks was 450. During the year the Civil Police Ordinance, 1908, was repealed and replaced by the Nyasaland Police Ordinance, 1921, which provided for the constitution, duties, discipline, etc., of the new force.

A training camp for native recruits was instituted at the Police headquarters in Zomba, and in time all native constables will be thoroughly trained in the duties and responsibilities of a policeman, matters on which the native is apt to develop unorthodox views unless strictly trained and supervised.

It is noteworthy that offences against property, which had increased to a disturbing extent after the War, showed satisfactory signs of diminishing during the year under review.

FINANCE.

The Government financial year ended on the 31st of March, 1922, so that it covers a somewhat different period from that to which the rest of this report relates.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure during each of the past five financial years :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1917/18, ..	144,239	143,639
1918/19 ..	187,645	150,198
1919/20 ..	186,927	217,659
1920/21 ..	267,970	261,813
1921/22 ..	259,117	305,495

The excess of assets over liabilities at 31st March, in each of the above years was as follows :—

	£
1918	62,959
1919	100,406
1920	69,674
1921	75,831
1922	29,453

The Public Debt, excluding War Loans, for the same years is given in the following table :—

	£
1918	192,800
1919	192,890
1920	211,890
1921	209,388
1922	306,328

Of the amount of public debt as on 31st March, 1922, £166,952, represents the balance due to the Imperial Treasury of the loan of £180,800, advanced for the purpose of redeeming subsidy lands granted in connection with the construction of the Shire Highlands Railway. £39,376, represents the amount to which instalments totalling £40,000 on account of the East African Protectorates Loan (1914) has been reduced by sinking fund contributions. The remaining £100,000 represents a loan from the Imperial Treasury to enable the local Government to meet its liability under the Trans-Zambesia Railway Guarantee for payment of interest.

LAND.

The Report of the Lands Commission referred to in last year's report is still under consideration, and no alterations in the method of dealing with Crown Lands have so far been introduced. During 1921, many settlers who had hastily taken up land during the boom years found themselves in financial difficulties and in some instances were forced to abandon the holdings they had acquired. There was a noticeable decline in the amount of Government land leased for agricultural purposes during the year, the total acreage being only 14,420 acres, as against 81,553 acres during 1920.

The annual rental charged by Government under agricultural leases varies from 1*s.* to 3*s.* an acre according to the district. Land tax of one halfpenny an acre is payable in addition, and the lessee pays in advance stamp duties and legal fees as well as the cost of survey. A certain amount of land is obtainable from private holders, the rentals being much about the same as those charged by Government, and freehold land may occasionally be obtained at about £2 an acre for undeveloped estates. Government does not as a rule grant freehold estates.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Forestry.

The question of re-afforestation received a considerable amount of attention during the year. For many years past the natives of Nyasaland have been denuding the country of the light timber with which it was formerly well covered. The situation has caused grave concern for many years, as the question of climate is intimately bound up with that of forestry, and the continuous denudation of the soil would eventually render the country a desert, as has happened in other once fertile parts of the earth.

The most difficult aspect of the problem is the native attitude of mind towards the question of re-afforestation. In the case of re-afforestation the difficulty of interesting the villagers in schemes for planting areas with trees to replace those cut down by them for fuel and building purposes is increased by the fact that the beneficiaries will in most instances belong to a future generation. Natives are not sufficiently advanced in corporate ideas to have any desire to work for the benefit of their heirs and successors.

Nevertheless, the problem is one that must be faced, and influence is being brought to bear both on European settlers and on native chiefs and headmen with a view to making re-afforestation keep pace as far as possible with the normal wastage, and to inculcate ideas of economy in the use of timber for domestic purposes. For these reasons it was found necessary to increase the staff of the Forestry Department, and during the year an additional Forest Officer was appointed, as well as a temporary Forester to supervise the cutting and planting of cedars in the Government forest on Mlanje mountain. An extensive forest reserve was created during the year in the Lilongwe District, and the natives, who well understood the beneficent motives which prompted the action of Government, willingly consented to move their villages outside the reserved area.

Veterinary.

Rinderpest continued to be dealt with in a satisfactory manner, and there was also no recrudescence of this disease in the parts

of Tanganyika Territory which border on Nyasaland. A cattle-free belt was maintained during the year along the northern border of the Protectorate and an extensive control area was created south of the cattle-free belt.

Sporadic outbursts of trypanosomiasis occurred among cattle in various parts of the country, and in the northern districts there have consequently been considerable extension of the tsetse fly belts. In some cases there were heavy losses of native-owned cattle.

Towards the end of the year east coast fever unfortunately broke out in the Southern Province. At the time of writing the position has improved, owing to the measures taken to enforce dipping of cattle, and to construct large numbers of new dipping tanks.

Fisheries.

Fish of many kinds abound in the lakes and larger rivers of Nyasaland, but there is no established fishery in Nyasaland. Waterside natives catch considerable quantities of fish for food and they also supply native markets in the vicinity.

Water Power.

An increasing use is being made of the water power provided by streams and rivers for running machinery of various kinds in connection with agricultural operations. In Zomba, the electric light installation, Government workshops and printing plant are worked by water power.

Manufactures.

There are at present no manufactories on a large scale in Nyasaland. Certain native industries, such as mat-making, ivory-carving, furniture and jewellery-making, and so on, cater for the limited local demand. Cotton is ginned at various centres in the country, and tea is manufactured in the Mlanje district.

BANKS.

No alteration in the position as regards banking and currency occurred during 1921. British sterling is the legal currency, and there are no notes in circulation.

The Standard Bank and the National Bank, both of South Africa, share the banking business of the community, and both banks have branches at all important centres.

The Post Office also runs a savings bank, but the native of Nyasaland has not yet conquered his instinctive distrust of such institutions. The position, however, improved slightly during the year, as regards withdrawals, and for the first time since 1918 deposits and accrued interest exceeded withdrawals. At

the end of 1921 the number of accounts open was 408 or one fewer than at the end of the previous year. The amount standing to the credit of depositors increased during the period from £5,981 to £6,073.

LEGISLATION.

During the year 1921 there were 24 Ordinances passed in Legislative Council. The most important were the Income Tax Ordinance, which imposed a tax on incomes for the first time in Nyasaland; the Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, which decreased the rate of tax from 8s., with a labour rebate of 4s., to a flat rate of 6s. (where hut tax is not payable, a poll tax of equivalent amount is imposed instead); the Widows and Orphans Pension Ordinance, which introduced a contributory pension scheme for widows and orphans of civil servants; the Nyasaland Police Ordinance, which provided the necessary organisation for the new Police Force; and the Administrator General's Ordinance, which provided adequate machinery for dealing with the estates of deceased Europeans.

EDUCATION.

During the year the education of the Protectorate remained on the same footing as formerly. Native education is provided by the various mission bodies operating in Nyasaland. A grant of £2,000 is made by Government towards the expenses of the mission schools, and a wider scheme is under discussion by which a Department of Education will eventually be created. Technical education is carried on by some of the missions, and apprentices are trained in the various Government departments where manual labour is employed. During the year, a mission school for European children was opened at Limbe, but as a rule white children receive their education outside the Protectorate.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Nyasaland in its essential features is similar to that of the rest of Eastern Africa within the tropics.

The climate is necessarily diversified in various districts, owing to variations in latitude, altitude and general configuration of the terrain, presence or absence of rivers, forests, etc., but as a large proportion of the Protectorate lies at an altitude of 3,000 ft., or more the heat is not generally excessive. The south-east monsoon commences to blow strongly in September, in conjunction with the sun's increase in southerly declination, and the first rains may be expected any time after mid-October. From their commencement to the end of December it is usual to experience violent thunderstorms and heavy precipitation in a few hours, followed by an interval varying from one to fifteen or twenty days of heat. With the return of the sun from its southern limit of declination, the thunderstorms diminish in

intensity and frequency, and are replaced by steady rain. January, February, and March are usually the wettest months as regards duration of rainfall as well as actual amount. After March the frequency and intensity of rainfall diminishes rapidly, and from May to September the climate is comparatively cool and dry.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Trans-Zambesi Railway was not opened during the year under review, but in dealing with communications it may be said that the port of entry for the Protectorate is now Beira in Portuguese East Africa.

Passengers from England have a choice of routes. The most usual one is the south route from England, either overland from Cape Town to Beira, or all-sea via Durban. Steamers occasionally sail by the north route through the Suez Canal direct to Beira, and passengers may either join the steamer in England, or proceed overland and catch it at Marseilles or Naples.

From Beira, passengers have a two days' railway journey to Limbe or Blantyre. The terminus of the Trans-Zambesia Railway is Muraça on the Zambesi, 174 miles from Beira and, as no bridge exists at present, passengers and cargo are ferried across to Chindio on the opposite bank by a river steamer. Thence the journey is continued by the Central African and Shire Highlands Railways (174 miles) without change of carriage. The Customs examination takes place at Port Herald.

The scheme for extending the railway system of Nyasaland to the south end of Lake Nyasa was still under consideration during the year under review, but no steps were taken to begin actual constructional work.

TRANSPORT.

The increase in the amount of work falling upon the Government mechanical transport and the fact that many of the cars and lorries were practically worn out and required constant attention, necessitated an order being placed for six Albion light lorries and trailers suitable for use on the earth road between Zomba and Fort Johnston. Actually, however, these vehicles did not arrive until 1922.

POSTAL.

There were 25 Post Offices conducting business in the Protectorate during 1921, of which 19 issued money orders.

During 1921, the overland mail service was increased from a weekly service to twice weekly between Zomba, Ncheu, Dedza, Lilongwe and Dowa. The service was also accelerated, so that

mails north of Lilongwe now reach Zomba on Friday instead of Monday. Mails to and from the south east area of Tanganyika Territory are now transported through the intermediary of this Protectorate.

The value of postal orders paid again showed a large increase, the figures for 1920 and 1921 being £14,000 and £23,000 respectively. There was a fall in value of money orders issued amounting to a total of about £4,000, the figures for 1920–21 and 1921–22 being £26,000 and £22,000 respectively. The total value of money orders paid during the same two periods was approximately £10,000 and £15,000, showing an increase of £5,000.

TELEPHONES.

The telephone system is still restricted to the Government installation at Zomba, a short official line connecting Fort Johnston with the Bar at the south end of Lake Nyasa, and a line connecting Livingstonia Mission with the Lake shore.

TELEGRAPHS.

The telegraphs are worked by the African Trans-continental Telegraph Company. Nyasaland is connected directly with Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, Fort Jameson and Fife, Northern Rhodesia, and Tukuyu, Tanganyika Territory. The main trunk line connects Blantyre, Zomba, Fort Johnston, Domira Bay, Kota-Kota, Chinteche, Livingstonia and Karonga. There is a branch line from Domira Bay, passing through Dowa to Fort Jameson. Blantyre is connected with Limbe, Mikolongwe, Luchenza (branch to Mlanje), Chiromo, Port Herald and Chindio (Portuguese Territory), by the telegraph line of the Shire Highlands Railway.

PUBLIC WORKS AND ROADS.

The total expenditure of the Public Works Department during the year ended on 31st March, 1922, was £57,763, as compared with £36,204 in the preceding financial year.

No work of outstanding importance was undertaken, but the roads and bridges throughout the Protectorate were maintained in a satisfactory condition, and wood-decked culverts were in many cases replaced by more permanent structures.

Apart from roads and buildings the only item that calls for mention was the laying of a pipe line from the side of Zomba Mountain to provide water power for the Printing Department machinery and a supply of water for the protection of the Government Offices in case of fire.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1121	Gambia	1921
1122	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	1920–1921
1123	British Guiana	1921
1124	Grenada	,,
1125	Zanzibar	,,
1126	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
1127	Gibraltar	,,
1128	St. Vincent	,,
1129	St. Helena	,,
1130	Fiji	1921–1922
1131	Basutoland	1921
1132	Bermuda	1921–1922
1133	Bechuanaland Protectorate	,,
1134	Barbados	1921
1135	Trinidad	,,
1136	British Honduras	,,
1137	Ceylon	,,
1138	Swaziland	,,
1139	Hongkong	,,
1140	Straits Settlements	,,
1141	St Lucia	,,
1142	Ashanti	,,
1143	Jamaica	1920
1144	Falkland Islands	1921–1922
1145	Bahamas	1921
1146	Seychelles	,,
1147	Turks and Caicos Islands	1921–1922
1148	British Solomon Islands Protectorate	1921
1149	Mauritius	,,
1150	Sierra Leone	,,
1151	Uganda	,,
1152	Somaliland	April–Dec., ,,
1153	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	,,
1154	Gold Coast	1922
1155	Nigeria	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the Northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1162.

NYASALAND.

REPORT FOR 1922.

(For Report for 1921 see No. 1156.)

LONDON:
PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
To be purchased through any Bookseller or directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE
at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and
28 Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1; York Street, Manchester;
1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; or 120 George Street,
Edinburgh.
1923.

Price 6d. Net.

No. 1162.

NYASALAND.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1922.*

GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL.

Boundaries.

The territory comprised in the Nyasaland Protectorate is a strip about 520 miles in length and varying from 50 to 100 miles in width. It lies approximately between latitude S. 9° 45′, and 17° 16′, and longitude E. 33° and 36°. The area is roughly 40,000 square miles, or about one-third the area of the British Isles. The most southerly portion of the Protectorate is about 130 miles from the sea as the crow flies.

This strip falls naturally into two divisions: (1) consisting of the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Loangwa river in Northern Rhodesia, and (2) the region lying between the watershed of the Zambesi river and Shire river on the west, and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the river Ruo, an affluent of the Shire, on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje, and a small portion, also mountainous, of the south-eastern coast of Lake Nyasa.

The Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into three Provinces, the Southern, Central, and Northern, each of which is in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner. Each Province is subdivided into districts in the charge of residents.

The chief towns are Blantyre, with about 300 European inhabitants, and Zomba, the seat of the Government.

Historical.

Very little is known of the history of the region now called Nyasaland before the middle of the past century. Jasper Bocarro, a Portuguese, is said to have been the first European to visit Nyasaland; he appears to have travelled early in the 17th century from the Zambesi to the junction of the Ruo and Shire rivers, and thence via Lake Shirwa and the Lujenda river to the coast at Mikandani.

The real history of Nyasaland begins with the advent of Dr. Livingstone, who, after experiencing considerable difficulty

* A map of the Protectorate will be found in the Report for 1912–13, No. 772 [Cd. 7050–13].

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
RECEIVED
NOV 1 5 1923
DOCUMENTS DIVISION

in ascending the Shire, discovered Lakes Shirwa and Pamalombe, and on 16th September, 1859, reached the southern shore of Lake Nyasa. Livingstone was closely followed by a Mission under Bishop Mackenzie, sent out by the two English Universities. The Mission settled in the Shire Highlands, but, on account of loss of its members by sickness and otherwise, it withdrew in 1862. It was subsequently re-established in 1881 on Lake Nyasa, with headquarters on the island of Likoma, where it still remains.

In 1874 the Livingstonia Mission, named in honour of the great explorer, was founded by the Free Church of Scotland. They were joined in 1876 by the pioneers of the Church of Scotland Mission, who chose the site of the present town of Blantyre, and established themselves in the Shire Highlands, while the Free Church applied itself to the evangelization of the inhabitants of the shores of Lake Nyasa.

The Missions were followed by the African Lakes Corporation, and in 1883 Captain Foote, R.N., was appointed first British Consul for the territories north of the Zambesi, to reside at Blantyre.

A serious danger had arisen in connection with Arab slave traders who had settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa. At the time of Livingstone's first visit he found the Arabs established in a few places on what is now the Portuguese shore of the lake, and at Kota-Kota, on the west side. Arab caravans, trading with the tribes in and beyond the valley of the Loangwa, were in the habit of crossing the lake on their way to and from the sea coast. Opposition of the new settlers to the slave trade carried on by Arab coastmen and natives alike resulted in a conflict with the Arab traders under Chief Mlozi, settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa, which spread to the Yao chiefs, who were under their influence.

In the summer of 1889 Mr. Johnston (now Sir H. H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.) arrived at Mozambique as H.B.M. Consul, and proceeded to travel in the interior to inquire into the troubles with the Arabs.

Treaties having been concluded with the remaining Makololo chiefs and with the Yaos round Blantyre, Mr. Johnston proceeded up Lake Nyasa, leaving Mr. John Buchanan, Acting-Consul, in charge, who, after the first encounter between Major Serpa Pinto and Mlauri, a powerful Makololo chief, proclaimed on 21st September, 1889, a British Protectorate over the Shire districts.

In 1891 an Anglo-Portuguese convention ratified the work of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sharpe (now Sir A. Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.), and other pioneers of British Central Africa, and in the following spring a British Protectorate over the countries adjoining Nyasa was proclaimed. The Protectorate of Nyasaland, under the administration of an Imperial Commissioner, was confined to the regions adjoining the Shire and Lake Nyasa; the remainder of

(11119) Wt. 9940 560 625 8/23 Harrow G75/2

the territory under British influence north of the Zambesi being placed, subject to certain conditions, under the British South Africa Company.

On 22nd February, 1893, the name of the Protectorate was changed to "The British Central Africa Protectorate," but the old name "Nyasaland Protectorate" was revived in October, 1907, by the Order in Council which amended the Constitution.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

By Proclamation No. 3 of 1922 under the British Central Africa Order in Council, 1902, the Protectorate was re-divided into three provinces, which were subdivided into districts. As considerable alterations were thus made in the old district boundaries, it may be advisable to set out in detail the position brought about by the Proclamation above quoted.

Province.	*District.*	*Headquarters.*	*Area in sq. miles. Land.*	*Water.*	*Population.*
Northern ..	North Nyasa	Karonga ..	4,515	1,117	44,963
	Mombera ..	Mzimba ..	3,360	—	94,070
	West Nyasa	Chinteche ..	2,626	4,352	53,572
	Kasungu ..	Kasungu ..	4,317	—	19,537
Central ..	Fort Manning	Fort Manning..	1,464	—	22,560
	Kota-Kota ..	Kota-Kota ..	1,918	2,289	50,033
	Lilongwe ..	Lilongwe ..	2,227	—	110,078
	Dowa ..	Dowa	2,232	737	96,283
	Dedza ..	Dedza	1,748	353	97,307
	Ncheu ..	Ncheu	1,162	—	74,051
Southern ..	South Nyasa	Fort Johnston	2,542	1,246	84,461
	Upper Shire	Liwonde ..	1,912	—	31,448
	Zomba ..	Zomba ..	903	259	75,313
	Central Shire	Neno	1,761	—	30,018
	Chiradzulu ..	Chiradzulu ..	270	—	60,692
	Blantyre ..	Blantyre ..	372	—	57,151
	Mlanje ..	Mlanje ..	1,531	—	64,601
	Cholo ..	Cholo ..	624	—	33,339
	Chikwawa ..	Chikwawa ..	1,869	—	37,319
	Lower Shire..	Port Herald ..	717	—	50,835
		Totals ..	37,890	10,353	1,187,631

The European population at the end of 1922 was returned at 1499, the Asiatic at 662, and the Native at 1,185,655. As compared with the numbers shown in the Census taken in April, 1921, there was an increase of 13 Europeans, and an increase of 99 Asiatics.

The rainy season 1921-1922 was an unsatisfactory one, as the rainfall was much below normal, and conditions of drought, followed by a scarcity of native foodstuffs, prevailed throughout the southern part of the Protectorate. Famine relief measures were rendered necessary. The export and the purchase for resale of native foodstuffs were forbidden throughout the Protectorate by Proclamations issued in January, and in the same month the sale and manufacture for sale of native beer were prohibited. These measures remained in force throughout the year. Other steps were taken to conserve the stocks of native foodstuffs, and to use in

the famine areas the surplus available in more favoured districts; but it also proved necessary to import 1,500 tons of maize from outside the Protectorate. Government distributed, in all, some 2,300 tons of food to about 110,000 natives. The total cost was £29,000, of which £6,000 was recovered from those natives who were in a position to pay some part of the cost of the food provided. As was only to be expected, a considerable amount of suffering was entailed by the famine, but there is no reason to think that the deaths from starvation were numerous. The natives bore the distress and suffering with courage and fortitude, and expressions of gratitude to Government were received from principal headmen for the assistance rendered to them and their people.

On the 24th of February a cyclone struck Chinde, at the mouth of the Zambesi, at that time the port of entry for the Protectorate. Its effects were more serious than those of any other cyclone experienced there within living memory, and four Portuguese and one British subject were drowned or killed during the storm. At least fifty natives, including about fifteen from Nyasaland, also lost their lives. As regards material damage the offices, cargo sheds and workshops of the trading companies were either damaged or completely destroyed, and dwelling houses were unroofed. Most of the river steamers and barges were sunk or blown on the beach. Many of them were afterwards salved and were purchased by the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company. The Portuguese township and river craft suffered even more than the British.

The damage done to British property and shipping was valued at about £20,000; in addition to which inward cargo to the value of £4,000 and outward cargo worth £19,000, which was mostly insured, was also destroyed by the cyclone and subsequent rain. The reports circulated at the time as to the damage done were, however, greatly exaggerated. It was fortunate that the Trans-Zambesia Railway from Beira to the Zambesi, opposite Chindio, was nearly completed at the time, and a provisional weekly service for passengers and mails was initiated on the 18th of April, pending a more general opening which took place in July

In November the Customs Tariff was again amended; the *ad valorem* rates remained at 15 per cent. plus 1 per cent. wharfage and registration fee, but a few articles were removed from the list of specific duties, personal baggage was given a wider interpretation, and each adult passenger was allowed to import such baggage duty free to a value not exceeding £100.

HEALTH.

During the year 1922 the health of the Protectorate was satisfactory. There were a few cases of smallpox in the early part of the year, the residue of the outbreak which occured at Mlanje in 1921, since when no further cases were reported.

There were no cases of plague reported. Fewer cases of venereal diseases were recorded than in 1921. 341 cases of yaws were treated, as against 235 during 1921. Most of these cases occured at Karonga.

Seventy rural dispensaries were opened during 1922. These are worked by natives who have had an elementary training in dealing with minor ailments and in dressing wounds. Although these dispensaries were open for about half the year only, it is satisfactory to record that they have resulted in double the number of native out-patients being treated. There were over 39,000 out-patients treated in 1922, as against 19,000 in 1921. The in-patients numbered about the same as in the previous year (2,300).

As regards Europeans, as in 1921, about 500 were treated by the medical department, and there were 15 deaths, 6 of which were due to blackwater fever ; there were 14 cases of blackwater fever in 1922, whilst in 1921 there were also 14 cases, but with only 2 deaths. As was the case in 1921, malaria accounted for nearly 28 per cent. of the European illnesses. Amongst the native population 8 cases of sleeping sickness were recorded. Villages infected with human trypanosomiasis were removed to a " fly-free " area.

Immigration and Emigration.

A considerable number of Europeans and natives pass through Nyasaland on their way to or from Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika Territory, Portuguese East Africa and the Belgian Congo. Excluding these transit passengers, 515 Europeans and 427 Asiatics entered the Protectorate, while 484 and 320 respectively left. It will, of course, be understood that in a tropical country there must always be a flow of Europeans and Asiatics proceeding on or returning from periodical visits to their homes. As regards natives, it is only possible to say that 4,758 left and 5,607 entered through stations of entry, but many others crossed the borders without being recorded. There is a constant stream of natives to Southern Rhodesia, where they seek employment on farms and in mines and, for the most part, return home after an absence of a year or so.

During the year the Immigration Restriction Ordinance, 1913, was repealed and replaced by fresh legislation.

Agriculture.

The drought, which proved so disastrous to the native foodstuffs, was less harmful in its effects on European agriculture, and fair crops of tobacco and cotton were realised. The reaction from the boom year of 1920 continued to be felt, however, and the chief difficulty of the planters was that of disposing of stocks still lying unsold in the United Kingdom. Consequently, there was a lack of capital available for carrying on planting operations, and many planters found themselves seriously embarrassed financially. The banks, too, had been somewhat optimistic during the period

of prosperity following the conclusion of hostilities, and their restriction of operations when depression set in served to increase the difficulties under which the planting community laboured.

The area under European cultivation in 1922 was about 66,000 acres, chiefly divided as follows :—tobacco 18,440 acres, cotton 27,750 acres, maize 6,630 acres, tea 4,701 acres, and the remainder under minor crops. The increase of 11,000 acres over the 1921 figures is chiefly due to the cultivation of maize to feed labourers during the famine.

Native-grown cotton amounted to 387 tons of seed cotton, a slight increase over the 375 tons of the previous year, but a considerable decline on the 1,000 tons raised by the natives in 1914. With a view to encouraging the native cotton industry, two important projects were mooted during the year under review, although they were not actually achieved until after its close. One was the loan by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation of the services of two cotton specialists for a period of two years. The other was the completion of an agreement between Government and the British Cotton Growing Association, by which the latter was to have the sole right for a period of five years to purchase all native-grown cotton on Crown lands in certain districts at such minimum prices as were to be fixed. By these two measures it is confidently hoped to improve the strain of native cotton and at the same time to give the native grower that stability of price and certainty of sale without which he will never be encouraged to persevere in his efforts in this direction.

TRADE.

The general position as regards trade remained unchanged, and the looked-for revival did not make its appearance, although towards the end of the year the figures showed some signs of improvement. Famine conditions prevented the natives from earning much money to spend on cloth and other staple items of trade.

The following tables show the values of imports and exports, excluding specie, transit trade, and Government stores, during each of the past five years :—

Year.	*Imports,*	*Exports.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£
1918	516,680	485,052	1,001,732
1919	608,788	483,251	1,092,039
1920	507,573	370,072	1,177,645
1921	637,567	416,404	1,053,971
1922	522,119	442,164	964,283

In considering these figures, it must be remembered that the fall in value of imports is partly due to the fact that market prices of many articles imported were lower than they have been in recent years. It is noteworthy that native imports accounted for 40 per cent. of the total for the year. As regards exports, there

are indications that a revival of prices obtainable for the economic products of Nyasaland has commenced, and may be expected to result in a gradual depletion of the unsold stocks in the United Kingdom, and an expansion in local production.

Of the imports, 55·16 per cent. came from the United Kingdom; 20·48 per cent. from British possessions; and 24·36 per cent. from foreign countries. As compared with last year, the United Kingdom supplied 8·34 per cent. less; the British possessions 5·88 per cent. and foreign countries 2·46 per cent. more. The United Kingdom took 99·3 per cent. of the exports.

The quantities of the principal products exported during each of the last three years were :—

	1920.	1921.	1922.
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Cotton	913,718	1,475,232	2,227,674
Tobacco	4,963,130	4,945,169	6,330,808
Tea	496,836	208,255	737,165
Fibre	290,822	243,742	1,129,476
Rubber	128,253	44,910	91,242
Coffee	64,362	90,412	95,277
Capsicums and Chillies ..	9,035	Nil.	14,258

The noteworthy increase was due partly to stocks from previous years being held back till prices reached more favourable levels and partly to larger areas being placed under cultivation, especially in the case of fibre, the cultivation of which is now assuming considerable importance. About 13 per cent of the cotton exported was native-grown.

Labour.

There is nothing of special importance to report as regards labour. The utilisation of agricultural implements and mechanical means of transport continues to release manual labour either for extended agricultural operations or for absorption into native industries. Certain native chiefs in the Central Province have decided to start using ploughs. Such a project would mark a striking advance in native agricultural practice, and would be watched with interest. So far, there have been no signs of increasing emigration of native labour with the opening of through-rail communication with Rhodesia and South Africa. In the first place, few natives in Nyasaland have the money to pay for long railway journeys, and, secondly, it may be that most of them prefer the easier life that goes with the low wages of Nyasaland to the more strenuous labours inseparable from the higher pay obtainable in Rhodesia and South Africa. Nyasaland natives are great wanderers, and the walk to Rhodesia is not likely to deter such of them as are anxious to secure the wages paid there, and in any case the distance from the north-western parts of the Protectorate to Southern Rhodesia is not much greater than the distance to

railhead at Limbe or Blantyre. The districts around the railway are not those from which any considerable amount of native emigration takes place, as the labour there is always assured steady employment on European estates and in other ways connected with the European settlements in the Shire Highlands.

Crime.

The European staff of the reorganised Police Force was increased by the addition of an Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and by four Cadets during 1922. It has not yet been possible to extend the new system beyond the southern province, which contains the bulk of the European settlements. There still remains a large field of work in developing the organisation in those areas which are at present subject to the direct control of the Chief Commissioner and his staff.

The total strength of the police force on the 31st of December was 12 officers and 441 native ranks, and the area under its jurisdiction was 9,659 square miles, with a population of 1,054 Europeans, 568 Asiatics, and 416,426 natives.

Finance.

The financial year ended on the 31st of March, 1923, was far from a satisfactory one, and the financial position of the Protectorate is at the present moment a matter of no little concern to the Government.

The principal items tending to reduce the revenue were a shortage of £17,000 in income tax, due to stagnation in the produce markets, and £12,000 in hut taxes, due to famine conditions combined with lack of employment of native labour. A satisfactory feature was an excess of £5,000 in customs revenue. The over-expenditure, besides famine relief measures, was caused by unforeseen items such as £3,000 additional annual payments on the Trans-Zambesia Railway loan; £1,800 for the charter of a steamer while the Government vessel was undergoing repairs, and £1,700 to meet a revised assessment of mail transit dues.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure during each of the past five financial years:—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1918/19 ..	187,643	150,198
1919/20 ..	186,927	217,659
1920/21 ..	267,970	261,813
1921/22 ..	259,117	305,495
1922/23 ..	257,000*	333,000*

* Approximate Figures.

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 31st of March in the above years was :—

	£
1919	100,406
1920	69,674
1921	75,831
1922	29,453
1923 (excess of liabilities) ..	47,000*

The public debt, excluding war loans, for the same years is as under :—

	£
1919	192,890
1920	211,890
1921	209,388
1922	306,328
1923	390,163

The public debt as at the 31st March, 1923, was made up of a loan of £186,050 from the Imperial Treasury to enable the Protectorate to meet its liabilities for payment of interest under the Trans-Zambesia Railway Guarantee; £164,909 remaining unpaid of the £180,800 advanced for the redemption of the Shire Highlands Railway subsidy lands; and £39,204 representing the balance due in repayment of the instalments totalling £40,000 on account of the East African Protectorates Loan, 1914, for railways and roads.

Land.

The question raised by the Lands Commission which sat during 1920 are still under consideration, and it has not, therefore, been possible to effect any radical changes in the policy of the Government regarding such important and pressing problems as European settlement and tenure of land and native reservations.

The tendency of settlers, noted in 1921, to surrender land hastily acquired during the boom years continued during the year under review, due not so much to adverse seasons as to depressed markets and consequent shortage of floating capital. The decline in applications for fresh holdings likewise continued, and only 2,280 acres were leased for new agricultural holdings, as against 14,420 in 1921 and 81,553 acres in 1920.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Forestry.

The facts referred to in the previous paragraph on Land also militated against any development of forestry policy, and work during the year was confined to the normal routine duties of the office. With regard to the pressing question of preventing deforestation by natives it was, however, found possible to declare five areas in various parts of the Protectorate to be demarcated forests under the Forests Ordinance, 1911, and thus prevent the

*Approximately.

areas in question from being denuded of trees. Administrative Officers are directing their efforts to the education of natives in the matter of preserving the forestal resources of the Protectorate, and the problem will receive still closer attention during the coming year.

VETERINARY.

It was found desirable during the year to consolidate the law relating to diseases of animals in the light of experience which had been gained during recent years in dealing with outbreaks of disease both in Nyasaland and in other parts of Africa.

The outbreak of East Coast Fever which was mentioned in last year's report was sucessfully dealt with during the year and the Protectorate is now practically free from this disease. In the Lake districts the losses were insignificant, but in the southern area some thirty estates and herds were affected, and the deaths may be put at 600, or about 15 per cent. of the infected herds. It is a cause for satisfaction, however, that the prompt action of the Veterinary Department and the hearty co-operation of stock owners in carrying out the stringent measures necessary caused the losses in Nyasaland to compare so favourably with those recorded in other parts of Africa. The precautionary steps maintained on the northern border against the introduction of rinderpest remained efficacious throughout the year.

FISHERIES.

Establishment of fisheries on a commercial basis has not been found possible in Nyasaland, and the fish of many kinds abounding in the lakes and larger rivers are exploited only as food for the natives living in their vicinity. A limited quantity of fish is used by Europeans who live near Lake Nyasa.

WATER POWER.

In recent years there has been noted an increased activity on the part of planters and others to make use of the water power of streams and rivers for running machinery in connection with various agricultural and kindred operations. The Government electric light, workshops and printing plants in Zomba are worked by water power.

MANUFACTURES.

Nyasaland is primarily an agricultural country, and manufactories on a large scale as understood in Europe are non-existent. The Imperial Tobacco Company has a factory at Limbe, and there are cotton ginneries and tea factories in various parts of the country. Native industries flourish to the extent necessary to supply the limited local demand for furniture, curios, mats, etc.

BANKS.

The Standard Bank and the National Bank, both of South Africa, continued to provide for the financial business of the community. The Post Office savings bank caters for the needs of the natives, but owing to their general poverty the business done is not very important. At the end of 1922 there were only 417 accounts in operation, including those of Europeans and Asiatics, and the sum standing to the credit of depositors was £6,297, an increase of 9 depositors and £224 on deposit as compared with 1921.

LEGISLATION.

During the year 1922 a slight alteration was made in the manner of selecting unofficial members of the Legislative Council. Hitherto the Governor had submitted names to the Secretary of State for the approval of His Majesty, but, in order to meet the wishes of the unofficial residents, it was arranged that the Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce should submit lists of nominees, from which the Governor would select names to be recommended to His Majesty the King.

Eighteen ordinances were passed in the two Sessions of the Legislative Council during the year under review. Many of these were formal or amending ordinances. Special mention may be made of the Prisons Ordinance, which repealed and re-enacted the Prisons Ordinance, 1905, so as to meet the altered conditions brought about by the reorganisation of the prison service. The Defence Force Ordinance, which provided for a modified form of compulsory military service, was disallowed by His Majesty.

EDUCATION.

The Missions, to whom a grant-in-aid of £2,000 is made annually, continued to provide practically all the educational facilities of the country. Provision was made for an educational adviser to visit the Protectorate and report to the Government on the whole question of education, but he was not appointed during the year and had not been selected at the time of writing.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Nyasaland in its essential features is similar to that of the rest of Eastern Africa within the tropics.

The climate is necessarily diversified in various districts, owing to variations in latitude, altitude and general configuration of the terrain, presence or absence of rivers, forests, etc., but, as a large proportion of the Protectorate lies at an altitude of 3,000 ft. or more, the heat is not generally excessive. The south-east monsoon commences to blow strongly in September, in conjunction with the sun's increase in southerly declination, and the first rains may be expected any time after mid-October. From their commencement to the end of December it is usual to

experience violent thunderstorms and heavy precipitation in a few hours, followed by an interval varying from one to fifteen or twenty days of intense heat. With the return of the sun from its southern limit of declination, the thunderstorms diminish in intensity and frequency, and are replaced by steady rain—January, February, and March being usually the wettest months as regards duration of rainfall as well as actual amount. After March the frequency and intensity of rainfall diminishes rapidly, and from May to September the climate is comparatively cool and dry.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Trans-Zambesia Railway from Beira to Muraca, opposite Chindio on the Zambesi, was opened for passengers and mails in April and for general traffic in July. It is not likely that a bridge will be constructed across the Zambesi in the near future on account of the engineering difficulties and the heavy cost involved. In the meantime, passengers and goods are ferried across the river between Muraca and Chindio on one of the river steamers, where passengers also as a rule pass the night. It is now a two-days' journey between Blantyre and Beira.

The steamer routes to Beira from the United Kingdom are north through the Suez Canal and south via Cape Town and Durban. The southern route is most used, and it is served by the steamships of various companies.

TRANSPORT.

The tendency to replace native porters by mechanical means of transport continues, not only on the part of Government, but also in the case of private individuals and trading firms. There are now several persons engaged in the business of transporting goods by motor vehicles, and most of the transport between Fort Jameson, in Northern Rhodesia, and railhead at Limbe is now done in this way. The six Albion lorries and trailers ordered by the Government Transport Department in 1921 arrived during the year under review and were of invaluable service in the matter of distributing foodstuffs during the famine. The suffering to the natives would have been immeasurably greater had these light lorries not been available.

POSTAL.

There were 27 Post Offices conducting business during the period under review, being one in excess of the previous year, a new office being opened at Mkhoma. Of these offices 18 issue and pay Money Orders.

The Money Orders issued in 1921–22 amounted to £22,371, and the amount in 1922–23 was £22,222. The value of Money Orders paid in 1921–22 was £15,042, and for 1922–23 was £12,315. This decrease is practically entirely due to the lesser number of Nyasaland natives at present employed in Rhodesia. The fall in Money Orders from Rhodesia amounted to almost £3,000.

Postal Orders issued in 1921–22 and 1922–23 amounted respectively to £7,038 and £7,279. The value of Postal Orders paid during the respective periods was £23,941 and £19,518; the decrease in the value of Postal Orders paid is attributable to the same reason as that causing the decrease in Money Order transactions.

The mail matter handled during the year shows a decrease of over 100,000 articles. This is principally due to the fall in native correspondence to and from Rhodesia and South Africa and, to a lesser extent, to the closing of the Chinde office.

The first Nyasaland mail was conveyed from Beira over the Trans-Zambesia Railway on the 17th April, 1922, since which date many changes have been introduced in the postal service. Prior to the opening of the railway to Beira all mails to and from the Protectorate were dealt with at the Office of Exchange at Chinde, which office was closed on the 30th April, 1922.

A direct exchange of mails has been introduced between Zomba, Blantyre, Limbe and Port Herald with the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. All mails to and from stations north of Zomba are dealt with at Zomba, and mails for India, Kenya, Zanzibar and Aden are dealt with at Limbe, whilst mails to and from Portuguese East Africa are dealt with at Port Herald. A quicker and cheaper exchange of parcels has been arranged with Southern Rhodesia, via railway throughout, and a quicker parcel post service is in force with the Union of South Africa. A motor mail service was introduced on the 1st October, 1922, between Zomba and Fort Jameson, all mails to and from up-country stations being put down and picked up at Liwonde, Dedza and Lilongwe, beyond which stations the mails are conveyed by the old " Mail carrier " service.

TELEPHONES.

During the year no new telephone system was installed, and the only system of importance in existence is that operated by the Government in Zomba connecting the various offices and the Camp.

TELEGRAPHS.

The African Transcontinental Telegraph Company owns and works the trunk line telegraphs in Nyasaland. The Protectorate is directly connected with Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia, and with Fort Jameson and Fife in Northern Rhodesia, as well as with Tukuyu in Tanganyika Territory The various stations of the Shire Highlands and Central African Railway are connected by the private lines of the railway companies, which work in conjunction with the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company's system.

PUBLIC WORKS AND ROADS.

Although no Public Works of major importance were undertaken during the year, the programme was a fairly heavy one. Several buildings in Zomba were completed, including civil, military and police quarters. The power plant and pipe line for the Printing Department were finished, and have proved very useful in rendering unnecessary the large amount of manual labour formerly employed in carrying wood fuel for a steam engine. Grain storage tanks were erected in Zomba, and have proved effective in preventing the heavy losses previously incurred through weevils. The Cholo road was formed and drained, and, with the aid of a contribution of £1,500 from North-Eastern Rhodesia, a road was constructed from Matope to Ncheu, thus connecting Blantyre with the north-west parts of the Protectorate and with North-Eastern Rhodesia. This route involves a saving of about 35 miles of motor road over the old route, and is likely to prove of considerable benefit. The widening of the Mudi bridge at Blantyre and the construction of a steel bridge over the Kwakwazi river on the Cholo road also were completed during the year.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1126	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1921
1127	Gibraltar	,,
1128	St. Vincent	,,
1129	St. Helena	,,
1130	Fiji	,,
1131	Basutoland	1921–1922
1132	Bermuda	1921
1133	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1921–1922
1134	Barbados	,,
1135	Trinidad and Tobago	1921
1136	British Honduras	,,
1137	Ceylon	,,
1138	Swaziland	,,
1139	Hongkong	,,
1140	Straits Settlements	,,
1141	St. Lucia	,,
1142	Ashanti	,,
1143	Jamaica	,,
1144	Falkland Islands	1920
1145	Bahamas	1921–1922
1146	Seychelles	1921
1147	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
1148	British Solomon Islands Protectorate	1921–1922
1149	Mauritius	1921
1150	Sierra Leone	,,
1151	Uganda	,,
1152	Somaliland	,,
1153	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	April–Dec.,
1154	Gold Coast	,,
1155	Nigeria	1922
1156	Nyasaland	1921
1157	Falkland Islands	,,
1158	Weihaiwei	1922
1159	Cyprus	,,
1160	Gambia	,,
1161	New Hebrides	1921–1922

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Printed under the authority of H.M. Stationery Office by H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1204

NYASALAND.

REPORT FOR 1923.

(For Report for 1922 see No. 1162.)

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1;
York Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
or 120, George Street, Edinburgh;
or through any Bookseller.

1924.

Price 6d. Net.

No. 1204.

NYASALAND.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1923.*

GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL.

Boundaries.

The territory comprised in the Nyasaland Protectorate is a strip about 520 miles in length and varying from 50 to 100 miles in width. It lies approximately between latitude S. 9° 45′, and 17° 16′, and longitude E. 33° and 36°. The area is roughly 40,000 square miles, or about one-third the area of the British Isles. The most southerly portion of the Protectorate is about 130 miles from the sea as the crow flies.

This strip falls naturally into two divisions: (1) consisting of the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Loangwa river in Northern Rhodesia, and (2) the region lying between the watershed of the Zambesi river and Shire river on the west, and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the river Ruo, an affluent of the Shire, on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje, and a small portion, also mountainous, of the south-eastern coast of Lake Nyasa.

The Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into three Provinces, the Southern, Central, and Northern, each of which is in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner. Each Province is subdivided into districts in the charge of residents.

The chief towns are Blantyre, with about 300 European inhabitants, and Zomba, the seat of the Government.

Historical.

Very little is known of the history of the region now called Nyasaland before the middle of the past century. Jasper Bocarro, a Portuguese, is said to have been the first European to visit Nyasaland; he appears to have travelled early in the 17th century from the Zambesi to the junction of the Ruo and Shire rivers, and thence via Lake Shirwa and the Lujenda river to the coast at Mikandani.

The real history of Nyasaland begins with the advent of Dr. Livingstone, who, after experiencing considerable difficulty

* A map of the Protectorate will be found in the Report for 1912–13, No. 772 [Cd. 7050–13].

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
RECEIVED
OCT 13 1924
DOCUMENTS DIVISION

in ascending the Shire, discovered Lakes Shirwa and Pamalombe, and on 16th September, 1859, reached the southern shore of Lake Nyasa. Livingstone was closely followed by a Mission under Bishop Mackenzie, sent out by the two English Universities. The Mission settled in the Shire Highlands, but, on account of loss of its members by sickness and otherwise, it withdrew in 1862. It was subsequently re-established in 1881 on Lake Nyasa, with headquarters on the island of Likoma, where it still remains.

In 1874 the Livingstonia Mission, named in honour of the great explorer, was founded by the Free Church of Scotland. They were joined in 1876 by the pioneers of the Church of Scotland Mission, who chose the site of the present town of Blantyre, and established themselves in the Shire Highlands, while the Free Church applied itself to the evangelization of the inhabitants of the shores of Lake Nyasa.

The Missions were followed by the African Lakes Corporation, and in 1883 Captain Foote, R.N., was appointed first British Consul for the territories north of the Zambesi, to reside at Blantyre.

A serious danger had arisen in connection with Arab slave traders who had settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa. At the time of Livingstone's first visit he found the Arabs established in a few places on what is now the Portuguese shore of the lake, and at Kota-Kota, on the west side. Arab caravans, trading with the tribes in and beyond the valley of the Loangwa, were in the habit of crossing the lake on their way to and from the sea coast. Opposition of the new settlers to the slave trade carried on by Arab coastmen and natives alike resulted in a conflict with the Arab traders under Chief Mlozi, settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa, which spread to the Yao chiefs, who were under their influence.

In the summer of 1889 Mr. Johnston (now Sir H. H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.) arrived at Mozambique as H.B.M. Consul, and proceeded to travel in the interior to inquire into the troubles with the Arabs.

Treaties having been concluded with the remaining Makololo chiefs and with the Yaos round Blantyre, Mr. Johnston proceeded up Lake Nyasa, leaving Mr. John Buchanan, Acting-Consul, in charge, who, after the first encounter between Major Serpa Pinto and Mlauri, a powerful Makololo chief, proclaimed on 21st September, 1889, a British Protectorate over the Shire districts.

In 1891 an Anglo-Portuguese convention ratified the work of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sharpe (now Sir A. Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.), and other pioneers of British Central Africa, and in the following spring a British Protectorate over the countries adjoining Nyasa was proclaimed. The Protectorate of Nyasaland, under the administration of an Imperial Commissioner, was confined to the regions adjoining the Shire and Lake Nyasa; the remainder of

(15200) Wt. 8489/531 625 7/24 Harrow G.94

the territory under British influence north of the Zambesi being placed, subject to certain conditions, under the British South Africa Company.

On 22nd February, 1893, the name of the Protectorate was changed to "The British Central Africa Protectorate," but the old name "Nyasaland Protectorate" was revived in October, 1907, by the Order in Council which amended the Constitution.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Nyasaland in its essential features is similar to that of the rest of Eastern Africa within the tropics.

The climate is necessarily diversified in various districts, owing to variations in latitude, altitude and general configuration of the terrain, presence or absence of rivers, forests, etc., but, as a large proportion of the Protectorate lies at an altitude of 3,000 feet or more, the heat is not generally excessive. The monsoon commences to blow strongly in September, in conjunction with the sun's increase in southerly declination, and the first rains may be expected any time after mid-October. From their commencement to the end of December it is usual to experience violent thunderstorms and heavy precipitation in a few hours, followed by an interval varying from one to fifteen or twenty days of intense heat. With the return of the sun from its southern limit of declination, the thunderstorms diminish in intensity and frequency, and are replaced by steady rain—January, February, and March being usually the wettest months as regards duration of rainfall as well as actual amount. After March the frequency and intensity of rainfall diminishes rapidly, and from May to September the climate is comparatively cool and dry.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Sir George Smith, K.C.M.G., who had been Governor of Nyasaland since 1913, retired on the 1st of December, and Sir C. C. Bowring, K.B.E., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Kenya Colony, was appointed to succeed him.

The European population at the end of 1923 was returned at 1,421, showing a decrease of 78 compared the previous year. The Asiatic population decreased by 49 to 613. The Native population was estimated at 1,173,808 on the 31st of December, 1923.

The native food crop harvest in the year under review was exceedingly abundant and the stocks depleted by the famine of the previous year were adequately replaced. Except for a local shortage in the Kasungu District, due to the removal of certain villages from an area threatened with Sleeping Sickness, the native population had ample supplies of their staple foodstuffs.

During 1923 the British Concession at Chinde was abandoned, following on the opening of the Trans-Zambesia Railway in the previous year, and the Agent of the Nyasaland Government was withdrawn. Certain formalities with the Portuguese Government remain to be completed before the lease of the Concession is actually cancelled; but British interests in the Port of Chinde have practically ceased to exist.

Investigations were renewed in the coal fields which have long been known to exist on the Lower Shire; but even if the coal proves to be of commercial value—and there appears to be every likelihood that it will—the successful working of the mines must await the construction of a bridge across the Zambesi to connect the Central Africa and Trans-Zambesia railways whose respective termini lie on opposite banks of the river at Muraca and are at present connected by a steamer ferry.

On the whole, the year 1923 would appear to mark the beginnings of a definite return to prosperity in the Protectorate after the unfortunate period of depression which followed the optimistic outlook induced by the boom of 1920.

Health.

The general health of the Protectorate during 1923 was good. In the early part of the year there was an extensive outbreak of influenza but the mortality was comparatively low. The native population was at the time suffering from famine and this no doubt caused a higher mortality than would otherwise have been the case.

There was a small outbreak of a mild type of smallpox in the Mlanje area; thirteen natives contracted the disease. Isolation was carried out immediately and contacts were as far as possible vaccinated and kept under surveillance, and the outbreak soon died out.

Three cases only of sleeping sickness were reported amongst the native population; all three died.

There were a few cases of paratyphoid fever occurring amongst Europeans in Blantyre.

During the year there were treated at the Government Hospitals and Dispensaries 635 Europeans and 99,522 natives as against 522 and 41,633 respectively in 1922.

The increase in the numbers of Europeans is due to the outbreak of influenza; and in the natives the increase is due to the establishment of rural dispensaries which treated 61,650 new cases during the year as compared with 14,600 in 1922.

Immigration and Emigration.

The number of Europeans admitted to the Protectorate during 1923 was 596, of whom 145 were in transit to Northern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa and Tanganyika Territory. 319 Asiatics

entered, including 92 transmigrants. The numbers who left the country were 615 Europeans, of whom 124 were in transit ; and 270 Asiatics, of whom 100 merely passed through on their way to Portuguese East Africa.

Indians pass in and out of the Protectorate so continuously on business visits to neighbouring territories that it is difficult to say definitely how many of them may be regarded as permanent settlers.

No reliable statistics are obtainable as to native migration, as there is a continual stream passing to and from neighbouring countries without passing through the official places of entry.

AGRICULTURE.

The year 1923 may be regarded as a moderately good one for European agriculture, although the profits did little more, on the whole, than repay a portion of the loans which had been advanced by the banks to the planters, many of whom had been almost ruined during the years 1921 and 1922. Stocks of tobacco on hand in England continued to be reduced owing to the brisker demand, and this fact, too, helped to alleviate the situation. There was little money available, however, for increasing the capital employed in European agriculture.

The most remarkable prosperity was evinced in the tea industry owing to a sudden increase in the demand for this commodity with its consequent effect in sending up the price. Unfortunately, tea is not one of the principal crops of the Protectorate and its cultivation is practically confined to a small area in the Mlanje district, so that an increased prosperity among the planters does not have the widespread beneficial effect that follows a similar activity in the tobacco industry.

As mentioned in last year's report, the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation lent the services of two cotton specialists to the Protectorate for a limited period, and during 1923 they added to this staff an entomologist and an agriculturist to take charge of the experimental farm it was proposed to inaugurate. There can be no doubt that the local cotton industry will derive great and lasting benefit from the services of these specialists.

The development of the cotton industry here as elsewhere must mainly follow the lines of production by natives as peasant proprietors, each cultivating his small patch and selling the proceeds to middlemen. While the native is by no means ignorant of market fluctuations and the effect of supply and demand on the prices of commodities, it is certain that he dislikes those extraneous influences. The native is not a speculator and likes to know in advance just what he is going to get for his time and labour. He is, too, for the most part in a position to retire from such a business as cotton growing whenever the element of

chance becomes too large for his wishes. Neither human nor economic laws compel him to labour beyond the minimum necessary to supply his modest primitive needs and his 6s. hut tax.

With the end in view of encouraging the native to become an independent producer, an agreement was made with the British Cotton Growing Corporation to which reference was made in the report for 1922. The primary object was to fix in advance the price at which the Corporation would purchase all native grown cotton in the districts covered by the agreement, so that natives would be in no doubt as to the amount they would receive. The arrangement has commended itself to the native population, and the amount of seed cotton purchased from native growers increased from 387 tons in 1922 to 747 tons in 1923.

There has been a gratifying demand for seed for the new crop, and, subject to normal conditions of climate and the absence of serious ravages by insect pests, there is no reason why the native cotton crop should not in the coming year exceed the 1,000 tons which was averaged in 1916 and 1917. There is undoubtedly a bright future awaiting the native cotton industry in Nyasaland if only funds and staff can be made available for propaganda and instruction.

There was also a considerable increase in the native tobacco growing industry during 1923, and there is no reason why, with encouragement and instruction, there should not be a continuous development of this industry among the more intelligent classes of the native community. It appears to be an attractive occupation to the more educated types such as clerks, capitaos and teachers.

TRADE.

It is interesting to observe that despite the world-wide trade depression of the last few years, both the import and the export trade of Nyasaland during the five years from 1919 to 1923 show a remarkable increase over the pre-war year 1913. Even after allowing for the rise in prices, the average value of imports since 1919 has risen by 53 per cent. over the figures for 1913, and the quantity of domestic exports by 15 per cent. Taking the year 1923 alone, the increase of exports taken by quantity is 34 per cent. as compared with 1913. Making due allowance for their higher cost, trade imports, as compared with those of 1913, have advanced by 69 per cent. in 1923. Cotton goods for native trade have increased by 67 per cent.

The following tables show the values of imports and exports, excluding specie, transit trade, and Government stores, during each of the past five years :—

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£
1919	608,788	483,251	1,092,039
1920	507,573	670,072	1,177,645
1921	637,567	416,404	1,053,971
1922	522,119	442,164	964,283
1923	462,284	425,181	887,465

The trade of an agricultural country such as Nyasaland depends almost entirely upon the success or failure of its principal crops, which in their turn are greatly influenced by climatic conditions. The drought of 1922, followed as it was by famine conditions, diverted much of the money in the hands of natives to the purchase of foodstuffs to the consequent detriment of the import trade. The weather conditions of the 1923 season were also adverse, owing to excessive rains at one period, and, although larger acreages of economic crops had been planted, the yield, especially of tobacco, was actually lower than that of the previous year. Fortunately, the market was firmer and sales were effected not only of the year's crop, but also of a great proportion of the stocks remaining on hand on the home markets. "Boll worm" also affected the cotton crop, and but for the large increase in native-grown cotton due to the guaranteed prices, there would have been a serious decline in the exports of that product. The purchase of the large native cotton crop put considerable sums of money into circulation and thus helped to stimulate the import trade. The consequence was that trade prospects had materially brightened towards the end of the year under review.

Of the imports, 57·3 per cent. came from the United Kingdom; 19·07 per cent. from British possessions; and 23·63 per cent. from foreign countries. The United Kingdom took 98·8 per cent. of the exports, measured by value.

The quantities of the principal products exported during each of the last three years were :—

	1921.	1922.	1923.
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Cotton	1,475,232	2,227,674	2,182,537
Tobacco.. ..	4,945,169	6,330,808	5,158,326
Tea	208,255	737,165	963,309
Fibre	243,742	1,129,476	1,673,762
Rubber	44,910	91,242	127,141
Coffee	90,412	95,277	92,216
Capsicums and Chillies ..	Nil.	14,258	25,216

The most noticeable feature in the figures quoted above is the marked progress which has been made in recent years in the production of tea and fibre. The demand for these commodities which now exists in the home markets holds out the promise of still greater development in this direction. It is noteworthy that the percentage of native-grown cotton to the total exports of that commodity increased from 13 per cent. in 1922 to 22 per cent. in 1923.

Labour.

The shortage of money among the native population following upon the famine of 1922 impelled natives to seek paid employment for the purpose of replenishing their stocks of clothing and so on, and there were few reports received during 1923 as to shortage

of labour. Nor did the remarkable increase in the growth of economic crops, especially cotton, by natives appear to have any adverse effect on the labour market. The fact is, that those natives who can be induced to grow economic crops for themselves chiefly belong to the class that would otherwise be content to lead an undisturbed village life, with few needs and but little compulsion to seek employment with Europeans in order to satisfy those needs. For this reason, there would appear to be no justification for the fear expressed in some quarters that the Government policy of encouraging natives to grow such products as cotton and tobacco will ultimately lead to shortage of labour for the European planting community. Improved methods of cultivation, by which labour will be saved, are now being observed by many European planters. During the three years 1921 to 1923 the imports of agricultural machinery and implements amounted to a total value of £65,000.

It is hoped that many of the thousands of Nyasaland natives who seek employment outside the Protectorate will be induced to remain and cultivate cotton and tobacco.

Crime.

The strength of the police force on the 31st of December, 1923, was 13 officers and 457 native ranks, and the area under its jurisdiction about 40,000 square miles. The estimated cost of the force for 1923 was £13,616.

The reorganisation of the Police in certain districts of the Southern Province is having a beneficial effect, as serious crime has not increased to the same extent as it did immediately after the War.

The prisons of the Protectorate consist of a Central Prison at Zomba in which are confined all prisoners with sentences exceeding 6 months, and 20 district prisons situated at the headquarters of each district. The strength of the Prison Staff on 31st December, 1923, was 2 European officers (Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent) and 106 Native Warders. Four of the district prisons are under the charge of European Police Officers and the remainder under the Residents. Prison Warders are only provided at 9 of the most important prisons, the police acting as Warders at the remainder.

The estimated cost of the Prisons for 1923 was £4,291.

The total number of persons committed to the prisons in 1923 was 3,941 of whom 1,077 were for safe custody pending trial and 2,864 on sentence to imprisonment. The daily average number of persons in the prisons during 1923 was 668·19.

FINANCE.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure during each of the past five financial years :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1919/20 ..	186,927	217,659
1920/21 ..	267,970	261,813
1921/22 ..	259,117	305,495
1922/23 ..	247,347	312,302
*1923/24 ..	278,000	297,000

* Estimated.

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 31st of March in the above years was :—

	£
1920	69,674
1921	75,831
1922	29,453
1923 (excess of liabilities) ..	35,498
1924 „ „	44,000*

* Estimated.

The public debt, exclusive of war loans, for the same years was as under :—

	£
1920	211,890
1921	209,388
1922	306,328
1923	390,163
1924	429,761

The public debt as at the 31st March, 1924, was made up of a loan of £223,986 from the Imperial Treasury to meet the liabilities of the Protectorate under the Trans-Zambesia Railway Guarantee; £161,663 remaining unpaid of the £180,800 advanced for the redemption of the Shire Highlands Railway subsidy lands; and £44,112 representing the balance due in repayment of the instalments totalling with unpaid interest £45,348 on account of the East African Protectorates Loan, 1914, for railways and roads.

LAND.

No decision has yet been reached on the report of the Lands Commission which sat during the year 1920, and the policy of Government in the matter of land tenure and native settlement remains for the present unchanged.

The fairly successful season enabled many planters who would otherwise have been forced to abandon their estates to carry on for another year in the hopes of a turn in the tide of their fortunes, and fewer surrenders of Government leases were accepted, although the arrears of rent for which it was not considered desirable to press too harshly in the circumstances amount to a fairly large sum.

During the year 1923, some 3,000 acres were leased for new agricultural holdings, as against 2,280 acres in 1922 and 14,420 acres in the previous years.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

FORESTRY.

The question of the conservation of the forests of Nyasaland in connection both with its effect on the climate and with the future timber and fuel supplies of the country is one of urgency. Subject to the limitations of the staff and funds available, the utmost efforts are being made to deal with the problem. The most pressing need is to prevent the denudation of forest areas by natives whose inherited habit is to cut down ruthlessly all the timber in their neighbourhood for fuel and building purposes, and then to move to fresh areas. The effects of this process on the soil and climate of a country are fully recognised, and the immediate policy of the Government is directed to the creation of forest reserves in all parts of the Protectorate. The ultimate aim is to conduct a campaign of re-afforestation combined with the gradual education of the natives in the effects of denudation, and the necessity of planting up forest areas in the neighbourhood of their villages which will serve as a source of future supplies.

VETERINARY.

There is little of importance to report under this heading during the year 1923. No outbreak of East Coast Fever occurred in its epidemic form, and the precautions against rinderpest were effectively maintained.

It is still impracticable to find any suitable market for native cattle beyond the limited local demand for slaughter purposes, and an attempt by an Indian to build up a ghee industry was only moderately successful, although there are possibilities in this direction.

During the year it was decided to dispose of the Government herds of cattle and to close down the Namiwawa dairy farm.

FISHERIES.

Establishment of fisheries on a commercial basis has not been found possible in Nyasaland, and the fish of many kinds abounding in the lakes and larger rivers are exploited only as food for the natives living in their vicinity. A limited quantity of fish is used by Europeans who live near Lake Nyasa.

WATER POWER.

In recent years there has been noted an increased activity on the part of planters and others to make use of the water power of streams and rivers for running machinery in connection with various agricultural and kindred operations. The Government electric light, workshops and printing plants in Zomba are worked by water power.

MANUFACTURES.

Nyasaland is primarily an agricultural country, and manufactories on a large scale as understood in Europe are non-existent. The Imperial Tobacco Company has a factory at Limbe, and there are cotton ginneries and tea factories in various parts of the country. Native industries flourish to the extent necessary to supply the limited local demand for furniture, curios, mats, etc.

BANKS.

The Standard Bank and the National Bank, both of South Africa, continued to be the only banks providing for the needs of the European and Asiatic communities. The Post Office Savings Bank maintained its efforts to encourage thrift among the native population; but has not yet attained any degree of success owing to the general poverty of the ordinary natives. At the end of 1923 the number of accounts, including those of Europeans and Asiatics, had increased by 10 to 427, and the amount standing to the credit of depositors was increased by £230 to £6,527.

LEGISLATION.

The only Ordinances of importance enacted during the year under review were the Native Marriage (Christian Rites) Registration Ordinance which permitted the celebration of Christian marriage between natives and the registration thereof provided that such celebration shall not alter or affect the status of the parties to the marriage or the consequences of any prior marriage under native law or custom or involve any other legal consequences whatever.

The Christian Native Marriage Ordinance, 1912, and the Christian Native Marriage (Amendment) Ordinance, 1913, were repealed during the year, as was also the Missions Ordinance, 1922.

EDUCATION.

No change was made in the system under which the various Missions operating in Nyasaland provide practically all the educational facilities in the Protectorate. A sum of £2,000 is provided by Government in the form of a grant-in-aid which is divided between the Missions, as a contribution towards the cost of maintaining their educational activities. A boarding school for European children is conducted at Limbe by the Marist Fathers.

During the year an Advisory Committee on Native Education in the British Tropical African Dependencies was instituted at the Colonial Office to advise the Secretary of State on any matters of native education in the British Colonies and Protectorates in Tropical Africa which he may from time to time refer to them, and to assist him in advancing the progress of education in those Colonies and Protectorates. The secretary to the Committee will, among his other duties, pay visits to the various dependencies as occasion arises.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The steamer services between Beira and England are gradually reverting to normal pre-war conditions, although the ordinary steamers, as apart from mail steamers, do not travel to a rigid time-table, and in consequence it is difficult to ascertain in advance the exact dates of their arrival at or departure from Beira. Passengers are still frequently delayed a whole week in Beira awaiting a connection ; but the railway companies propose to start a twice-weekly service between Blantyre and Beira, and if this is done the delays at that port will be greatly lessened.

During the year the Union-Castle Line abolished the distinction between first and second class on their intermediate steamers, which now carry first and third class passengers only.

TRANSPORT.

Mechanical transport has now practically superseded carriage by native porters in all but the remote parts of the Protectorate, and every encouragement is being given to this mode of transport. In a country situated like Nyasaland, with expensive railway freights to the coast and high charges on the ocean, it is essential that local transport should be as cheap and efficient as possible if economic products are to be put on the markets with an adequate margin of profit to the producer. In order to help towards this desirable end, vehicles destined for commercial employment, together with their component parts and accessories, are exempt from import duties.

POSTAL.

There were 26 Post Offices conducting business during 1923, the office at Neno having been temporarily closed down for administrative reasons. Of these offices 18 issue and pay money orders.

During 1923/24 the money orders issued amounted to a total value of £20,931 as compared with £22,222 in the previous year. The value of money orders paid was £9,187 as compared with £12,315 in 1922/23. The continued decrease in this class of business appears to be due to the declining inclination on the part of Nyasaland natives resident in Southern Rhodesia to contribute large sums towards the support of their friends and relatives who remain at home, and to an increased use of South African bank notes as a means of remitting money. During the last two years there has been a fall of about £6,500 in money orders issued in Rhodesia for payment in Nyasaland.

The postal orders issued in 1923/24 amounted to £8,066 as against £7,279 in the previous year, and the value of orders paid was £17,289 as compared with £19,518 in 1922/23. The fall in value of postal orders paid out has amounted to about £6,600 over a period of two years for reasons explained above in regard to money orders.

The amount of mail matter handled during the year showed a further decrease of about 50,000 articles, principally due to the decline in native correspondence to and from Rhodesia and South Africa, but, in part, no doubt to the high rate of postage on internal correspondence which must be a heavy tax on the ordinary native.

TELEPHONES.

During the year no new telephone system was installed, and the only system of importance in existence is that operated by the Government in Zomba connecting the various offices and the Camp.

TELEGRAPHS.

The African Transcontinental Telegraph Company owns and works the trunk line telegraphs in Nyasaland. The Protectorate is directly connected with Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia, and with Fort Jameson and Fife in Northern Rhodesia, as well as with Tukuyu in Tanganyika Territory The various stations of the Shire Highlands and Central African Railway are connected by the private lines of the railway companies, which work in conjunction with the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company's system.

PUBLIC WORKS AND ROADS.

The financial position again precluded the possibility of providing funds for any Public Works of importance, although a considerable amount of normal work was undertaken. Several buildings begun in 1922 were completed during the year under review, and three new official quarters were erected in Zomba and one at the Police Camp just outside the township. The new native hospital at Zomba was also completed under contract. The central staircase and the council chamber in the Government offices were also completed. A house for the Resident at the new district station, Cholo, was built, but little other building work was undertaken away from headquarters.

As regards roads, a realignment was carried out on the Lunzu-Lirangwe section of the Blantyre-Fort Jameson road, and the ascent of Ncheu hill, which increased heavy traffic had rendered somewhat dangerous, was further improved, and some additional permanent culverts were laid down. The realignment and construction to a four-ton standard of the Dedza-Lilongwe section of the same road was begun, and the Lintipe bridge on this section was almost completed. The Bua diversion was also finished, and a realignment survey undertaken on the Lilongwe-Namitete section. A four-ton bridge was built at Nsipe on the Liwonde-Ncheu road to replace the one that was destroyed in the floods of the previous year, and the steel bridge over the Napere stream on the Blantyre-Katungas road was completed during 1923. Improvements, remetalling, and the laying of permanent culverts were undertaken in other parts of the Protectorate but the financial stringency hindered the completion of the full programme for the year.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1171	Fiji	1922
1172	Ceylon	,,
1173	Gibraltar	,,
1174	British Guiana	,,
1175	Barbados	1922–1923
1176	Basutoland	,,
1177	St. Vincent	1922
1178	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1922–1923
1179	Mauritius	1922
1180	Swaziland	,,
1181	British Honduras	,,
1182	Uganda	,,
1183	Federated Malay States	,,
1184	Unfederated Malay States	,,
1185	State of Brunei	,,
1186	Straits Settlements	,,
1187	Falkland Islands	,,
1188	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	,,
1189	British Solomon Islands Protectorate	1922–1923
1190	Jamaica	1922
1191	Seychelles	,,
1192	Bahamas	1922–1923
1193	Somaliland	1922
1194	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1922–1923
1195	Leeward Islands	,,
1196	Turks and Caicos Islands	1922
1197	Nigeria	1923
1198	Weihaiwei	,,
1199	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1922–1923
1200	Ashanti	,,
1201	Gambia	1923
1202	Bahamas	1923–1924
1203	Hongkong	1922

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Printed by H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1257.

NYASALAND.

REPORT FOR 1924.

(For Report for 1923 see No. 1204.)

LONDON:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1;
York Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
or 120, George Street, Edinburgh;
or through any Bookseller.

1925

Price 6d. Net.

No. 1257.

NYASALAND.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1924.*

GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL.

Boundaries.

The territory comprised in the Nyasaland Protectorate is a strip about 520 miles in length and varying from 50 to 100 miles in width. It lies approximately between latitude S. 9° 45′ and 17° 16′, and longitude E. 33° and 36°. The area is roughly 40,000 square miles, or about one-third the area of the British Isles. The most southerly portion of the Protectorate is about 130 miles from the sea as the crow flies.

This strip falls naturally into two divisions: (1) consisting of the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Luangwa river in Northern Rhodesia, and (2) the region lying between the watershed of the Zambesi river and Shire river on the west, and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the river Ruo, an affluent of the Shire, on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje, and a small portion, also mountainous, of the south-eastern coast of Lake Nyasa.

The Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into three Provinces, the Southern, Central, and Northern, each of which is in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner. Each Province is subdivided into districts in the charge of residents.

The chief towns are Blantyre, with about 300 European inhabitants, Limbe near Blantyre, and Zomba, the seat of the Government.

Historical.

Very little is known of the history of the region now called Nyasaland before the middle of the past century. Jasper Bocarro, a Portuguese, is said to have been the first European to visit Nyasaland; he appears to have travelled early in the 17th century from the Zambesi to the junction of the Ruo and Shire rivers, and thence via Lake Shirwa and the Lujenda river to the coast at Mikandani.

The real history of Nyasaland begins with the advent of Dr. Livingstone, who, after experiencing considerable difficulty

* A map of the Protectorate will be found in the Report for 1912–13, No. 772 Cd. 7050–13].

in ascending the Shire, discovered Lakes Shirwa and Pamalombe, and on 16th September, 1859, reached the southern shore of Lake Nyasa. Livingstone was closely followed by a Mission under Bishop Mackenzie, sent out by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The Mission settled in the Shire Highlands, but, on account of loss of its members by sickness and otherwise, it withdrew in 1862. It was subsequently re-established in 1881 on Lake Nyasa, with headquarters on the island of Likoma, where it still remains.

In 1874 the Livingstonia Mission, named in honour of the great explorer, was founded by the Free Church of Scotland. They were joined in 1876 by the pioneers of the Church of Scotland Mission, who chose the site of the present town of Blantyre, and established themselves in the Shire Highlands, while the Free Church applied itself to the evangelization of the inhabitants of the shores of Lake Nyasa.

The Missions were followed by the African Lakes Corporation, and in 1883 Captain Foote, R.N., was appointed first British Consul for the territories north of the Zambesi, to reside at Blantyre.

A serious danger had arisen in connection with Arab slave traders who had settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa. At the time of Livingstone's first visit he found the Arabs established in a few places on what is now the Portuguese shore of the lake, and at Kota-Kota, on the west side. Arab caravans, trading with the tribes in and beyond the valley of the Luangwa, were in the habit of crossing the lake on their way to and from the sea coast. Opposition of the new settlers to the slave trade carried on by Arab coastmen and natives alike resulted in a conflict with the Arab traders under Chief Mlozi, settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa, which spread to the Yao chiefs, who were under their influence.

In the summer of 1889 Mr. Johnston (now Sir H. H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.) arrived at Mozambique as H.B.M. Consul, and proceeded to travel in the interior to inquire into the troubles with the Arabs.

Treaties having been concluded with the remaining Makololo chiefs and with the Yaos round Blantyre, Mr. Johnston proceeded up Lake Nyasa, leaving Mr. John Buchanan, Acting-Consul, in charge, who, after the first encounter between Major Serpa Pinto and Mlauri, a powerful Makololo chief, proclaimed on 21st September, 1889, a British Protectorate over the Shire districts.

In 1891 an Anglo-Portuguese convention ratified the work of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sharpe (now Sir A. Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.), and other pioneers of British Central Africa, and in the following spring a British Protectorate over the countries adjoining Nyasa was proclaimed. The Protectorate of Nyasaland, under the administration of an Imperial Commissioner, was confined to the

(18996) Wt.8287/641 625 8/25 Harrow G.94

regions adjoining the Shire and Lake Nyasa; the remainder of the territory under British influence north of the Zambesi being placed, subject to certain conditions, under the British South Africa Company.

On 22nd February, 1893, the name of the Protectorate was changed to "The British Central Africa Protectorate," but the old name "Nyasaland Protectorate" was revived in October, 1907, by the Order in Council which amended the Constitution.

Climate.

The climate of Nyasaland in its essential features is similar to that of the rest of Eastern Africa within the tropics.

The climate is necessarily diversified in various districts, owing to variations in latitude, altitude and general configuration of the terrain, presence or absence of rivers, forests, etc., but, as a large proportion of the Protectorate lies at an altitude of 3,000 feet or more, the heat is not generally excessive. The monsoon commences to blow strongly in September, in conjunction with the sun's increase in southerly declination, and the first rains may be expected any time after mid-October. From their commencement to the end of December it is usual to experience violent thunderstorms and heavy precipitation in a few hours, followed by an interval varying from one to fifteen or twenty days of intense heat. With the return of the sun from its southern limit of declination, the thunderstorms diminish in intensity and frequency, and are replaced by steady rain—January, February and March being usually the wettest months as regards duration of rainfall as well as actual amount. After March the frequency and intensity of rainfall diminish rapidly, and from May to September the climate is comparatively cool and dry.

General Observations.

Sir Charles Calvert Bowring, K.B.E., C.M.G., arrived in the Protectorate and took the Oaths of Office as Governor and Commander-in-Chief on the 27th of March.

The East Africa Commission, appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, consisting of the Honourable William Ormsby-Gore, M.P., Chairman, Major A. G. Church, D.S.O., M.C., M.P., Mr. F. C. Linfield, M.P., with Mr. J. A. Calder, of the Colonial Office, as Secretary, visited the Protectorate in September and spent some days here. Their visit gave great satisfaction to the European community, both official and non-official, and it is felt that the Protectorate will benefit greatly from the experience gained by the Commission and the interest shown by the members.

The Phelps-Stokes Education Comm[illegible]ion, accompanied by Major Vischer, Secretary to the Advisor[illegible]mmittee on Native Education in the British Tropical Africa[illegible]pendencies, visited Nyasaland in May and spent some time

The European population at the end of 1924 was estimated at 1,462, the Asiatic population at 669, and the Native population at 1,210,344. As compared with the figures returned at the census of April, 1921, there is a decrease of 24 Europeans, and an increase of 106 Asiatics and 10,410 Natives, respectively. The increase in the native population in the three and a half years between the census and the end of 1924 would probably have been shown as a decrease had it not been for the considerable numbers of natives who have settled permanently in the Protectorate from Portuguese East Africa during the past few years.

There was a plentiful crop of native foodstuffs throughout the Protectorate with the exception of a portion of the Momberas district, where a somewhat acute local shortage necessitated the sending of food supplies to the affected area from other parts of the country.

The District Administration (Native) Ordinance, 1912, was repealed and replaced by a new Ordinance aiming at a system of government of the native population through or with the assistance of the natives themselves.

Continued investigations of the local areas appear to show that coal of commercial value exists in the Lower Shire district. Further investigations will be continued by the Government and, it is hoped, by private enterprise which, if the necessary transport facilities can be provided, may result in coal being made available not only for local use but for export.

A discovery of dinosaur remains in the North Nyasa district is of great scientific importance as bearing upon the question of the age of various geological formations in this part of Central Africa.

Generally speaking, the year 1924 was one of fair prosperity, and trade and agriculture at least maintained their foothold on the difficult upward slope from the depression that, in common with all the world, Nyasaland has experienced during recent years. An index of returning prosperity is shown by the increased imports of iron, steel, machinery, cotton manufactures and vehicles, which together show an increase in value of nearly £100,000 as compared with 1923.

Health.

The admissions to hospitals, both European and African, were slightly fewer in number than in 1923, though the out-patients in both cases were more.

Four cases of pneumonic plague (all fatal) were reported from Fort Johnston in March.

There were no cases of smallpox reported.

One case of sleeping sickness in a native was reported; and one European who contracted the disease in Portuguese Territory came in for treatment.

During the year there were treated at the Government hospitals and dispensaries a total of 709 Europeans and 116,890 natives, as compared with 635 and 99,522, respectively, in 1923.

The increasing use made of the Government Native Hospital in Zomba and of the rural dispensaries, indicates the popularity of these institutions amongst the natives. A very high proportion of the native population is infected with ankylostomiasis, and large numbers of natives suffer from ulcers and sores, which, because they are not treated properly or in time, cause much suffering. There is little doubt that the death rate among young children is very high. That there is the greatest need for additional medical services is obvious, and it is greatly to be hoped that the funds with which to provide for these may before long be available.

Immigration and Emigration.

During the year, 728 Europeans and 294 Indians were admitted to the Protectorate, of whom 129 Europeans and 42 Indians were in transit. The numbers leaving were 661 Europeans and 202 Indians, including 95 Europeans and 55 Indians merely passing through the country.

The net result is 599 immigrant Europeans and 566 emigrants, showing an increase of population from this cause of 33, as compared with 73 in the previous year. The figures for Indians show 252 entering the country and 147 leaving it, a net increase of 105 as compared with 57 in 1923. It would be unwise to attach much importance to these figures, as they chiefly relate to the normal leave arrangements of Europeans and Indians employed or settled in Nyasaland. There is, however, a slow but continuous increase of Indians in the Protectorate.

No reliable figures can be given as regards native emigration, as many thousands leave annually for work in Rhodesia and elsewhere. The majority of them eventually return, usually after one season's absence. As regards immigrants, there is a stream of permanent settlers from Portuguese East Africa, which appears to be slightly on the increase, the number so settling being returned at over 10,000 in 1924. These immigrants serve a useful purpose as labourers, but steps are being taken to regulate their introduction as settlers.

Agriculture.

A fortuitous combination of favourable weather conditions and of good market prices resulted in the year 1924 being one of the most prosperous in the history of the Protectorate. Records were established for the production of tobacco and tea, which amounted, in the case of tobacco, to over 7,000,000lb., and in that of tea to over 1,000,000lb. Cotton yields were low, owing to the depredation of insect pests, but were an improvement on

the previous year, while prices were appreciably higher. The figures given below show the acreages of exportable crops grown by Europeans in 1924, as compared with 1914 and 1923 :—

European Agriculture.

Crop.	1914.	1923.	1924.
Coffee	1,559	474	424
Cotton	24,006	20,948	26,120
Fibres	820	2,763	5,902
Rubber	5,936	1,812	1,795
Tea	3,338	4,235	5,093
Tobacco	9,042	17,308	20,590

The boom in tea values on the home market resulted in increased attention to this crop in Nyasaland. Improved methods of cultivation and manufacture have been adopted, and the industry is now on a very sound footing.

No figures are available regarding the tonnage of tobacco grown by natives, but the amount was greatly in excess of the previous year and has been estimated at 500 tons. The cotton crop produced by natives was 1,369 tons of seed cotton as compared with 747 tons in 1923.

Trade.

Confidence in the recuperative power of the Protectorate was justified by the results of the year 1924, since the external trade during that period was greater than that of any previous year. Favourable climatic conditions for the production of tea, cotton, and tobacco, all of which showed largely increased yields, contributed to the general improvement.

The balance of trade was in favour of exports for the first time since 1920. The most noteworthy feature of the import trade was the value of goods imported for native consumption, which, with cotton goods alone exceeding a quarter of a million pounds sterling in value, comprised 50 per cent. of the total imports.

The following tables show the values of imports and exports, excluding specie, transit trade, and Government stores, during each of the past five years :—

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£
1920	507,573	670,072	1,177,645
1921	637,567	416,404	1,053,971
1922	522,119	442,164	964,283
1923	462,284	425,181	887,465
1924	548,156	583,555	1,131,711

In total quantity, 14,549,839 lb., domestic exports far exceeded that of any year in the history of the Protectorate,

Hitherto the natives of the Protectorate have been slow to engage in the production of crops for export. With the help of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation and the British Cotton Growing Association, endeavour was made to extend the native cotton industry. Especially in the Lower Shire district this endeavour was largely successful. Increased attention is also being given to cotton growing by natives in other districts, with the result that the export of native-grown cotton increased from 747 tons of seed cotton in 1923 to 1,369 tons in 1924.

In 1924 natives engaged for the first time in the production of tobacco on Crown lands, and grew about 500 tons.

The necessity for advice and assistance to natives in the production of crops for export, and adequate control of their operations in order to prevent improper use of land, neglect of essential food crops, and the production of cotton and tobacco of inferior quality, is fully recognized, and steps have been and are being taken to provide for this need. The prospect of a very large extension of native industry is most encouraging, and there is reason to anticipate a material increase in the exports of the Protectorate in the near future.

The United Kingdom supplied 57·7 per cent. of the imports, taken by value; 18·2 per cent. came from British possessions, and 24 per cent. were shipped from foreign countries. The United Kingdom took 98·5 per cent. of the exports by value and 86·3 per cent. by quantity.

The quantities of the principal products exported during each of the last three years were :—

	1922.	1923.	1924.
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Cotton ..	2,227,674	2,182,537	2,229,316
Tobacco ..	6,330,808	5,158,326	7,044,175
Tea ..	737,165	963,309	1,058,504
Fibre ..	1,129,476	1,673,762	1,789,038
Rubber ..	91,242	127,141	173,973
Coffee ..	95,277	92,216	47,296
Capsicums and Chillies.	14,258	25,755	35,436

The most noteworthy feature of the year's export trade was the record production of tobacco, tea, and fibre. Although there is a tendency on the part of Europeans to regard cotton growing with some disfavour, mainly owing to its susceptibility to the ravages of pests, but partly to the less healthy nature of the areas suitable for its production, the encouragement given to native cotton growers has enabled the Protectorate to maintain and even to increase the quantity of this product. During 1924, 36 per cent. of the cotton exported was grown by natives, as compared with 22 per cent. in the previous year and 15 per cent. in 1922.

Labour.

There is little of importance to report regarding labour conditions during 1924. The natives of the Central and Northern Provinces appear loth to work on European estates, and apparently rely on remittances from friends and relatives in Rhodesia or on their own savings to provide money for their taxes and modest domestic needs. Natives exhibit marked preferences in respect of paid labour, and, although they will return year after year to work during the season on certain estates, some planters experience the greatest difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies of labour. In many parts of the Southern Province the chief source of labour is Portuguese East Africa, whence many thousands of natives immigrate yearly to work on the various plantations in Nyasaland, and many of these natives remain permanently either as settlers on private land or, with the permission of the authorities, on Crown land. This process of permanent and semi-permanent infiltration of alien natives has a beneficial effect on the labour supply. Indeed, without this source of supply in some districts, the labour problem would become extremely acute. But, on the other hand, the settlement of thousands of natives in the very areas where Crown land is least plentiful is creating a serious state of congestion in many places, and a position has arisen which is receiving the closest attention of the Government.

It is not improbable that the time is approaching when the natives will realise clearly that their choice in future lies between peasant proprietorship and individual or communal production of foodstuffs and economic products on the one hand, and hired labour with a consequent partial divorce from their customary village life on the other hand. The success or failure of the present revival of interest in cotton and tobacco as native crops will doubtless have a far-reaching effect on the mental attitude of the native towards the question of hired labour.

Signs are not lacking, however, that the European planting community is becoming increasingly alive to the fact that, if they are to continue to obtain an adequate supply of plantation labour, the conditions under which labourers are engaged and employed must be very carefully considered.

Crime.

The strength of the police force on 31st December, 1924, was 12 officers and 440 African ranks, and the area under its jurisdiction about 40,000 square miles. The estimated cost of the force for 1924 was £12,904.

Since the reorganisation of the police in certain districts of the Southern Province, crime has shown a tendency to decrease, and there were 1,228 fewer cases reported to the police in 1924.

The prisons of the Protectorate consist of a central prison at Zomba for long sentence prisoners, and 20 district prisons situated

at the headquarter stations of each district, for short sentence native prisoners. The strength of the prison staff on 31st December, 1924, was two European officers and 104 African warders. District prisons are under the charge of administrative officers or police officers, and where no warder staffs are provided the police perform such duties.

The estimated cost of the prisons for 1924 was £4,532.

The total number of persons committed to the prisons in 1924 was 3,872, of whom 865 were for safe custody pending trial, and 3,007 on sentence to imprisonment. The daily average number of persons in the prisons during 1924 was 681·48.

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure during each of the past five financial years :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1920–21	267,970	261,813
1921–22	259,117	305,495
1922–23	247,347	312,302
1923–24	281,044	282,800
1924–25	285,459*	305,341*

* Estimated.

The excess of assets over liabilities on 31st March in the above years was :—

	£
1921	75,831
1922	29,453
1923 (excess of liabilities)	35,498
1924 ,, ,, ...	7,704
1925 ,, ,, ...	8,855*

* Estimated.

The public debt of the Protectorate as at 31st March, 1925, was as follows :—

	£
East African Protectorates (Railways and Roads) Loan, 4 per cent. ..	10,236
East African Protectorates (Railways and Roads) Loan, 6 per cent. ..	32,809
Shire Highlands Railway—Redemption of Subsidy Lands Loan	158,879
Trans-Zambesia Railway Guarantee Loan	289,298
Famine Relief Loan	19,600
Total	£510,822

Land.

The whole question of land tenure and settlement is under consideration, and in the meantime no change has been made in the methods of alienating land.

A successful season enabled many planters to pay off their arrears of rent, and the position in that respect was more or less satisfactory at the end of the year.

There was not much demand to lease new agricultural land during the year, and the European population is slightly smaller than it was four years ago. This is due largely to the fall in prices of tobacco since 1920 and to bad seasons.

Natural Resources.

Forestry.

Attention was concentrated on the formation of forest reserves, their demarcation, protection, and the examination of new tracts with a view to reservation. At the end of 1924, twenty-one reserves had been proclaimed with an approximate area of 2,634 square miles. Many of these areas are important watersheds, and have been reserved mainly with the object of regulating, maintaining, and improving water supplies. Some, however, contain forest of a slightly better quality than the poor type general to the Protectorate.

A Bill to prevent the reckless or careless use of grass fires was under consideration at the end of the year.

Veterinary.

With a view to the better control of rinderpest, a complete register of cattle has been prepared during the year in the North Nyasa district, that portion of the Protectorate which borders on Tanganyika Territory.

There was a total absence of East Coast fever in the Southern Province during the year. In this area the dipping of cattle is now practically universal, with the result that tick-borne diseases are non-existent, the same remark applying to skin diseases.

A few outbreaks of East Coast fever have occurred in the Central and Northern Provinces, where the disease is endemic, but the death-rate has been slight.

The great cause of anxiety has been the gradual but steady spread of trypanosomiasis. Considerable numbers of deaths have occurred and are still occuring in the Lower Shire and Chikwawa districts, and one serious aspect of the situation is the difficulty encountered in discovering the actual locality of the tsetse fly, if such should be the vector. The matter is being investigated locally, but on all hands it is felt that there are factors

in the problem not at present properly understood, and the appointment of a Commission to investigate the problem is an urgent need.

Fisheries.

There is no organized fishing industry in Nyasaland, although considerable quantities of fish are caught in the lakes and larger rivers by waterside natives and hawked for sale, either fresh to Europeans in the vicinity or sun-dried for sale to natives, often at very considerable distances from the place where they are caught.

Water Power.

Water power continues to be utilised to an increasing extent for running machinery connected with agricultural operations, and some interest is shown in the question of erecting dams across various streams in order to make use of the water for irrigation purposes. The Government electric light system, the machinery in the workshops, and the printing plant in Zomba are run by water power.

Manufactures.

Manufactories on the European scale do not exist in Nyasaland. Tobacco and tea factories are, however, in existence, and cotton is ginned at various centres in the country. Native industries, such as mat and basket-making, wood and ivory carving, furniture and jewellery making, and similar domestic industries, are carried on to the extent necessary to supply the limited local demand.

Banks.

The banking position remains unaltered. British sterling coin is the legal currency of the Protectorate, and there are no notes officially recognized, although a certain number of South African bank notes circulate in the country and are generally accepted as a convenience by the local stores.

The Standard Bank of South Africa and the National Bank of South Africa continue to share the banking business of the community.

Both these banks conduct savings bank business, and the Post Office and some of the missions also provide similar facilities. The Post Office Savings Bank continues to make slow headway against the innate prejudice of the native mind, and there is evidence that its popularity is increasing. In 1919 and 1920, withdrawals greatly exceeded deposits; but during and since 1921, deposits together with accrued interest have exceeded withdrawals. In 1924 the excess of deposits amounted to £1,916.

The number of new accounts opened during the year was 81, and the number closed was 56. At the end of 1924 a sum of £8,444 was held to the credit of depositors, who numbered 453 on that date.

Legislation.

Apart from the legislation mentioned under the appropriate sections of this Report, the only Ordinances worthy of special notice which were passed during 1924 were the Wild Birds' Protection Ordinance, and the Dogs Ordinance, which repealed and replaced the 1912 Ordinance.

Education.

No change was made in the educational system of the Protectorate. The Government grant of £2,000 was, as usual, divided between the various missions in the form of a grant-in-aid towards the cost of their educational activities. Government takes no direct part in the education either of European children or of the natives.

The Marist Fathers' Mission conducts a boarding and day school at Limbe for European children.

The Phelps-Stokes Education Commission, accompanied by the Secretary to the Advisory Committee on Native Education in the British Tropical African Dependencies, visited Nyasaland during the year, and upon its report and the appointment of a Director of Education the decision of Government must await as to the education policy to be adopted in the future.

Communications.

The steamer services between Beira and the United Kingdom still leave much to be desired, and passengers are frequently kept waiting at Beira for a week or more owing to the uncertainty of the sailing dates of all steamers except those of the British India Line, which maintain a regular fortnightly or monthly mail service.

It has not yet been found possible for the railway company to run a twice-weekly service, but when they are in a position to do so, it may be hoped that much of the present inconvenience and delay will be avoided.

The time taken between Beira and England is from five to six weeks by intermediate steamer, and about thirty days by the all-sea mail route.

Transport.

Except in the remote areas, carriage by native porters has been almost entirely replaced by mechanical transport, and every encouragement by means of the exemption from import duty of commercial vehicles and the provision of suitable roads, as funds

permit, is given to this means of transport. Notwithstanding this assistance the cost of local transport is high, especially from places remote from the railway. From Beira the charges are a great handicap to the development of the Protectorate's resources, but until both imports and exports increase in bulk to a very considerable extent these charges are not likely to be materially reduced, as the net railway revenues are insufficient to provide for interest and sinking fund charges on the capital expended.

POSTAL.

A new sub-post office having been opened at Namwera, there are now 28 post offices conducting business; of these 18 both issue and pay money orders, 3 pay only, and 7 transact no money order business.

The money orders issued in 1923–24 amounted to £12,901 and the amount of money orders paid amounted to £9,187. Orders issued and paid in the Protectorate amounted to £8,030. Money orders issued on the United Kingdom show a considerable increase, mainly due to the growing popularity of the C.O.D. business, otherwise the money order business shows a decrease.

Postal orders issued in 1923–24 amounted to £8,066, and the value of postal orders paid was £17,289, an increase of £788 and a decrease of £2,229 respectively.

Postal articles have increased both in the numbers posted and in those delivered, probably due to the improved mail service.

During the year a travelling post office was established on the Shire Highlands Railway, and all letter mails are treated *en route* with the exception of the Zomba and Blantyre direct services. Inward parcel mails are dealt with for Customs assessments at Zomba and Limbe, and all outward parcel mails are despatched from Limbe. The motor mail service with Northern Rhodesia has given great satisfaction and has maintained exceptionally good time in spite of an abnormally wet season.

TELEPHONES.

No extension has been made to the Government telephone system, which is still the only system of any importance in the Protectorate.

TELEGRAPHS.

The African Transcontinental Telegraph Company owns and works the main telegraph system in Nyasaland, which is directly connected with Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia, with Fort Jameson and Fife in Northern Rhodesia, and with Tukuyu in Tanganyika Territory. The railway stations are linked up by the private systems of the railway companies, which work in conjunction with the trunk lines of the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company.

During the year the Company proposed for financial reasons to close down certain important stations, but in the meantime they are being kept open pending negotiations with the Government.

Public Works and Roads.

The principal public works undertaken in Zomba were :— The provision of a water supply to the Central Prison and the Native Hospital; additional storage at Medical Store, and the provision of public latrines. At Blantyre a hospital laundry was built. In the districts, Chikwawa Boma, consisting of a two-storied resident's house, a three-roomed office, a small prison, and lines for police, warders, and station staff, was erected on a site on the high river bank, thus eliminating what was probably the most unhealthy and badly-equipped station in the country. At Cholo a house was built for the Assistant Resident, but it still requires an iron roof. Financial stringency prevented the building of more civil quarters which, however, are urgently needed, especially at Zomba and Blantyre. Much new work was carried out on the roads. Further re-metalling was done on the Zomba-Blantyre road, and the metalling of the Cholo road continued for another $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with new culverts and other necessary work. Culverting was continued on the Blantyre-Ncheu road, and a new district road, with a low level bridge over the Lichenya River, was opened to Mitambi (Mlanje). A new road designed to open up the Mwanza Valley district for native and European settlement was surveyed and roughly constructed as far as the Shire river. On the Fort Jameson road the Lintipe bridge begun last year was completed, and a bridge over the Diampwe, consisting of ten 18-ft. brick arches, was erected. The Lilongwe bridge was strengthened to take four tons (gross live weight); numerous brick arch minor bridges and culverts were built, and drainage improvements carried out.

Bridges over the Lingadzi and Lombadzi rivers, on the Lilongwe-Dowa road (Great North road, first section) were begun.

The Likulezi and Mlosa roads, Mlanje, were improved, and a route from Dedza down the escarpment to the south-west arm of Lake Nyasa was surveyed to a 1 in 15 grade.

Various roads, primarily for the benefit of the cotton industry, were improved from funds made available for cotton development from the profits under the agreement with the British Cotton Growing Association.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1231	Cayman Islands	1923
1232	Leeward Islands	1923-1924
1233	Federated Malay States	1923
1234	Mauritius	,,
1235	Straits Settlements	,,
1236	Seychelles	,,
1237	Tongan Islands Protectorate	1923–1924
1238	Brunei	1923
1239	Unfederated Malay States	,,
1240	St. Lucia	,,
1241	Bahamas	1924
1242	Falkland Islands	1923
1243	Ceylon	,,
1244	Basutoland	1924
1245	Nigeria	,,
1246	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1923–1924
1247	Bermuda	1923
1248	Wei-hai-wei	1924
1249	Gambia	,,
1250	Brunei	,,
1251	St. Helena	,,
1252	Ashanti	1923–1924
1253	Cyprus	1924
1254	Zanzibar	,,
1255	Gold Coast	1923–1924
1256	Federated Malay States	1924

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Printed by H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1296.

NYASALAND.

REPORT FOR 1925.

(For Report for 1923 see No. 1204, and for Report for 1924 see No. 1257, (Price 6d. each)).

LONDON:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1;
York Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
or 120, George Street, Edinburgh;
or through any Bookseller.

1926

Price 6d. Net.

No. 1296.

NYASALAND.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1925.*

GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL.

Boundaries.

The territory comprised in the Nyasaland Protectorate is a strip about 520 miles in length and varying from 50 to 100 miles in width. It lies approximately between latitude S. 9° 45′ and 17° 16′, and longitude E. 33° and 36°. The area is roughly 40,000 square miles, or about one-third the area of the British Isles. The most southerly portion of the Protectorate is about 130 miles from the sea as the crow flies.

This strip falls naturally into two divisions: (1) consisting of the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Luangwa river in Northern Rhodesia, and (2) the region lying between the watershed of the Zambesi river and Shire river on the west, and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the river Ruo, an affluent of the Shire, on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje, and a small portion, also mountainous, of the south-eastern coast of Lake Nyasa.

The Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into four Provinces, the Zomba, Southern, Central, and Northern, each of which is in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner. Each Province is subdivided into districts in the charge of Residents.

The chief towns are Blantyre, with about 300 European inhabitants, Limbe near Blantyre, and Zomba, the seat of the Government.

Historical.

Very little is known of the history of the region now called Nyasaland before the middle of the past century. Jasper Bocarro, a Portuguese, is said to have been the first European to visit Nyasaland; he appears to have travelled early in the 17th century from the Zambesi to the junction of the Ruo and Shire rivers, and thence via Lake Shirwa and the Lujenda river to the coast at Mikandani.

The real history of Nyasaland begins with the advent of Dr. Livingstone, who, after experiencing considerable difficulty in ascending the Shire, discovered Lakes Shirwa and Pamalombe,

* A map of the Protectorate will be found in the Report for 1912–13, No. 772 [Cd. 7050–13].

and on 16th September, 1859, reached the southern shore of Lake Nyasa. Livingstone was closely followed by a Mission under Bishop Mackenzie, sent out by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The Mission settled in the Shire Highlands, but, on account of loss of its members by sickness and otherwise, it withdrew in 1862. It was subsequently re-established in 1881 on Lake Nyasa, with headquarters on the island of Likoma, where it still remains.

In 1874 the Livingstonia Mission, named in honour of the great explorer, was founded by the Free Church of Scotland. They were joined in 1876 by the pioneers of the Church of Scotland Mission, who chose the site of the present town of Blantyre, and established themselves in the Shire Highlands, while the Free Church applied itself to the evangelization of the inhabitants of the shores of Lake Nyasa.

The Missions were followed by the African Lakes Corporation, and in 1883 Captain Foote, R.N., was appointed first British Consul for the territories north of the Zambesi, to reside at Blantyre.

A serious danger had arisen in connection with Arab slave traders who had settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa. At the time of Livingstone's first visit he found the Arabs established in a few places on what is now the Portuguese shore of the lake, and at Kota-Kota, on the west side. Arab caravans, trading with the tribes in and beyond the valley of the Luangwa, were in the habit of crossing the lake on their way to and from the sea coast. Opposition of the new settlers to the slave trade carried on by Arab coastmen and natives alike resulted in a conflict with the Arab traders under Chief Mlozi, settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa, which spread to the Yao chiefs, who were under their influence.

In the summer of 1889 Mr. Johnston (now Sir H. H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.) arrived at Mozambique as H.B.M. Consul, and proceeded to travel in the interior to inquire into the troubles with the Arabs.

Treaties having been concluded with the remaining Makololo chiefs and with the Yaos round Blantyre, Mr. Johnston proceeded up Lake Nyasa, leaving Mr. John Buchanan, Acting-Consul, in charge, who, after the first encounter between Major Serpa Pinto and Mlauri, a powerful Makololo chief, proclaimed on 21st September, 1889, a British Protectorate over the Shire districts.

In 1891 an Anglo-Portuguese convention ratified the work of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sharpe (now Sir A. Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.), and other pioneers of British Central Africa, and in the following spring a British Protectorate over the countries adjoining Nyasa was proclaimed. The Protectorate of Nyasaland, under the administration of an Imperial Commissioner, was confined to the regions adjoining the Shire and Lake Nyasa; the remainder of

(23026) Wt.6676/406 625 7/25 Harrow G.94

the territory under British influence north of the Zambesi being placed, subject to certain conditions, under the British South Africa Company.

On 22nd February, 1893, the name of the Protectorate was changed to "The British Central Africa Protectorate," but the old name "Nyasaland Protectorate" was revived in October, 1907, by the Order in Council which amended the Constitution.

Climate.

The climate of Nyasaland in its essential features is similar to that of the rest of Eastern Africa within the tropics.

The climate is necessarily diversified in various districts, owing to variations in latitude, altitude and general configuration of the terrain, presence or absence of rivers, forests, etc., but, as a large proportion of the Protectorate lies at an altitude of 3,000 feet or more, the heat is not generally excessive. The monsoon commences to blow strongly in September, in conjunction with the sun's increase in southerly declination, and the first rains may be expected any time after mid-October. From their commencement to the end of December it is usual to experience violent thunderstorms and heavy precipitation in a few hours, followed by an interval varying from one to fifteen or twenty days of intense heat. With the return of the sun from its southern limit of declination, the thunderstorms diminish in intensity and frequency, and are replaced by steady rain—January, February and March being usually the wettest months as regards duration of rainfall as well as actual amount. After March the frequency and intensity of rainfall diminish rapidly, and from May to September the climate is comparatively cool and dry.

General Observations.

The two Commissions, the East Africa Commission and the Phelps-Stokes Education Commission, whose visits were mentioned in last year's report, published their reports* during 1925.

The recommendations made by the latter Commission will be considered by the Director of Education whose appointment has now been approved.

The recommendations of the East Africa Commission are receiving careful consideration both by the local Government and the Colonial Office, more especially as regards European and Native land tenure. Arising out of the visit of the Commission, it was decided that a conference of the East African Governors should be held at Nairobi in Kenya Colony early in 1926.

During the year it was arranged for a census of the whole population to be taken in April, 1926, and the usual estimate of the population was accordingly deferred. At the end of 1924, the European population was estimated at 1,462, the Asiatic population at 669, and the Native population at 1,210,344.

* For the Report of the East Africa Commission *see* Cmd. 2387, April 1925.

Owing chiefly to excessive rainfall in parts of the Protectorate, there was a certain shortage of foodstuffs in some areas in the Central and Southern Provinces, but although the Government was compelled to purchase and resell considerable quantities of food, there was no necessity to import any, and there was nothing in the nature of general famine relief measures at public expense.

The Government Geologist made a discovery of bauxite deposits on Mlanje Mountain and samples were sent to the Imperial Institute for examination and report. The actual extent and the commercial value of the deposits have not yet been definitely ascertained.

The number of Provinces was increased from three to four by constituting a Zomba Province out of three districts, Zomba, Upper Shire, and South Nyasa, which hitherto formed part of the Southern Province. The Provincial Commissioner, Zomba, is stationed at Headquarters and has a seat on the Executive and Legislative Councils.

The prosperity of 1924 appears to have been maintained during 1925 and there was a slight increase in the value of imports, although the value of exports decreased by about 3·19 per cent. as compared with the previous year. A notable feature was the increase in the quantities of cotton and tobacco grown by natives.

Health.

The admissions of Europeans to hospital were 192 in 1925 as compared with 147 in the previous year, whilst 451 were attended as out-patients as compared with 559 in 1924. There were 3,539 natives admitted to hospital and 115,690 treated as out-patients as compared with 2,842 and 114,043 respectively in 1924.

Two cases of sleeping sickness in natives were admitted to hospital and both died.

There were no cases of plague reported, and only one case of smallpox.

There were no serious epidemics during the year.

Immigration and Emigration.

During the year, 769 Europeans and 225 Indians were admitted to the Protectorate. These figures include 148 Europeans and 5 Indians who were in transit through the Protectorate to surrounding territories.

The numbers of emigrants were 588 Europeans and 213 Indians, of whom 92 Europeans and 7 Indians were transmigrants from neighbouring territories.

Exclusive of transmigrants the net result is 621 European immigrants and 496 emigrants, showing an increase in the European population of 125 as compared with 33 in the previous

year. The returns for Indians show that 220 entered, and 206 left the Protectorate during the year, a net increase of 14, as compared with an increase of 105 during the previous year.

The returns taken at Port Herald show that 2,805 natives left the Protectorate during the year by rail, and that 2,625 returned to the Protectorate by that route.

As large numbers leave, and return, to the Protectorate by other overland routes, of which no data can be obtained, it is not possible to give reliable figures as to the emigration and immigration of natives.

Trade.

The external trade of the Protectorate reached a total of £1,294,301, showing an increase as compared with last year of £15,894.

Under their respective heads the values entered are tabulated below in comparison with those of the preceding year :—

	1924	1925
	£	£
Imports	548,156	591,654
Exports	583,555	564,926
Transit Imports ..	61,773	48,187
Transit Exports ..	84,923	89,534
	£1,278,407	£1,294,301

Imports for home use, in comparison with those of last year, show an increase of £43,498 = 7.94 per cent.

Domestic exports show a decrease of £18,629 = 3·19 per cent.

The value of imports for home use exceeded the value of domestic exports by £26,728.

The following table shows the values of imports and exports excluding transit trade, Government imports and Specie, during each of the past five years.

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£
1921	637,567	416,404	1,053,971
1922	522,119	442,164	964,283
1923	462,284	425,181	887,465
1924	548,156	583,555	1,131,711
1925	591,654	564,926	1,156,580

Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at £295,844, or 50 per cent. of the total value of domestic imports. Last year the United Kingdom supplied 57·7 per cent. of the total imports, valued at £316,288.

British Possessions supplied 23·5 per cent. of this year's imports as compared with 18·2 per cent. supplied last year.

Imports to the value of £156,482, equal to 26·5 per cent., were shipped to the Protectorate during the year from foreign countries. Last year the imports from foreign countries were valued at £132,249, or 24 per cent. of the imports for that year.

The quantities of the principal products of the Protectorate exported during each of the last three years were as follows :—

	1923	1924	1925
	centals	*centals*	*centals*
Cotton	21,825	22,293	22,918
	tons	*tons*	*tons*
Tobacco	2,302	3,145	3,088
Tea	430	472	516
Fibre	747	800	785
Rubber	57	78	71
Coffee	41	22	9
Capiscums and Chillies	11	16	10

The total weight of domestic exports, 6,432 tons, shows a slight decrease, 63 tons, or 99 per cent. as compared with last year. In spite of what was regarded as an unfavourable season for tobacco, the shipments of that commodity show a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of only 56 tons or 1·8 per cent.

Cotton shipments for the year amounting to 1,023 tons show an increase of 28 tons on last year's exports. The crop for the past year is estimated at over 2,000 tons.

Of the total value of domestic products, the United Kingdom absorbed 98·6 per cent. British Possessions took ·23 per cent, and foreign countries 1·17 per cent.

Labour.

There is no change in the general position as regards native labour as set out in last year's report. The production of economic crops by natives increased enormously in 1925, and labour is undoubtedly more difficult to obtain. This difficulty will doubtless lead to the improvement of the conditions under which natives are employed and to an increase of wages. Statistics are not available to show whether the growth of economic crops is having any effect on the emigration of natives to Rhodesia.

Crime.

The strength of the Police Force on 31st December, 1925, was 13 European Officers and 459 African ranks and the area under its jurisdiction about 40,000 square miles. The estimated cost of the force for 1925 was £14,801.

Crime in the more important districts of the Southern Province, which were affected by the influx of troops during the late War, still shows a tendency to decrease ; in the other districts there is very little serious crime.

The prisons of the Protectorate consist of a Central Prison at Zomba for long-sentence prisoners at which various trades are taught, and district prisons situated at the headquarter stations of each district, for short-sentence prisoners. The strength of the Prison Staff on 31st December, 1925, was 2 European Officers and 112 African Warders. District Prisons are under the charge of Administrative or Police Officers, and where no warder staffs are provided the police perform such duties.

The total number of persons committed to the prisons in 1925 was 3,612 of whom 863 were for safe custody pending trial, and 2,749 on sentence to imprisonment.

The daily average number of persons in the prisons during 1925 was 661·48.

The estimated cost of the Prisons for 1925 was £4,909.

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure during each of the past five financial years :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1921–22	259,117	305,495
1922–23	247,347	312,302
1923–24	281,044	282,800
1924–25	293,055	295,481
1925–26	305,015*	308,480*

*Estimated.

The excess of assets over liabilities on 31st March in the above years was :—

	£
1922	29,453
1923 (excess of liabilities)	35,498
1924 „ „	7,704
1925 (excess of assets)	5,970
1926 „ „	8,535*

* Estimated.

The public debt of the Protectorate as at 31st March, 1925, was as follows :—

	£
East African Protectorates (Railways and Roads) Loan, 4 per cent. ..	10,236
East African Protectorates (Railways and Roads) Loan, 6 per cent. ..	32,809
Shire Highlands Railway—Redemption of Subsidy Lands Loan	158,879
Trans-Zambesia Railway Guarantee Loan	289,298
Famine Relief Loan	19,600
Total	£510,822

Land.

The question of land tenure and settlement has not yet been decided, and pending a decision being arrived at no change has been made in the methods of alienating Crown Land.

Owing to heavy and continual rains the planting season was only moderately successful, and planters as a result have not been able appreciably to improve their financial positions.

During the year there was not a large demand for new agricultural land, and the European population may be said to have remained stationary.

Natural Resources.

AGRICULTURE.

The figures given below show the acreages of exportable crops grown by Europeans in 1925 as compared with 1915 and 1924 :—

European Agriculture.

Crop.	1915.	1924.	1925.
Coffee	1,331	424	875
Cotton	29,578	26,120	17,541
Fibres	420	5,902	4,813
Rubber	6,766	1,795	1,203
Tea	4,141	5,093	5,435
Tobacco	7,484	20,590	22,415

Unfavourable weather conditions were responsible for lower yields per acre of tobacco and cotton as compared with the yields in 1924. Tobacco prices were good but there was a sharp decline in the market value of cotton. The sound position of the tea industry was maintained and further expansion of the area under this crop may be expected in the near future.

There was a marked increase in the acreage planted to cotton and tobacco by natives, and the production for the year was 2,909 tons of seed cotton, as compared with 1,369 tons in 1924, and 1,177 tons of tobacco leaf as compared with 525 tons in 1924.

VETERINARY.

Trypanosomiasis of cattle was the main cause of losses throughout the Protectorate during 1925. The considerable extensions of the areas infested by tsetse fly has further reduced the available country in which cattle can be kept safely. Deaths of cattle from this disease have occurred in every Province of the Protectorate. The details of the application of a comprehensive scheme to stem the advance of the tsetse fly in Angoniland during the next few years is under consideration and the results of the experiment are awaited with interest.

There were no outbreaks of East Coast fever in the Southern and Zomba Provinces and the only outbreaks of other tick-borne diseases were in areas where dipping facilities are not yet available. In the Central and Northern Provinces East Coast fever and other tick-borne diseases have caused a certain number of deaths, but the death-rate has not usually been high.

The seasonal gastro-enteritis of cattle (grass sickness) was less virulent throughout the Protectorate than in recent years.

Demodectic mange and streptothricosis of cattle were mainly confined to areas in which there were no dipping facilities, and a few outbreaks of anthrax and blackquarter were diagnosed during the year.

Towards the end of the year rinderpest had spread in Tanganyika Territory and had reached the neighbourhood of this Protectorate necessitating an augmentation of the normal precautionary measures.

The approximate percentage increase in the numbers of live-stock in the Protectorate during the past decade are cattle 61 per cent., sheep 200 per cent., goats 40 per cent. and pigs 100 per cent.

Forestry.

Attention was concentrated on the formation of forest reserves, their demarcation, protection, and the examination of new tracts with a view to reservation. At the end of 1925, twenty-three reserves had been proclaimed with an approximate area of 2,631 square miles. Many of these areas are important water-sheds, and have been reserved mainly with the object of regulating, maintaining, and improving water supplies. Some, however, contain forest of a slightly better quality than the poor type general to the Protectorate. Proposals for four new reserves were under consideration at the end of the year.

A District service of Native Foresters was established after a course of instruction had been given to carefully selected natives. This is considered an important step in forest conservation.

150 acres in forest reserves were planted up under planting plans.

Over a quarter of a million plants were issued gratis to natives for village planting.

Departmental exploitation for supplying timber for public works was continued, and adequate stocks of seasoned sawn timber are in hand.

Forest revenue continues to increase, the yield from plantations being particularly gratifying.

No timber was exported, the only export of forest produce being 18,390 lb. of beeswax, and 17,723 lb. of strophanthus seed.

An Ordinance to prevent the reckless or careless use of grass fires was passed, and a new Forest Bill was under consideration at the end of the year.

Fisheries.

There is no organized fishing industry in Nyasaland, although considerable quantities of fish are caught in the lakes and larger rivers by waterside natives and hawked for sale, either fresh to Europeans in the vicinity or sun-dried for sale to natives, often at very considerable distances from the place where they are caught.

It is not considered feasible to start a canning industry on Lake Nyasa, as suggested by the East African Commission, although the question of a close season is receiving attention.

Water Power.

Water power continues to be utilised to an increasing extent for running machinery connected with agricultural operations, and some interest is shown in the question of erecting dams across various streams in order to make use of the water for irrigation purposes. The Government electric light system, the machinery in the workshops, and the printing plant in Zomba are run by water power.

Manufactures.

Manufactories on the European scale do not exist in Nyasaland. Tobacco and tea factories are, however, in existence, and cotton is ginned at various centres in the country. Native industries, such as mat and basket-making, wood and ivory carving, furniture and jewellery making, and similar domestic industries, are carried on to the extent necessary to supply the limited local demand.

Banks.

The banking position remains unaltered. British sterling coin is the legal currency of the Protectorate, and there are no notes officially recognized, although a certain number of South African bank notes circulate in the country and are generally accepted as a convenience by the local stores.

The Standard Bank of South Africa and the National Bank of South Africa continue to share the banking business of the community.

Both these banks conduct savings bank business, and the Post Office and some of the missions also provide similar facilities. The Post Office Savings Bank continues to make some headway against the innate prejudice of the native mind, and there is evidence that its popularity is increasing. In 1919 and 1920, withdrawals greatly exceeded deposits; but during and since 1921, deposits together with accrued interest have exceeded withdrawals. In 1925 the excess of deposits amounted to £572. The number of new accounts opened during the year was 82, and the number closed was 43. At the end of 1925 a sum of £9,017 was held to the credit of depositors, who numbered 492 on that date.

Legislation.

The principal legislation enacted during 1925 was an Income Tax Ordinance based on a model ordinance and repealing the 1921 Ordinance. The rates of tax remained unchanged; an Ordinance to prevent the reckless or careless use of grass fires was passed to remedy an admitted evil. No other legislation of any importance was passed during the year.

Education.

No change was made in the educational system of the Protectorate. The Government grant of £2,000 was, as usual, divided between the various missions in the form of a grant-in-aid towards the cost of their educational activities. Government takes no direct part in the education either of European children or of the natives.

The Marist Fathers' Mission conducts a boarding and day school at Limbe for European children, and a similar school has been opened at Blantyre by the Rev. W. W. Wratten.

The appointment of a Director of Education has now been approved, and Mr. R. F. Gaunt has been selected for the post.

Communications.

The steamer services between Beira and the United Kingdom still leave much to be desired, and passengers are frequently kept waiting at Beira for a week or more owing to the uncertainty of the sailing dates of all steamers except those of the British India Line, which maintain a regular fortnightly or monthly mail service.

It has not yet been found possible for the railway company to run a twice-weekly service, except during a part of the year, but when they are in a position to do so it may be hoped that much of the present inconvenience and delay will be avoided.

The time taken between Beira and England is from five to six weeks by intermediate steamer, and about thirty days by the all-sea mail route.

Transport.

Except in the remote areas, carriage by native porters has been almost entirely replaced by mechanical transport, and every encouragement by means of the exemption from import duty of commercial vehicles and the provision of suitable roads, as funds permit, is given to this means of transport. Notwithstanding this assistance the cost of local transport is high, especially from places remote from the railway. From Beira the charges are a great handicap to the development of the Protectorate's resources, but until both imports and exports increase in bulk to a very considerable extent these charges are not likely to be materially reduced, as the net railway revenues are insufficient to provide for interest and sinking fund charges on the capital expended.

POSTAL.

There are now 28 post offices conducting business; of these 18 both issue and pay money orders, 3 pay only, and 7 transact no money order business.

The money orders issued in 1924–25 amounted to £26,762 and the amount of money orders paid amounted to £21,222. Money orders issued on the United Kingdom show a considerable increase, mainly due to the growing popularity of the C.O.D. business.

Postal orders issued in 1924–25 amounted to £12,089, and the value of postal orders paid was £18,966, an increase of £4,023 and £1,577 respectively.

Postal articles have increased both in the numbers posted and in those delivered, probably due to the improved mail service

The travelling post office is still running successfully on the Shire Highland's Railway. Inward parcel mails are dealt with for Customs assessment at Zomba and Limbe, and all outward parcel mails are despatched from Limbe. The motor mail service with Northern Rhodesia has given great satisfaction and has maintained exceptionally good time in spite of an abnormally wet season.

TELEPHONES.

Some alterations have taken place, aerial cables having been substituted for aerial wires. The number of calls during the year exceeded 20,000.

TELEGRAPHS.

Negotiations were completed during the year by which Government acquired as from 1st January, 1926, the whole of the telegraph system in Nyasaland which the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company owned and which is directly connected with Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia, with Fort Jameson and Fife in Northern Rhodesia, and with Tukuyu in Tanganyika Territory. The railway stations are linked up by private systems of the railway companies, which work in conjunction with the trunk lines acquired from the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company.

Public Works and Roads.

The principal works undertaken in Zomba were:—The erection of two detached and two semi-detached Junior Quarters and the commencement of a four-roomed house; a stationery store at the Printing Office; a four-compartment furniture store for storing the effects of officers while on leave; Geological Laboratory extension; an additional bedroom at the Attorney-General's house; two garages; isolation blocks at the General Prison and extended accommodation at the Lunatic Asylum; Native Staff quarters at the African Hospital, and numerous minor works.

Improvements were effected at Government House and grounds. The thatched roof of a house on Gymkhana road was replaced by iron, and an old double quarter house near the transport office was reconstructed.

The increase in the use of cars necessitated certain improvements to dangerous corners of the township roads, but much remains to be done in this respect.

At Blantyre, a four-roomed house was erected, and the Police lines transferred to a new site.

At Kasungu, a new district station, the temporary buildings were replaced by a permanent Resident's house, office, and prison. A Court House and Native lines were constructed.

At Fort Johnston, the Assistant Resident's house was reconstructed, improvements effected at the Residency and cement floors put into other houses.

At Cholo, the Assistant Resident's house erected last year was given an iron roof and a Court House was built.

Minor works were carried out at other stations. Many improvements were carried out on the main roads, the most notable event being the arrival in Fort Jameson early in the dry season of the first 2-ton lorry (4 tons gross weight). On this road the Namitete bridge was opened, but it still needs certain work on the approaches and decking. The abutments of the Sinde bridge were put in and bricks were burnt for the Namiloie bridge (temporarily crossed by a pole structure).

Between Ncheu and Dedza and Mkanda a brick arch bridge was built and a deviation was put in cutting out a great part of the Portuguese section besides giving a drier line. Between Dedza and Lilongwe new culverts were built and improvements effected, as also on the Blantyre Ncheu section where foundations and preliminary work for a permanent bridge over the Lunzu river were begun.

A further three miles section of the Cholo road was metalled.

The proposed drift over the Mudi at Blantyre was not built pending further consideration of the question of a bridge.

On the Liwonde Ncheu road the Luawazi dambo was much improved, and a new deviation on a ridge alignment was completed from there to Balakas. A loop route round the Balakas dambo was cleared and formed.

The North road was carried on from the Lombadzi river to the Bua, and for a few miles beyond towards Kasungu—some 40 miles of new road being cleared and formed, but not permanently bridged or culverted. The brick arch bridge over the Lingadzi river, near Lilongwe, was completed.

Rough work was done on the Dowa-Kasungu-Mzimba-Livingstonia road which enabled light motor traffic to reach the Mission in the dry season. Much of this was, however, not of a permanent nature.

On the Fort Johnston roads floods at the end of last rainy season had swept away half of the Shire bridge at Liwonde, and the Mwai and Nkasi bridges further on, increasing the width of the latter two rivers from 90 feet and 100 feet wide to 300 feet and 150 feet respectively. The Mpale bridge was also destroyed. It was hoped that such rains were exceptional and the maximum that might be allowed for. The openings of the Shire, Mwai and Nkasi were therefore bridged with steel joists and timber decking on brick piers in 30 feet spans.

A beginning was made on sinking wells for native use in dry areas.

Non-arrival of the plant delayed the completion of the proposed electric light extension, and the Fort Johnston ferry equipment.

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS.

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on British Colonies and Protectorates. These Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the subscription price of 40*s*. per annum.

ASHANTI, 1924–25, No. 1239 .. .. *1s. 9d.*
BAHAMAS, 1925, No. 1235 .. .. *6d.*
BARBADOS, 1924–25, No. 1274 .. .. *9d.*
BASUTOLAND, 1924, No. 1244 .. .. *9d.*
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE, 1924–25, No. 1269 .. .. *9d.*
BERMUDA, 1924, No. 1279 .. .. *9d.*
BRITISH GUIANA, 1924, No. 1270 .. *9d.*
BRITISH HONDURAS, 1924, No. 1277 *9d.*
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE, 1924–25, No. 1290 .. *6d.*
BRUNEI, STATE OF, 1924, No. 1250 .. *1s.*
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA), 1924, No. 1262 .. .. *6d.*
CEYLON, 1923, No. 1243 .. .. .. *5s.*
COLONIAL SURVEY COMMITTEE REPORT for 1925, No. 1286 .. .. *1s.*
CYPRUS, 1924, No. 1253 .. .. .. *1s. 9d.*
FALKLAND ISLANDS, 1924, No. 1278 *9d.*
FEDERATED MALAY STATES, 1924, No. 1256 .. .. *1s. 6d.*
FIJI, 1924, No. 1259 .. .. .. *1s. 3d.*
GAMBIA, 1924, No. 1249 .. .. .. *6d.*
GIBRALTAR, 1924, No. 1266 .. .. *6d.*
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS, 1923–24, No. 1246 .. .. *6d.*
GOLD COAST, 1924–25, No. 1287 .. *2s. 3d.*
GOLD COAST, NORTHERN TERRITORIES, 1924–25, No. 1284 .. .. *1s.*
GRENADA, 1924, No. 1263 .. .. *6d.*
HONGKONG, 1924, No. 1288 .. .. *1s. 3d.*
JAMAICA, 1924, No. 1276 .. .. *1s. 3d.*
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE, 1924, No. 1282 .. .. *1s.*
LEEWARD ISLANDS, 1924–25, No. 1283 *1s.*
MAURITIUS, 1924, No. 1281 .. .. *9d.*
NORTHERN RHODESIA, No. 1292 .. *1s.*
NEW HEBRIDES, 1924, No. 1273 .. *6d.*
NIGERIA, 1924, No. 1245 .. .. .. *1s.*
NYASALAND, 1924, No. 1257 .. .. *6d.*
ST. HELENA, 1924, No. 1251 .. .. *6d.*
ST. LUCIA, 1924, No. 1268 .. .. *6d.*
ST. VINCENT, 1924, No. 1267 .. .. *6d.*
SEYCHELLES, 1924, No. 1272 .. .. *3d.*
SIERRA LEONE, 1924, No. 1275 .. *1s. 3d.*
SOMALILAND, 1924, No. 1271 .. .. *6d.*
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, 1924, No. 1264 .. .. *2s.*
SWAZILAND, 1924, No. 1261 .. .. *6d.*
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE, 1924–25, No. 1237 .. .. *3d.*
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO, 1924, No. 1260 *1s. 6d.*
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS, 1924, No. 1258 .. .. *6d.*
UGANDA, 1924, No. 1280 .. .. .. *6d.*
UNFEDERATED MALAY STATES UNDER BRITISH PROTECTION, 1924, No. 1265 .. .. *6s.*
WEI HAI WEI, 1924, No. 1248 .. .. *6d.*
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE, 1924, No. 1254 .. .. *6d.*

MANDATED TERRITORIES.

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

CAMEROONS, 1924 (Colonial, No. 16) .. .. *2s. 9d.*
IRAQ, April 1923–Dec. 1924 (Colonial, No. 13) .. .. *7s.*
PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDAN, 1925 (Colonial, No. 20) .. *5s. 6d.*
PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDAN, 1924. Appendices to the Report (Colonial No. 17) .. .. *1s.*
TANGANYIKA, 1925 (Colonial, No. 18) .. .. *3s. 3d.*
LABOUR IN TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, 1925 (Colonial No. 19) *4s.*
TOGOLAND, 1924 (Colonial No. 14) .. .. *3s.*

PALESTINE, REPORT OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF, 1920–25 (Colonial No. 15) .. *2s.*

All prices are net. Postage extra.

For further particulars apply to any of the

SALE OFFICES OF H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc., *e.g.* Nyasaland Annual Report. Conference of Governors of East African Dependencies. Summary of Proceedings, 2*s.* 6*d.* Nyasaland Handbook, 5*s.* 0*d.*

Printed by H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1389

NYASALAND

REPORT FOR 1927

(For Report for 1925, see No. 1296, price 6d.)

LONDON:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120, George Street, Edinburgh;
York Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
15, Donegall Square West, Belfast;
or through any Bookseller.
1928.
Price 1s. Net.
58-1389

EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926 to May, 1927. Cmd. 2898. 3*d*. (3½*d*.).

Agricultural Economics in the Empire. (E.M.B. 1.) 6*d*. (7*d*.).

Tropical Agricultural Research in the Empire, with special reference to Cacao, Sugar Cane, Cotton and Palms. (E.M.B. 2.) 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 9*d*.).

Agriculture in Trinidad. Report on Development. (E.M.B. 3.) 3*d*. (3½*d*.).

Agriculture in British Guiana. Report on Development. (E.M.B. 4.) 9*d*. (10*d*.).

Agriculture in Leeward and Windward Islands and Barbados. Report on Development. (E.M.B. 5.) 6*d*. (7*d*.).

Geophysical Surveying. Report of a Sub-Committee of the Committee of Civil Research. November, 1927. (E.M.B. 6.) 6*d*. (7*d*.).

The Chemistry of Wine Making. A Report on Oenological Research. (E.M.B. 7.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Grass and Fodder Crop Conservation in Transportable Form. (E.M.B. 8.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Empire Marketing Board May, 1927 to May, 1928. (E.M.B. 9.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS.

The Imperial Economic Committee has issued a series of publications on the problems connected with the marketing and preparing for market of foodstuffs produced within the British Empire. The following six volumes are now ready. General Questions, 9*d*. (10*d*.); Meat, 9*d*. (10*d*.); Fruit, 4*s*. 6d. (4*s*. 10*d*.); Dairy Produce, 1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.); Fish, 6*d*. (8*d*.); Poultry, Eggs, Honey, 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

The Eighth Report of the Committee, "The Functions and Work of the Imperial Economic Committee," 6*d*. (7*d*.). The relationship between the Committee and the Empire Marketing Board is explained in this Report.

All Prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

NYASALAND.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1927.

CONTENTS.

		Page.
	Geography	2
	Historical	3
	Climate	4
	Languages	5
	Currency	5
I.	General	5
II.	Finance	6
III.	Production	8
IV.	Trade and Economics	11
V.	Communications	14
VI.	Justice, Police and Prisons	16
VII.	Public Works	17
VIII.	Public Health	17
IX.	Education	18
X.	Land and Survey	20
XI.	Labour	21
XII.	Miscellaneous	21

Geography.

The territory comprised in the Nyasaland Protectorate is a strip about 520 miles in length and varying from 50 to 100 miles in width. It lies approximately between latitude S. 9° 45′ and 17° 16′ and longitude E. 33° and 36°. The area is roughly 40,000 square miles or about one-third the area of the British Isles. The most southerly portion of the Protectorate is about 130 miles from the sea as the crow flies.

This strip falls naturally into two divisions : (1) consisting of the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Luangwa river in Northern Rhodesia, and (2) the region lying between the watershed of the Zambesi river and Shire river on the west and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the river Ruo, an affluent of the Shire, on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje and a small portion, also mountainous, of the south-eastern coast of Lake Nyasa.

The Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into four Provinces, the Zomba, Southern, Central, and Northern, each of which is in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner. Each Province is subdivided into districts in the charge of Residents.

The chief towns are Blantyre, with about 300 European inhabitants. Limbe near Blantyre, and Zomba, the seat of the Government.

Historical.

Very little is known of the history of the region now called Nyasaland before the middle of the past century. Jasper Bocarro, a Portuguese, is said to have been the first European to visit Nyasaland; he appears to have travelled early in the 17th century from the Zambesi to the junction of the Ruo and Shire rivers and thence via Lake Shirwa and the Lujenda river to the coast at Mikandani.

The real history of Nyasaland begins with the advent of Dr. Livingstone, who, after experiencing considerable difficulty in ascending the Shire, discovered Lakes Shirwa and Pamalombe, and on 16th September, 1859, reached the southern shore of Lake Nyasa. Livingstone was closely followed by a Mission under Bishop Mackenzie, sent out by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The Mission settled in the Shire Highlands, but, on account of loss of its members by sickness and otherwise, it withdrew in 1862. It was subsequently re-established in 1881 on Lake Nyasa, with headquarters on the island of Likoma, where it still remains.

In 1874 the Livingstonia Mission, named in honour of the great explorer, was founded by the Free Church of Scotland. They were joined in 1876 by the pioneers of the Church of Scotland Mission, who chose the site of the present town of Blantyre and established themselves in the Shire Highlands, while the Free Church applied itself to the evangelization of the inhabitants of the shores of Lake Nyasa.

The Missions were followed by the African Lakes Corporation, and in 1883 Captain Foote, R.N., was appointed first British Consul for the territories north of the Zambesi, to reside at Blantyre.

A serious danger had arisen in connection with Arab slave traders who had settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa. At the time of Livingstone's first visit he found the Arabs established in a few places on what is now the Portuguese shore of the Lake and at Kota-Kota on the west side. Arab caravans, trading with the tribes in and beyond the valley of the Luangwa, were in the habit of crossing the Lake on their way to and from the sea coast. Opposition of the new settlers to the slave trade carried on by Arab coastmen and natives alike resulted in a conflict with the

Arab traders under Chief Mlozi, settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa, which spread to the Yao chiefs, who were under their influence.

In the summer of 1889 the late Mr. Johnston (afterwards Sir H. H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.) arrived at Mozambique as H.B.M. Consul and proceeded to travel in the interior to inquire into the troubles with the Arabs.

Treaties having been concluded with the remaining Makololo chiefs and with the Yaos round Blantyre, Mr. Johnston proceeded up Lake Nyasa, leaving Mr. John Buchanan, Acting-Consul, in charge, who, after the first encounter between Major Serpa Pinto and Mlauri, a powerful Makololo chief, proclaimed on 21st September, 1889, a British Protectorate over the Shire districts.

In 1891 an Anglo-Portuguese Convention ratified the work of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sharpe (now Sir A. Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.), and other pioneers of British Central Africa, and in the following spring a British Protectorate over the countries adjoining Nyasa was proclaimed. The Protectorate of Nyasaland, under the administration of an Imperial Commissioner, was confined to the regions adjoining the Shire and Lake Nyasa; the remainder of the territory under British influence north of the Zambesi being placed, subject to certain conditions, under the British South Africa Company.

On 22nd February, 1893, the name of the Protectorate was changed to "The British Central Africa Protectorate," but the old name "Nyasaland Protectorate" was revived in October, 1907, by the Order in Council which amended the Constitution.

Climate.

The climate of Nyasaland in its essential features is similar to that of the rest of Eastern Africa within the tropics.

The climate is necessarily diversified in various districts, owing to variations in latitude, altitude, and general configuration of the terrain, presence or absence of rivers, forests, etc., but, as a large proportion of the Protectorate lies at an altitude of 3,000 feet or more, the heat is not generally excessive. The monsoon commences to blow strongly in September, in conjunction with the sun's increase in southerly declination, and the first rains may be expected any time after mid-October. From their commencement to the end of December it is usual to experience violent thunderstorms and heavy precipitation in a few hours, followed by an interval varying from one to fifteen or twenty days of intense heat. With the return of the sun from its southern limit of declination, the thunderstorms diminish in intensity and frequency, and are replaced by steady rain—January, February, and March being usually the wettest months as regards duration of rainfall

as well as actual amount. After March the frequency and intensity of rainfall diminish rapidly and from May to September the climate is comparatively cool and dry.

Languages.

The principal language spoken in the Protectorate is Nyanja, which is understood by most tribes throughout the country and is the official language which all civil servants are expected to learn. Other languages in use in various parts of Nyasaland are Yao, Nguru (which is spoken chiefly by natives who have immigrated from Portuguese East Africa), Tumbuka, Tonga, and Nkonde, the last three practically confined to the Northern Province. Swahili is spoken to a limited extent, chiefly by Mohammedan Yaos.

Currency, etc.

The currency of the Protectorate consists of English coinage, gold, silver, and copper, but there is no note issue and notes of other parts of the Empire are not legal tender. During the year the question was raised of adopting the cental coinage already in use in East Africa, but the matter is still under consideration and no decision has been reached.

The weights and measures in use are also the ordinary English units, although there is an increasing tendency to use the short ton of 2,000 lb. The only two Banks operating in Nyasaland are the Standard Bank of South Africa and Barclay's Overseas Bank, formerly the National Bank of South Africa.

I. GENERAL.

His Excellency, in opening the 34th Session of the Legislative Council on the 11th of May, referred to the outstanding land problems and expressed his disappointment that he had not been able to effect a settlement of them during his recent visit to England. He outlined the provisions of a Bill which had been prepared to reserve to the native community certain lands which would be proclaimed and vested in a Native Lands Board without whose consent none of it could be alienated. The revenues of the Board would be devoted to expenditure specially ear-marked for the benefit of the native community.

As far as non-native lands were concerned the main obstacle to a settlement was the position of natives on freehold estates. The problem, which is one of extreme intricacy, was the subject of negotiations between the Secretary of State and representatives of the various landowners. The view taken at the Colonial Office was that the various land questions of the Protectorate were so interlocked that it was difficult to decide any of the outstanding questions apart from a general settlement, and that this applied also

to the terms and conditions of Crown leases both of agricultural holdings and of township plots. None of the land questions had been settled at the end of the year, although the Natives on Private Estates Bill reached the Committee stage in Legislative Council.

During the year a special Commission visited Nyasaland and made exhaustive enquiries and investigations into the economic potentialities of the Protectorate, and into the physical features of the country in connection with proposed railway extensions, and investigations were also carried out into the possibility of re-opening the Upper Shire river to navigation and into the questions of harbours and railway termini at the southern end of Lake Nyasa.

Negotiations have been proceeding between the Nyasaland Government and those of Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa for the construction of a road to join Blantyre with Salisbury by way of Tete and by the end of 1927 there was every reason to hope that the road would soon be completed, thus bringing Blantyre within two days' reach of Salisbury by motor-car. Enquiries were also being made as to the best means of linking up Northern Nyasaland with the "Great North Road" from Broken Hill to Nairobi via Fife.

A change of some importance was made during 1927, by which the financial year which formerly began on the 1st of April was made to synchronise with the ordinary calendar year. In order to bring about this change the financial year beginning on 1st April, 1927, was reduced to a period of nine months.

Lieut.-Colonel Davidson-Houston succeeded Mr. Rankine as Chief Secretary to the Government and assumed duty in November.

II. FINANCE.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure during each of the past five financial years :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1923-24	281,044	282,800
1924-25	293,055	295,481
1925-26	322,160	303,205
1926-27	348,320	318,399
1927 (April-December)	346,341	266,519

The excess of assets over liabilities at the end of each of the above periods was :—

		£
31st March, 1924 (excess of liabilities)	...	7,704
31st March, 1925 (excess of assets)	...	5,970
31st March, 1926 (excess of assets)	...	24,926
31st March, 1927 (excess of assets)	...	54,347
31st December, 1927 (excess of assets)	...	134,169

The public debt of the Protectorate as at the 31st December, 1927, was as follows:—

Loan.	*Total Loan received.*	*Interest & Annuity Charges paid in 1927.*	*Unredeemed balances.*
	£	£	£
Shire Highlands Railway:—			
Subsidy Lands	180,800	3,793	150,972
East African Protectorate:—			
Loan 1915 ... 4 per cent.	12,000	—	42,648
do. 6 per cent.	33,348		
Trans-Zambesia Railway Guarantee and Annuity Loans 1921–27:—			
January Issues (Plus Interest 1927, £9,660)	195,000	—	202,860
March Issues	210,550	—	194,503
July Issues	125,000	6,250	125,000
June Issues	25,000	—	25,000
December Issues	25,000	—	25,000
Loan in Aid of Famine Relief, 1924	20,000	—	18,739
	£826,698	10,043	784,722

It will be seen from the second of the tables printed above that a deficit of £7,704 on the 31st of March, 1924, has been changed into a surplus balance of £134,169 on the 31st of December, 1927, and this fortunate result must be mainly ascribed to the general progress made by the Protectorate in recent years. Since 1922 the European population has increased by 20 per cent. and the taxable income of the community has risen from £424,000 to £751,000. The opening of the Trans-Zambesia Railway and the large extension of the roads available for motor traffic have provided means for disposing of produce which were not yet in existence a few years ago. This again has reacted on the earning capacity and purchasing power of the native community, and the increases of revenue are shown under Customs, Hut Taxes, Licences, Postal Receipts, and other heads.

Certain amendments were made in the Customs Schedule during 1927. The provision by which the cost of packing and outside packages were deducted from the value of goods was abolished owing to the difficulty experienced in checking the accuracy of statements made by importers. Several articles were added to the list of building materials which are allowed in at the lower rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. These additional articles included rod and bar iron, door and window fittings, flat and corrugated iron, painters' colours, roofing material, timber, and wire netting.

The duty on sewing machines was increased from 15 to 25 per cent. *ad valorem* or to a duty of twenty shillings, whichever is the greater. This provides a means of taxing to a certain extent the wealthier type of native, who would otherwise escape with no higher taxation than that paid by the ordinary labourer.

As a result of these alterations in the Customs Schedule an increase of £1,150 in revenue was anticipated.

A minor amendment to the Schedule was made in August by which the horse-power of cars that may be imported free of duty was raised from 15.6 to 15.9 as experience has shown that the latter is a more convenient limit.

III.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Cotton.—In 1922 the area of cotton planted by Europeans was 26,545 acres; in 1927 it was 2,545 acres, and during the present season it is anticipated that not more than 1,000 acres of cotton will be planted. The rapid fall in the acreage planted with cotton by Europeans in Nyasaland is a matter for regret, but with the fall in prices and low yields European cotton must tend to be more and more confined as a main crop to the lower and less healthy elevations of the country, although as a rotation crop it has advantages in mid-elevations.

In 1927, Europeans produced 82 tons of lint cotton and natives produced 416 tons; the percentages of the total being 16.53 and 83.47 respectively. Native production fell from 2,909 tons of seed cotton in 1925 to 1,387 tons in 1927. The falling off in native production must be ascribed to the drop in prices, and with a rise in home values increased production by natives may be confidently expected.

Tobacco.—The country continues to be more and more dependent on tobacco as its staple export product, and in 1927 tobacco accounted for 8,166 tons out of the total of 10,361 tons of export crops produced. Both the European and the native crop for the year far exceeded all previous figures. Europeans produced 4,682 tons or 57.34 per cent. of the total and natives produced 3,484 tons or 42.66 per cent. of the whole crop.

The buying season opened with excellent prices for bright tobaccos, but towards the middle of the season prices fell and planters experienced great difficulty in disposing of this class of tobacco. Much anxiety was felt at the depressed condition of the home market. Dark tobaccos, on the other hand, were absorbed more readily than was anticipated. The state of the home market has created a feeling of the importance of extending the consumption of Empire-grown tobacco to cope with the increased production due to Imperial Preference.

The tendency in regard to the production of native tobacco is downwards, but at the same time the industry is becoming more stable as the better type of producer will continue in the industry, while those whose zeal was only temporary and those who hoped to make money easily by growing tobacco will drop out of the

business because of their disappointment at the fall from the abnormal prices realised the previous year.

Tea.—This crop continues to expand and in 1927 there was an increase of 1,282 acres under tea as compared with 1926. The position is healthy, prices are satisfactory, and the prospects continue to be good.

Sisal.—There was a considerable expansion in the production of this crop, due to increased development, and the amount exported rose from 529 tons in 1926 to 801 tons in 1927.

Coffee.—It must be admitted that the long, dry spell in Nyasaland is not ideal for the production of coffee, but the area under this crop increased from 424 acres in 1924 to 1,239 acres in 1927. This increase, however, gives no grounds for assuming that this crop will ever be restored to its former importance.

The following table shows the annual exports of the principal products in quantities and values during each of the past five years :—

—	*1923.*		*1924.*		*1925.*		*1926.*		*1927.*	
	Tons.	£	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£
Tobacco	2,303	257,998	3,145	352,348	3,088	345,872	4,081	457,122	6,905	780,964
Cotton...	924	85,649	995	120,564	1,023	96,245	1,377	93,243	826	45,834
Sisal ...	747	15,425	799	18,015	785	19,388	529	16,799	801	24,428
Tea ...	430	39,934	473	57,046	516	64,242	528	62,675	522	56,640
Coffee ...	41	2,305	21	1,768	9	768	25	2,174	16	1,203

Veterinary.

Trypanosomiasis of cattle continues to be the cause of the majority of the deaths from disease, owing to the large tracts of country infested by tsetse fly (*Glossina morsitans* and *Glossina brevipalpis*) and to the economic necessity of moving cattle for transport purposes and the supply of slaughter animals for the food of man. A scheme which was initiated during 1925 to attempt to prevent the southward spread of tsetse fly in the Central Province is being vigorously extended and there seems to be some hope of the policy which is being pursued yielding favourable results.

East Coast Fever has been confined to the Central and Northern Provinces, where a scheme for the provision of dipping facilities is being gradually extended from the south into this area with a view to controlling all tick-borne diseases.

There have been no large outbreaks of epizootic diseases during the year. Anthrax, blackquarter, demodectic mange, and streptothricosis of cattle, and also rabies have been well under control.

Rinderpest occurred in the neighbouring district of Tanganyika, near our northern border, but the protective measures in force were sufficient to prevent any extension of this disease into Nyasaland.

The numbers of domestic animals killed by wild carnivora in the Northern Province are 20 per cent. greater than the numbers who die from disease. In one district in which a register of all cattle is kept 737 head were killed by wild carnivora during the past two years.

There has been a steady increase in the number of live stock and also in the interest of European owners in improving the quality of the animals they breed. Nineteen bulls and nineteen cows of various pedigree strains have been imported from Great Britain and South Africa by European settlers since the last report was published.

The consumption of meat by the native population is steadily increasing in the areas in which economic production by natives has been developed.

Forestry.

During the year, five new Forest Reserves were proclaimed, having an aggregate area of 217 square miles.

This brings the total number of Reserves up to 32, with a total area of approximately 2,969 square miles.

Forest protection has made great advances under the District organisations of forest guards supervised by native foresters, and most of the population throughout the Protectorate are now conversant with the main forest laws and with forest-reserve boundaries in their Districts.

A great deal of work has been undertaken by the Department in ascertaining the distribution and composition, by species, of the various "savannah" types which compose the forests of the country.

In addition to the creation of 32 Forest Reserves a commencement has been made in the demarcation of small, widely-scattered areas of forest for dedication to the communal use of the villages in their vicinity, with the object of trying to maintain a sustained yield of building poles and fuel for the needs of the people. It is intended that the people themselves should protect and manage these "village forest areas" under simple rules provided by the District Administration (Native) Ordinance, supplemented by a certain amount of supervision and advice from the Forestry Department.

In localities where insufficient natural forest remains for the allocation of effective "village forest areas," villagers are being encouraged to form communal plantations, and for this purpose plants are distributed (in many districts) free of charge from Government nurseries, the departmental staff giving advice and assistance whenever possible. During the year, 50 areas of

indigenous forest totalling 5,017 acres were demarcated and allocated to villages and over 200 additional areas were demarcated and prepared for planting up during the rainy season.

Additional areas were planted up by the Department under afforestation schemes at Zomba, Limbe, Mlanje, and Dedza, and a certain amount of experimental planting was undertaken.

Systematic tending and thinning of plantations continues to receive the close attention which successful management demands and in most cases thinnings realized satisfactory prices.

Departmental exploitation of the Mlanje cypress forests was continued throughout the year for supplying timber to the Public Works Department, and adequate stocks of sawn timber were made available.

As in the two preceding years a course of instruction was held in Zomba for native foresters and foresters from all Districts attended as well as a few recruits. These courses are proving of great value in building up an efficient subordinate staff.

Timber and forest produce was sold to the public under the licence system as in the past, and forest revenue showed a satisfactory increase during the year.

Advice on forestry matters was given to the public whenever asked for either by letter, interview, or whenever possible by personal inspection.

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

Trade conditions during 1927 were very satisfactory, and the total volume of external trade reached the record figure of nearly two and a quarter millions sterling, an increase of over a hundred per cent. since 1923. The balance of trade, too, turned once again in favour of exports.

The principal contributory cause of the general improvement in trade was the development of the tobacco industry, both European and native, the production for the year being nearly twice as much in weight as the previous largest crop. The increasing wealth of the country due to the expansion of the tobacco and other staple crops is reflected in the continuous increase in the value of imports of a capital nature such as machinery, agricultural implements, and iron and steel manufactures. The importation of heavy lorries for service as feeders to the railway increased in numbers by nearly 150 per cent. over 1926.

A notable change in the incidence of imports has taken place in the last five years. Goods imported for European consumption have increased in value from about 45 per cent. of the total to 57 per cent.; the native trade has declined from over 50 per cent. to 38 per cent., while the percentage of Asiatic imports has remained constant at about 5 per cent.

Native trade was not so good as had been anticipated earlier in the year, probably as a result of the decline in cotton production. There appears to be a smaller demand for long cloths and similar

cotton manufactures and an increase in the demand for ready-made khaki drill and other clothing, blankets, and felt hats, as well as for cheap hardware, sewing machines, and bicycles.

The volume of trade, domestic imports and exports (excluding Government imports), and goods in transit, is shown below for each of the last five years :—

Year.	*Volume of Trade.* £
1923	1,023,359
1924	1,278,407
1925	1,294,300
1926	1,637,729
1927	2,206,438

As compared with 1926, the trade volume of the year may be analysed as under :—

	1927. £	*1926.* £	*Increase.* £
Imports	938,461	791,054	147,407
Exports	960,869	671,086	289,783
Transit Inwards	127,147	75,331	51,816
Transit Outwards	179,961	100,258	79,703
	£2,206,438	£1,637,729	£568,709

Exports exceeded imports in 1927 by £22,408, whereas in 1926 imports exceeded exports by £119,968.

The importation of manufactured articles increased by £139,093 or 21.3 per cent. over that of the previous year, the most noteworthy item being vehicles and parts which increased in value by £71,209 or 99.7 per cent. Commercial power-lorries and tractors increased by 129 to 220, of which 92 or 41.8 per cent. were of United Kingdom manufacture. The number of touring cars imported was 136 of which 80 or 58.8 per cent. were of United Kingdom manufacture. This was one car less than in 1926, but the value of car imports increased by £2,531. The increase in the number of motor vehicles was naturally reflected in the larger quantity of motor spirit imported, the total for the year being 394,864 gallons, showing an increase of 141,861 gallons.

Cotton manufactures to the port of shipment value of £275,954 were imported during the year, a decline of £30,909 equal to 10 per cent. This is partly due to the lower home cost and partly to the greater demand for ready-made clothing.

Although the United Kingdom continues to supply Nyasaland with its highest proportion of direct imports, this percentage is certainly falling, and during the last year it has declined a further 2 per cent. The main reason appears to be the apparent indifference of British merchants as compared with the activity of foreign

agents. Imports of Japanese and Czechoslovakian manufacture, purchased in Beira and India, are increasing as also are direct imports from the United States of America. The combined direct and indirect trade in Empire manufactures constituted 74 per cent. of the total imports in 1927, as against 75 per cent. in 1926 and 77 per cent. in 1925.

The most valuable single item in the import trade of the Protectorate is cotton manufactures, and the following table shows how this business is being lost to the United Kingdom.

Year.	*Total Value.*	*From United Kingdom.*		*From India.*		*From Other British Possessions.*		*Foreign Countries.*	
	£	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
1925	259,074	108,843	42·0	73,438	28·4	17,614	6·8	59,179	22·8
1926	306,863	108,563	35·38	66,634	21·71	9,016	2·94	122,650	39·97
1927	275,954	62,257	22·56	95,446	34·59	7,272	2·63	110,979	40·22

Taking the port of shipment value of the direct consignments of domestic trade imports the following is the position :—

Year.	*United Kingdom.*		*British Possessions.*		*Foreign Countries.*	
	£	%	£	%	£	%
1925	295,844	50·0	139,325	23·5	156,482	26·5
1926	353,334	44·66	163,923	20·73	273,797	34·61
1927	410,659	43·76	211,065	22·49	316,737	33·75

Since 1925, direct imports from the United Kingdom have declined by 6.24 per cent., those from British Possessions by 1.01 per cent., while those from foreign countries have increased by 7.25 per cent.

Outside of the United Kingdom, the only parts of the Empire which contributed any appreciable quantity of the domestic imports were : India with 12.78 per cent. of the total, chiefly cotton goods; South Africa with 4.5 per cent.; and Southern Rhodesia with 3.85 per cent. Of the foreign countries, Portuguese East Africa supplied 13.6 per cent. of the total domestic imports, chiefly motor spirit, paraffin, cotton manufactures, salt, and sugar; the United States supplied 6.26 per cent., mainly cotton manufactures; Germany 5.67 per cent., cotton goods, beads, hoes and hardware; Holland 2.95 per cent., blankets, cotton goods, fertilisers, and beads; Japan 1.29 per cent.

As regards export trade, the most important fact of the year is the enormous increase in the quantity of tobacco produced, even when compared with the previous record production of 1926. The

chief cause of this increased development in the tobacco industry is undoubtedly the stabilised Imperial Preference. Practically the whole of the tobacco crop is shipped to Great Britain and it constituted over 30 per cent. of the United Kingdom imports of Empire-grown tobacco during 1927. The net export of tobacco was 6,905 tons as compared with 4,082 tons in 1926, an increase of 69.1 per cent.

The fall in home market prices had an adverse effect on cotton production, and only 826 tons were shipped in 1927 as against 1,377 tons in 1926.

Delayed rains at the end of the year affected the export of tea, 522½ tons being exported as compared with 528 tons in the previous year.

Sisal exports reached the record figure of 801 tons, an increase of 272 tons or 51.4 per cent. over 1926.

The total exports from the Protectorate weighed 9,820 tons and were valued at £960,869, as against 6,884 tons valued at £671,086 in 1926. The increase in weight was 42.66 per cent. and in value 43.18 per cent.

The United Kingdom took 97.19 per cent. of the total exports of domestic products by weight and 99.3 per cent. of the total by value. It will thus be seen that the exports to British Possessions and foreign countries are negligible.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping.

Except for the steamers of the British India Line which maintain a regular mail service, there are no fixed sailing dates from Beira and passengers are often kept waiting some days at that port awaiting the departure of the ship on which they are booked. Similar delays occur on the inward journey, as there is only one regular train a week from Beira to Blantyre, although a mid-week or special train is occasionally run. The voyage from England to Beira takes about thirty days by mail steamer and from five to six weeks by other vessels.

Railways.

There are three separate railway systems to be passed over on the journey from Beira to Blantyre, although they are all under one management. These are the Trans-Zambesi Railway from Beira to Murraca on the south bank of the Zambesi. Passengers and cargoes cross the river by a steamer-ferry, for as yet there is no bridge. From Chindio, opposite Murraca, the Central African Railway runs to Port Herald, and the Shire Highlands Railway continues from the latter place, the port of entry into the Protectorate, to Blantyre. The journey normally occupies two days, passengers sleeping the intervening night on the ferry steamer.

Roads.

At the end of the War, the use of heavy lorries was impossible except on the Blantyre-Zomba road, motor traffic elsewhere being restricted to light American cars. Bullock carts were in use to a certain extent, but human porterage was still the most usual method of transport. A definite policy of road improvement was of necessity inaugurated to meet the changing conditions, and to open up new areas of the Protectorate. By 1920 the North Charterland Exploration Company were able to maintain a regular service of Reo lorries between Limbe and Dedza, whence they transported the export produce carried from Fort Jameson by ox-wagon.

During the past eight years the 46 miles of road open to motor-lorries has been devoloped into a main-road system consisting of 85 miles of metalled road and 834 miles of earth road, the latter being available, except during exceptionally wet periods, for motor-lorries of a gross weight of four tons.

The consequent increase in the use of motor transport has been one of the most important factors in the expansion of trade in the Protectorate. The quantity of goods carried over the Shire Highlands Railway has increased from 22,500 tons in 1923 to 43,700 tons in 1927, and the development of motor transport can best be appreciated from the fact that the imports of petrol for local consumption have grown from 88,850 gallons in 1922 to 394,864 gallons in 1927.

The introduction of balloon tyres and the increase in the number of high-speed motor vehicles have caused a great deal of damage to roads, and it has been impossible to maintain a satisfactory surface even on the Zomba-Blantyre road. Unless the country is prepared to meet the cost of proper road-surfacing, it must face the prospect of increased trouble from the disintegrating effects of high-speed traffic on water-bound macadam roads.

During 1927, 142 miles of main road were opened to lorry traffic and the road system generally was satisfactory under increased traffic.

Generally speaking, the normal maintenance of the road system of the country was carried out in a satisfactory manner, some improvements of a more important nature being carried out from loan funds. During the year there was no flood damage of a serious nature. Among the planting community there is strong agitation in favour of the early opening of the roads to heavy traffic, but the rains are often late and the damage caused by the rain must be repaired before the roads can be opened for heavy lorries.

Except in remote districts, carrier transport has almost disappeared, and Nyasaland has the distinction of owning more motor vehicles in proportion to the white population than any other country in the world.

Postal.

There was a continued increase of traffic in both the postal and the telegraph branches of the service.

The number of articles dealt with in the post was 2,411,672, an increase of 501,205 or 26.23 per cent. over 1926. Local letters numbered 551,720 in 1926 and 668,074 in 1927, the increase being due to penny postage which was introduced on the 1st of April, 1926. Dealers and collectors purchased stamps to the value of over £800, and excluding these the sale of stamps increased by 26.91 per cent.

All classes of telegraphic traffic showed a steady increase, and this is due in great measure to the installation of the Cape Town "beam" wireless system, which is cheaper than the cable service. Many telegrams to and from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory are now forwarded viâ the "beam" service. The increase in telegraphic traffic over 1926 is 30.08 per cent. There is no wireless transmitting station in the Protectorate, but a few people own receiving sets.

There was a considerable increase in the number and total value of money-orders issued, mainly due to the larger number of C.O.D. parcels received from England, although money-orders issued and paid in the Protectorate show a remarkable increase. Postal-order business remained about the same.

The only public telephone service is in Zomba and it is practically confined to the Government offices.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

The Police Force consists of 14 European officers and 474 African ranks. The cost of the Force for 1927 was £16,144.

Crime.

Crime in the settled areas of the Southern and Zomba Provinces has shown a tendency to increase during the year, the main increases being offences against the person and property. There is very little serious crime in other districts.

Prisons.

The established prisons of the Protectorate consist of a Central Prison at Zomba for long-sentence prisoners, at which various trades are taught, and 19 District prisons, situated at the headquarter stations of each District, for short-sentence prisoners.

The Prison staff consists of two European officers and 125 African warders. The European officers are in charge of the Central Prison, and District prisons are under the supervision of administrative or Police officers, the whole being under the charge of a Chief Inspector of Prisons.

The total number of persons committed to the prisons during 1927 was 3,192, of whom 840 were for safe custody pending trial, six for debt, and 2,347 on sentence to imprisonment.

The cost of the prisons for 1927 was £4,995.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The most important piece of bridge work undertaken during the year was the erection of a 75-feet steel girder bridge over the Lichenya River, at Mlanje. Apart from this, no public works were undertaken which had any great interest other than local. Extensive alterations to Government House were planned and partly carried out.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The population of the Protectorate at the end of 1927 was estimated at 1,716 Europeans, about 900 Asiatics, almost wholly Indians, and 1,279,000 natives. About 1,014 Europeans and 151 Asiatics entered the country and 814 Europeans and 439 Asiatics left.

The health of the European community during 1927 was much the same as in 1926. One hundred and seventy-nine patients were admitted to the Government hospitals, as compared with one hundred and seventy-three in 1926. The out-patients numbered 715, as against 625 during 1926. Of these 894 European patients, 127 were treated for malaria, which is responsible for more sickness amongst Europeans than any other one disease. Diarrhoea and enteritis were next with 59 cases.

Amongst the native population, 3,127 cases were admitted to hospitals and 153,512 cases were treated as out-patients, as compared with 3,009 and 143,260 respectively in 1926.

Of these cases over 36 per cent. are more or less preventible diseases.

The commonest diseases were ulcers (some 24,000) and respiratory affections (nearly 21,000), whilst injuries of various kinds amounted to over 26,000 cases. Hookworm disease is very prevalent amongst the native population, although there were actually only some 2,090 persons treated.

The chief causes of death amongst natives in 1927 were infectious and epidemic diseases, respiratory affections, hookworm disease, injuries, and general diseases, each 16 per cent. of the recorded deaths.

Of the other diseases, no one disease exceeds 5 per cent. of the recorded deaths.

There were no serious epidemics during the year. There was a small outbreak of smallpox at Mlanje, but it was quickly controlled and there were only eleven cases.

IX.—EDUCATION.

The new Department of Education came into existence in May, 1926. Before 1926, the education of the native population was entirely in the hands of the various missionary bodies, the first of which to take up work in Nyasaland was the Universities Mission to Central Africa, which opened a station near Zomba in 1860, soon removed to Zanzibar, and did not renew its activities in the country until 1881, when it opened its existing headquarters on Likoma Island in Lake Nyasa.

In 1875 the Free Church of Scotland and in 1876 the Church of Scotland began mission work on Lake Nyasa and at Blantyre respectively. Other missions followed until at present there are eleven separate religious bodies operating in Nyasaland. During the last twenty years the expenditure by missions on native education has increased from about £6,000 in 1907 to £41,525 in 1927. From 1908 to 1918 an annual grant of £1,000 a year was made by Government in aid of education. From 1918 to 1926 the grant was increased to £2,000 a year, divided proportionately among the missions in accordance with the educational work performed by them. In the year ended 31st March, 1927, the grant amounted to £2,300 and in the remaining nine months of the year it totalled £3,720, based on the number of qualified teachers and instructors and boarders receiving vocational training.

Ever since 1916, Government had been considering the question of increasing the grants to missions and the creation of a Department of Education, but the financial state of the Protectorate prevented any action being taken in the matter. In 1925, however, the formation of a Department was authorised by the Secretary of State and in 1926 it was inaugurated.

During the first six months after his arrival the Director of Education acquainted himself with existing educational facilities and conferred with the heads of the various missions and with others concerned with a view to securing their support and co-operation in a scheme of education. In October, 1926, the Fifth General Conference of the Federated Missions met at Blantyre and devoted two days to the consideration of educational matters, the discussion ranging over a wide field. As a result of this Conference, a decided advance was made in the standard of education.

In May, 1927, His Excellency the Governor convened a Native Education Conference at Zomba, at which the problem of education in Nyasaland was discussed and various committees were appointed to consider different aspects of the question. As a result of this Conference, all the missions, with the exception of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, definitely agreed to co-operate in the scheme put forward by the Education Department, while the Universities Mission has agreed to give the new code a trial. At this Conference it was unanimously [illegible]eed that manual work,

especially agriculture, as well as hygiene, sanitation, physical training and organised games, should find a place in the syllabus for every type of school.

During 1927, an Education Ordinance was passed which provided for the institution of a Board of Education to act as an advisory body on all educational matters, and for the appointment of Provincial and District School Committees to deal with local questions. The Board held its first meeting in August and discussed the proposed Rules under the Ordinance and the Rules were finally approved by Government in December.

In accordance with the provisions of the Education Ordinance, registers were compiled of all schools and teachers, and at the end of the year there were 2,788 schools with a staff of 4,481 native teachers. There were 91 full-time European teachers and technical instructors employed by the missions, and 63 engaged in part-time educational work. Third-grade certificates were awarded to 319 native teachers, and 214 honorary certificates were granted to native teachers with over twenty years' service. Vernacular certificates were also granted in 55 cases. Native teachers who were in the employment of missions, but who were unable to qualify for any of the above-mentioned certificates, will be granted licences to teach available for three years.

In 1926, the Department of Education drew up a code for village schools to replace the rudimentary instruction formerly given in them. The code was in the vernacular and comprised religious instruction, reading, writing, arithmetic, hygiene, agriculture, handicrafts, composition, drill, singing, and organised games; history and geography optional. By 1927 all the missions had accepted this code and an all-round improvement in village education should result from its use in all schools for which qualified teachers can be found. Central schools on mission stations under European supervision were given the village school code with the addition of English. At the headquarters of the Church of Scotland Mission, the Livingstonia Mission, and the Universities Mission, fully qualified Europeans are employed in training native teachers who undergo a full normal course, and the syllabus recommended by the Board has been adopted in these schools. In 1927 there were 300 students taking the full normal course. In addition to these, 383 teachers were attending training classes in connection with central schools at 14 mission stations.

There are approximately 15,000 Mohammedan children of school age in Nyasaland, and although there are numbers of Koran schools in existence they really correspond to church classes in Christian missions. By the end of 1927, the question of education to Mohammedans had not been finally settled.

The only large centre of female education is at Likoma, the headquarters of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, where there are about 500 native girls on the roll under three certified

European mistresses. In the village schools, the co-education system obtains in most missions and about 40 per cent. of the total on the rolls are girls. The Board of Education agreed that in the majority of schools co-education must continue for the present.

There are at present four private schools in Nyasaland at which education is given to European children, one each at Blantyre, Limbe, Zomba, and Mkhoma. The question of assistance towards European education has been under consideration for some time, and in 1927 grants-in-aid of private schools were sanctioned by Government at the rate of £600 a year. During the year, the child population increased very greatly from 69 over five years of age in April, 1926, to 95 over six years of age in December, 1927. The number of school children on the rolls of the four schools increased from 66 in 1926 to about 100 in 1927. The education at present given comprises kindergarten instruction followed by an elementary school education. It has been proposed that Government should establish a central school, and if that were done it would consist of three departments : kindergarten, elementary, and a preparatory school for boys who wish to take the Public Schools entrance examination at home.

X.—LAND AND SURVEY.

During the year, 50 leases of Crown Land were issued, with a total acreage of 10,403 acres, as compared with 38 leases and 10,407 acres in 1926. The majority of the leases were for land for the cultivation of tobacco or for purposes connected therewith. On the other hand, six leases totalling 5,200 acres were surrendered, nearly all of these having originally been taken up for the cultivation of cotton.

Government made some important exchanges of land during 1927, namely, one of 6,848 acres at Mlanje for 8,650 acres at Malosa in the Upper Shire District, belonging to Malosa Estates, Limited ; and another whereby Government acquired from Mr. T. M. Partridge various plots of land in or adjoining Limbe Township in exchange for 2,300 acres of land in the Lilongwe District.

The development of native trade is shown by the fact that 182 Yearly Tenancy Agreements were issued as compared with 113 in 1926, chiefly for trading sites and the purchase of native tobacco.

The number of surveys made during the year was 32, totalling 10,016 acres.

The Geological Survey Department investigated the bauxite deposits on Zomba Plateau and it was found that the quality falls short of that required for the production of aluminium, although the ore promises well for the manufacture of high temperature refractory bricks.

An experiment was made near Chiromo in the Lower Shire Valley with a view to obtaining water from wells in dry areas where new land for settlement is urgently required. The results were satisfactory, as they indicate that some scores of square miles of arable land are immediately available for settlement provided the necessary steps are taken to sink and maintain a series of wells.

The coal-boring operations at Chiromo were continued, and at the end of the year bore-hole No. 5 on the Tangasi River had reached 321 feet, through 61 feet of superficial deposits and post-Karroo pebble-beds, and 240 feet through Karroo red and grey sandy marls and sandstones, and grey shales.

XI.—LABOUR.

A certain section of the planting community experienced difficulty in getting labour during the year, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain labourers for the less popular kinds of work under the Public Works Department, such as road construction. There can be little doubt that the labour problem is becoming more serious. The number of natives who go abroad, chiefly to Southern Rhodesia, to seek the more highly-paid work available there, remains about constant at an estimated total of about 30,000 a year.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

In addition to legislation already mentioned in this report, the following important Ordinances were passed during the year :—

The Game Ordinance.
The European Officers' Pensions Ordinance.
The Seditious and Dangerous Societies Ordinance.
The King's African Rifles Reserve of Officers Ordinance.

(2337—21) Wt. 6621—453 625 8/28 H. St. G. 7/ 8

Reports of Imperial and Colonial Interest.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1926.

Summary of Proceedings. Cmd. 2768 ... 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 1*d.*)

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1926.

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.
Cmd. 2769 ... ... 4*s.* 0*d.* (4*s.* 6*d.*)

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1927.

Summary of Proceedings. Cmd. 2883 ... 1*s.* 3*d.* (1*s.* 4*d.*)

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1927.

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.
Cmd. 2884 ... ... 4*s.* 6*d.* (4*s.* 9½*d.*)

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND ADMINISTRATION IN THE NON-SELF-GOVERNING DEPENDENCIES.

Report of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Cmd. 2825 ... ... 2*s.* 0*d.* (2*s.* 1½*d.*)

COLONIAL AGRICULTURE.

Report of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the Colonial Agricultural Service.
Cmd. 3049 ... ... 9*d.* (10*d.*)

All prices are net, and those in parentheses include postage.

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120, George Street, Edinburgh; York Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 15, Donegall Square West, Belfast; or through any Bookseller.

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS.

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on British Colonies and Protectorates. These Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 40s. per annum. Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF.
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
COLONIAL SURVEY COMMITTEE REPORT.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & BLLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
UNFEDERATED MALAY STATES UNDER BRITISH PROTECTION.
WEI-HAI-WEI.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES.

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

BRITISH CAMEROONS.
BRITISH TOGOLAND.
PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

'IRAQ.

For further particulars as to the latest reports and prices apply to any of the

SALE OFFICES OF H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

2337

THE EMPIRE'S AGRICULTURE

An historical event of importance in the development of the Empire's Agriculture took place towards the close of 1927. The foundations were, it is believed, then laid for the ultimate creation of a real and effective British agricultural commonwealth. The occasion was the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference held in Great Britain in October and November, 1927, which was attended by delegates of high standing from all countries in the Empire.

"The Report of the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference," just issued, contains a full account of the events leading up to the Conference, the recommendations (both in full and in summary form) there made and the views expressed by the highest authorities on agriculture in all quarters of the Empire. The recommendations deal with the following subjects:— The establishment of an Imperial chain of Agricultural Research Stations. The establishment of Imperial clearing houses of information. The recruitment, training and interchange of scientific workers in agriculture for the whole Empire. The action immediately necessary to secure co-operative work in such specialist subjects as Veterinary Science, Animal Nutrition and Genetics, Dairying, Soils and Fertilisers, Plant Breeding and Pathology, Fruit Growing, Entomology, Preservation and Transport, and Agricultural Economics.

The Report of 250 pages is issued at the specially low price of 1s. (with postage 1s. 5d.), in order that it may be within easy reach of all those affected.

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON—Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2
EDINBURGH—120, George Street MANCHESTER—York Street
CARDIFF—1, St. Andrew's Crescent BELFAST—15, Donegall Sq. W.
Or through any bookseller.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1445.

NYASALAND.

REPORT FOR 1928.

(For Report for 1927, see No. 1389, price 1s.)

LONDON:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120, George Street, Edinburgh;
York Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
15, Donegall Square West, Belfast;
or through any Bookseller.

1929.

Price 1s. 0d. net.

58-1445.

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to May, 1927. Cmd. 2898. 3*d*. (3½*d*.).

Agricultural Economics in the Empire. (E.M.B. 1.) 6*d*. (7*d*.).

Tropical Agricultural Research in the Empire, with special reference to Cacao, Sugar Cane, Cotton and Palms. (E.M.B. 2.) 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 9*d*.).

Agriculture in Trinidad. Report on Development. (E.M.B. 3.) 3*d*. (3½*d*.).

Agriculture in British Guiana. Report on Development. (E.M.B. 4.) 9*d*. (10*d*.).

Agriculture in Leeward and Windward Islands and Barbados. Report on Development. (E.M.B. 5.) 6*d*. (7*d*.).

Geophysical Surveying. Report of a Sub-Committee of the Committee of Civil Research. November, 1927. (E.M.B. 6.) 6*d*. (7*d*.).

The Chemistry of Wine Making. A Report on Oenological Research. (E.M.B. 7.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Grass and Fodder Crop Conservation in Transportable Form. (E.M.B. 8.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Empire Marketing Board. May, 1927 to May, 1928. (E.M.B. 9.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Empire Grown Sisal and its importance to the Cordage Manufacturer. (E.M.B. 10.) 6*d*. (8*d*.)

Viticultural Research. (E.M.B. 11.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Report on Insect Infestation of Dried Fruit. (E.M.B. 12.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Grapefruit Culture in the British West Indies and British Honduras. (E.M.B. 13.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Survey Method of Research in Farm Economics. January, 1929. (E.M.B. 14.) 6*d*. (8*d*.).

Oranges. World Production and Trade. Memorandum prepared in the Statistics and Intelligence Branch. April, 1929. (E.M.B. 15.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).

Development of Agriculture in British Honduras. May, 1929. (E.M.B. 16.) 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 8*d*.).

Schistosomiasis and Malaria in Relation to Irrigation. May, 1929. (E.M.B. 17.) 1*s*. 3*d*. (1*s*. 5*d*.).

All Prices are net. Those in brackets include Postage.

OBTAINABLE FROM THE SALE OFFICES OF

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,

AT THE ADDRESSES SHOWN ON THE FRONT COVER OF THIS REPORT, OR THROUGH ANY BOOKSELLER.

NYASALAND.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1928.

CONTENTS.

		Page.
	Geography	2
	Historical	3
	Climate	4
	Languages	4
	Currency, etc.	5
I.	General	5
II.	Finance	7
III.	Production	8
IV.	Trade and Economics	12
V.	Communications	15
VI.	Justice, Police, and Prisons	17
VII.	Public Works	18
VIII.	Public Health	18
IX.	Education	20
X.	Land and Survey	21
XI.	Labour...	22
XII.	Miscellaneous	22
	Map.	

Geography.

The territory comprised in the Nyasaland Protectorate is a strip about 520 miles in length and varying from to 100 miles in width. It lies approximately between latitude S. 9 45′ and 17 16′ and longitude E. 33° and 36°. The area is roughly 40,000 square miles or about one-third the area of the British Isles. The most southerly portion of the Protectorate is about 130 miles from the sea as the crow flies.

This strip falls naturally into two divisions: (1) consisting of the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Luangwa river in Northern Rhodesia, and (2) the region lying between the watershed of the Zambesi river and Shire river on th west and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the Ruo river, an affluent of the Shire, on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje and a small portion, also mountainous, of the south-eastern coast of Lake Nyasa.

The Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into four Provinces, the Zomba, Southern, Central, and Northern, each of which is in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner. Each Province is sub-divided into districts in the charge of Residents.

The chief towns are Blantyre, with about 300 European inhabitants, Limbe near Blantyre, and Zomba, the seat of the Government.

Historical.

Very little is known of the history of the region now called Nyasaland before the middle of the past century. Jasper Bocarro, a Portuguese, is said to have been the first European to visit Nyasaland; he appears to have travelled early in the 17th century from the Zambesi to the junction of the Ruo and Shire rivers and thence via Lake Shirwa and the Lujenda river to the coast at Mikandani.

The real history of Nyasaland begins with the advent of Dr. Livingstone, who, after experiencing considerable difficulty in ascending the Shire, discovered Lakes Shirwa and Pamalombe, and on the 16th September, 1859, reached the southern shore of Lake Nyasa. Livingstone was closely followed by a mission under Bishop Mackenzie, sent out by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The mission settled in the Shire Highlands, but, on account of loss of its members by sickness and otherwise, it withdrew in 1862. It was subsequently re-established in 1881 on Lake Nyasa, with headquarters on the island of Likoma, where it still remains.

In 1874, the Livingstonia Mission, named in honour of the great explorer, was founded by the Free Church of Scotland. They were joined in 1876 by the pioneers of the Church of Scotland Mission, who chose the site of the present town of Blantyre and established themselves in the Shire Highlands, while the Free Church applied itself to the evangelization of the inhabitants of the shores of Lake Nyasa.

The Missions were followed by the African Lakes Corporation, and in 1883 Captain Foote, R.N., was appointed first British Consul for the territories north of the Zambesi, to reside at Blantyre.

A serious danger had arisen in connection with Arab slave traders who had settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa. At the time of Livingstone's first visit he found the Arabs established in a few places on what is now the Portuguese shore of the Lake and at Kota-Kota on the west side. Arab caravans, trading with the tribes in and beyond the valley of the Luangwa, were in the habit of crossing the Lake on their way to and from the sea coast. Opposition of the new settlers to the slave trade carried on by Arab coastmen and natives alike resulted in a conflict with the Arab traders under Chief Mlozi, settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa, which spread to the Yao chiefs, who were under their influence.

In the summer of 1889, the late Mr. Johnston (afterwards Sir H. H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.) arrived at Mozambique as H.B.M.

Consul and proceeded to travel in the interior to inquire into the troubles with the Arabs.

Treaties having been concluded with the remaining Makololo chiefs and with the Yaos round Blantyre, Mr. Johnston proceeded up Lake Nyasa, leaving Mr. John Buchanan, Acting-Consul, in charge, who, after the first encounter between Major Serpa Pinto and Mlauri, a powerful Makololo chief, proclaimed on 21st September, 1889, a British Protectorate over the Shire districts.

In 1891, an Anglo-Portuguese Convention ratified the work of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sharpe (now Sir A. Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.), and other pioneers of British Central Africa, and in the following spring a British Protectorate over the countries adjoining Nyasa was proclaimed. The Protectorate of Nyasaland, under the administration of an Imperial Commissioner, was confined to the regions adjoining the Shire and Lake Nyasa, the remainder of the territory under British influence north of the Zambesi being placed, subject to certain conditions, under the British South Africa Company.

On 22nd February, 1893, the name of the Protectorate was changed to "The British Central Africa Protectorate," but the old name "Nyasaland Protectorate" was revived in October, 1907, by the Order in Council which amended the Constitution.

Climate.

The climate of Nyasaland in its essential feature is similar to that of the rest of Eastern Africa within the tropics.

The climate is necessarily diversified in various districts, owing to variations in latitude, altitude, and general configuration of the terrain, presence or absence of rivers, forests, etc., but, as a large proportion of the Protectorate lies at an altitude of 3,000 feet or more, the heat is not generally excessive. The monsoon commences to blow strongly in September, in conjunction with the sun's increase in southerly declination, and the first rains may be expected any time after mid-October. From their commencement to the end of December it is usual to experience violent thunderstorms and heavy precipitation in a few hours, followed by an interval varying from one to fifteen or twenty days of intense heat. With the return of the sun from its southern limit of declination, the thunderstorms diminish in intensity and frequency, and are replaced by steady rain—January, February, and March being usually the wettest months as regards duration of rainfall as well as actual amount. After March the frequency and intensity of rainfall diminish rapidly and from May to September the climate is comparatively cool and dry.

Languages.

The principal language spoken in the Protectorate is Nyanja, which is understood by most tribes throughout the country and is the official language which all civil servants are expected to learn.

Other languages in use in various parts of Nyasaland are Yao, Nguru (which is spoken chiefly by natives who have immigrated from Portuguese East Africa), Tumbuka, Tonga, and Nkonde, the last three practically confined to the Northern Province. Swahili is spoken to a limited extent, chiefly by Mohammedan Yaos.

Currency, etc.

The currency of the Protectorate consists of English coinage, gold, silver, and copper but there is no note issue and notes of other parts of the Empire are not legal tender.

The weights and measures in use are also the ordinary English units, although there is an increasing tendency to use the short ton of 2,000 lb. The only two banks operating in Nyasaland are the Standard Bank of South Africa and Barclays' Overseas Bank, formerly the National Bank of South Africa.

I.—GENERAL.

His Excellency opened the 36th session of the Legislative Council on the 2nd of April and, in dealing with the Estimates, observed that the Secretary of State's advisers had convinced him that the results of the experiments embarked on in 1926 with regard to tsetse fly control measures had not proved so hopeless as it at one time appeared would be the case, and he had accordingly directed that the work should be resumed. In order that an adequate supply of labour might be available for the experiments, the Secretary of State had authorised the proclamation of the work as being of a public nature under the District Administration (Native) Ordinance, 1924. The Governor also announced that he had appointed a standing committee with unofficial representation to advise the Government generally on matters concerning the spread of the tsetse fly, the creation of game reserves, and the destruction or disturbance of game in its relation to the movement of the fly.

The Natives on Private Estates Ordinance which had reached the Committee stage at a previous Session was passed through its remaining stage, the Secretary of State having agreed in the meantime to an amendment whereby the acquisition clauses would not be applicable to estates of less than 3,000 acres. The Governor stated that he would not give his assent until he had acquainted the Secretary of State with any views submitted by Members on the question of restricting land that might be acquired by Government to undeveloped land. The Ordinance received His Excellency's assent in August and in November an amending Ordinance was passed of which the principal purpose was to raise the 3,000 acre limit for acquisition to 10,000 acres.

The Governor also announced that the draft of a new Crown Lands Bill had been sent to the Secretary of State for consideration

and that, as the Native Lands Bill was still being held up, the Government was considering the proclamation of Native Reserves under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1912, as a step towards the creation of Native Trust Lands.

At that time the weather had been so unfavourable that famine conditions later on appeared inevitable. Happily, the prospects improved later on and no famine occurred, although a considerable expenditure was incurred in making the necessary preparations to meet the food shortage which no one at that time doubted would prevail.

In connection with the visit of the Commission on Education, His Excellency commented on the fact that it was particularly fortunate that Mr. Oldham was a member and that, as a member of the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on Native Education in Tropical Africa, he was able to give his attention to the working of the new education policy of the Government and submitted a memorandum on the subject which would be of the greatest value in removing misunderstandings that had arisen as to the effect and intentions of the new policy.

He also stated that he had discussed the financial position of the Protectorate very fully with Sir George Schuster, another member of the Commission, and that as a result he was engaged in preparing for the consideration of the Secretary of State a scheme for the re-arrangement of the system of financial control exercised over the Protectorate by the Imperial Treasury, and for meeting our increased liabilities in respect of the capital it would be necessary to provide for improved transportation facilities and for departmental expansion with the object of increasing production so as to increase exports and thus provide the necessary means to reduce the incubus of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Guarantee.

At the session held on the 16th of July, the new unofficial members took their seats for the first time. The Governor stated that the new Crown Lands Bill, which had been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State after very lengthy correspondence, would be introduced at that session, but that he did not intend to pass it through its final stages without allowing ample time for the Secretary of State to consider any objections that might be raised in the debate on the Bill.

The Thirty-Eighth session was held on the 12th of November. His Excellency announced that it had naturally been a great disappointment to everyone in Nyasaland that Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester had been unable to pay the Protectorate a visit during their East African trip. He had ascertained, however, that lack of time and difficulties of communications had prevented Their Royal Highnesses from arranging their programme so as to pass through Nyasaland or at least to visit the Nyasaland shores of Lake Nyasa.

As regards the Crown Lands Bill, the Governor said that he was not authorised to abandon the two main principles which he understood were to be vigorously opposed, namely the perpetuation of the system of auctioning rentals and the terms under which existing leaseholders could convert their leases to leases for 99 years. He proposed to refer the Bill to a select committee for consideration of the detailed provisions and to ask the committee to report to the Council at the next session. In the meantime he undertook to forward for the consideration of the Secretary of State the gist of the opposition to the general principles of the Bill.

He referred to the scheme for guaranteeing advances to planters to enable them to tide over the period of depression in the tobacco market and stated that it was then in operation, and that advances aggregating £5,700 had been approved to 17 planters.

In July, the Governor called an informal conference, presided over by the Chief Secretary and attended by Heads of Departments, to which all the local European Associations were invited to appoint delegates. As a result of this conference a local Convention of Associations was formed, which will serve a very useful purpose in representing the views of the public on matters of common interest.

In February, Sir Alan Cobham passed through Nyasaland in his flying boat on his African transcontinental journey.

In June, Monsignor Arthur Hinsley visited Nyasaland. He was delegated by the Holy See to visit the Roman Catholic missions in British Africa with special reference to their co-operation in the education policy of the Government. His visit was made the occasion of an Education Conference at which the Education Board and the Heads of the majority of the local missions were present.

During the year, the Secretary of State sanctioned the renaming of Mount Nyamhowa, which overlooks the spot at Livingstonia from which the Reverend Dr. Robert Laws, C.M.G., directed the affairs of his mission. In future this mountain will be known as Mount Laws, in honour of this eminent missionary.

II.—FINANCE.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure during each of the past five financial years :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1924–25	293,055	295,481
1925–26	322,160	303,205
1926–27	348,320	318,899
1927 (April-December) ...	346,341	266,519
1928	378,123(*a*)	407,377(*b*)

(*a*) Includes £3,156 Loan in aid of annuities, Trans-Zambesia Railway.
(*b*) Includes £18,276 redemption of Famine Relief Loan, 1924.

The public debt of the Protectorate as at the 31st of December, 1928, was as follows :—

Loan.	*Total Loan received.*	*Interest & Annuity Charges paid in 1928.*	*Unredeemed balances.*
	£	£	£
Shire Highlands Railway :—			
Subsidy Lands	180,800	8,371	147,593
East African Protectorates :—			
Loan 1915 ... 4 per cent.	12,000	2,890	42,108
do. 6 per cent.	33,348		
Trans-Zambesia Railway Guarantee and Annuity Loans 1921–27 :—			
January Issues (Plus Interest 1927, £9,660)	195,000	13,650	189,210
March Issues	210,550	14,739	189,489
July Issues	125,000	8,750	122,500
June Issues	25,000	1,750	24,500
December Issues	25,000	1,750	24,500
Loan in Aid of Famine Relief, 1924	20,000	1,745	Nil
	£826,698	53,645	739,900

The state of depression in the tobacco market was reflected in the trade of the country and as a consequence the revenue fell below the estimate. The balance of assets over liabilities was reduced during the year by almost £30,000, although this was due in great part to the fact that £18,276 was paid out of ordinary expenditure to redeem the balance of the Loan in Aid of Famine Relief made in 1924.

An amendment was made in the Income Tax Ordinance so as to exempt single persons from tax on the first £300 and married persons on the first £600 as well as to grant allowances in respect of children and insurance.

Under the Non-native Poll Tax Ordinance a charge of two pounds a head was levied on all adult male non-natives.

The Customs Schedule was amended by raising the import duties on spirits from 25*s.* to 30*s.* a proof gallon, and the road and river dues on imports and import transit traffic from 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. *ad valorem*.

III.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Cotton.—In 1923, the area of cotton planted by Europeans was 20,948 acres. By 1928 it had fallen to 1,046 acres, so that the amount of cotton now grown by Europeans is practically negligible. Unless it is taken up as a rotation crop in mid-elevations there is not much prospect of a revival in this industry.

In 1928, Europeans produced 52 tons of lint cotton and natives produced 746 tons, the percentages of the total being 6.52 and 93.48 respectively. Native production increased from 2,197 tons

of seed cotton in 1926 to 2,486 tons in 1928. The increase in native production took place chiefly on the Lower Shire. During the year the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation introduced a new variety of seed known as " Over the Top " which is proving satisfactory.

Tobacco.—The season was not so favourable for this crop as in the previous year, which was a record one for quantity, and there was a general falling off. The main feature of the season was the growth of dark tobacco rather than brights owing to the glut of the latter variety on the home market. The Native Tobacco Board is concentrating on the Central Province, and there is a marked improvement in native culture and curing.

In 1928, tobacco accounted for 6,482 tons out of the total of 9,192 tons of crops produced for export. Europeans produced 4,068 tons or 62.76 per cent. of the total, and natives produced 2,414 tons or 37.24 per cent. of the whole crop, being a slightly lower proportion than in 1927.

There was not the increase in the number of native tobacco growers that was anticipated, probably owing to the comparatively low prices received by natives the previous year. The number of registered native growers declined from 66,321 in 1927 to 34,761 in 1928.

Tea.—This crop continues to expand and in 1928 there was an increase of 526 acres under tea as compared with 1927. The improvement in the standard of cultivation and manufacture continues and there is evidence of progress on all sides in this industry, both as regards increased acreage and new factories. An interesting and valuable report was issued by Dr. Butler following upon his visit to the country the previous year.

Sisal.—The recent expansion in the production of this product was continued during the year, the amount exported rising to 1,161 tons as compared with 801 tons in 1927.

Coffee.—Interest in this crop is reviving in a small way, and the area devoted to it increased from 875 acres in 1925 to 1,281 acres in 1928. It is hardly likely, however, that coffee will again become an important product in Nyasaland.

The following table shows the annual exports of the principal products in quantities and values during each of the past five years :—

	1924.		*1925.*		*1926.*		*1927.*		*1928.*	
	Tons.	£	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£
Tobacco	3,145	352,348	3,088	345,872	4,081	457,122	6,905	780,964	5,193	496,561
Cotton...	995	120,564	1,023	96,245	1,377	93,243	826	45,834	797	58,264
Sisal ...	799	18,015	785	19,388	529	16,799	801	24,428	1,162	29,814
Tea ...	473	57,046	516	64,242	528	62,675	522	56,640	637	73,599
Coffee ...	21	1,768	9	768	25	2,174	16	1,203	21	1,542

It may be noted that the successful operations of the Native Tobacco Board gave rise to the question of creating a Native Agricultural Board, and, as a result the Senior Provincial Commissioner at the November session of the Legislative Council gave notice that he proposed to move the following resolution at the next session of the Council :—

> " That the Council agree to the appointment by His Excellency of a Committee to consider and report upon the desirability or otherwise of the formation of a Native Agricultural Board."

Such a Board, if created, would be vested with the duties hitherto performed by the Native Tobacco Board and would be further charged with the duties of supervising and assisting natives in the production of native crops both economic and otherwise.

Veterinary.

Tick-borne parasites were the main cause of losses among all classes of animals during the year.

The tick-borne parasites *babesia bigeminum* and *babesia bovis* as well as *theileria mutans* occur in cattle throughout Nyasaland, and usually cause a comparatively low mortality except where there are other adverse factors, such as liver fluke, wireworm, or tapeworm infection.

East coast fever, *theileria parva* infection, in addition to the annually recurrent losses in the districts where the disease is enzootic, has occurred in epizootic form in parts of the Central Province, and in the early part of the year 563 deaths were reported as having occurred from this disease in one small portion of the Dedza District.

The policy of extending dipping facilities into the cattle rearing districts is being continued. In the southern district of the Central Province, Ncheu, 88 per cent. of the cattle are now being dipped and an increasing percentage of the cattle in the other districts of the Central Province are being provided for each year.

Outbreaks of trypanosomiasis, although detected in practically every district of the country at different times during the year, have not caused very heavy mortality except in North Nyasa, where the spread of tsetse fly and some illicit movements of cattle through tsetse fly infested zones was a cause of losses from this disease.

Infestation by various helminths is extremely common and is often a contributory cause of mortality. This applies particularly to the common liver fluke, which infests the livers of cattle grazed in the highlands and also to the wireworms and tapeworms which are a serious menace to the rearing of young calves. These conditions are being combated, as the number of trained African Field Assistants increases, by the more general application of means for the prevention of infection, and also by the treatment of animals already infected.

The diseases anthrax, blackquarter, demodectic mange and streptothricosis of cattle have been well under control. Only one case of tuberculosis in cattle and one case of rabies in a dog were reported during the year.

The general increase in the numbers of all classes of animals has been extremely satisfactory.

Forestry.

No new Forest Reserves were proclaimed during the year, although various proposals for further reservation were put forward for consideration.

Certain adjustments were made in the boundaries of two or three reserves in order to exclude native settlements, and others were closely examined with a view to excluding any existing native settlements in them, either by reduction of area or by concentrating the villages into definite excisions.

The preliminary reconnaissance of the Protectorate's forests, which was commenced in 1923, is now practically complete (with the exception of the North Nyasa District which is owned by the British South Africa Company), and much has been accomplished in the collection of data as to the distribution, composition, and existing state of the forests in each district. It is established that the forests mostly consist of the dry "open woodland" and "savanna" types which are generally of little commercial value except for providing poles and fuel for local use. Nevertheless such material constitutes the main demand of the population in its present stage of development and vigorous action is considered necessary to safeguard future supplies, on account of forest destruction due to the practice of shifting-cultivation by the people.

The scheme of "village forest areas," referred to in last year's Report, is considered to be the only practical means of dealing with the matter. To a great extent it must essentially be an administrative concern, although the Forestry Department will give all possible advice and assistance in promoting and developing the scheme. Only a very few new "village forest areas" were allocated and demarcated during the past year, chiefly on account of District Commissioners being unable to spare time to co-operate in this particular work.

There were 1,223 convictions under the Forest Ordinance during the year, as compared with a total of 288 in 1927. This increase was due to stricter measures being taken for enforcing the forest regulations rather than to any actual increase in the breach of them.

Departmental exploitation of the Mlanje cypress forests, for supplying building timber to the Public Works Department, was continued throughout the year and adequate stocks of sawn timber were made available.

Timber, poles, and firewood were also supplied to the Public Works and other Government Departments from plantations at Zomba, Blantyre, and South Nyasa.

Timber and forest produce was sold to the public under the licence system, and forest revenue showed a satisfactory increase over previous years.

Short courses of instruction for Native Foresters and Forest Guards were held in the Southern, Central, and Northern Provinces.

The Mlanje cypress forests and all forest plantations were protected from fire by means of hoed roads and fire patrols. Fire was also successfully kept out of a few of the smaller "protection" reserves. Cleaning, tending, and thinning operations were undertaken in existing plantations, and additional areas were planted up under afforestation schemes at Zomba, Limbe, and Dedza. Re-afforestation was also carried out at Mlanje, in areas of cypress forest which had been clear-felled under exploitation plans.

Experimental work was continued in all forest divisions, particular attention being given to :—

(*a*) The trial of indigenous and exotic species, for afforestation purposes, under varying climatic and soil conditions.

(*b*) Various methods of nursery practice, with a view to ascertaining the most suitable for various species.

(*c*) Immunity of species from attack by termites and other pests.

(*d*) Work in connection with minor products, e.g., gums.

Advice on forestry matters was given to the public wherever asked for either by letter, interview, or by personal inspection.

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

Trade conditions during 1928 were detrimentally affected by the depressed state of the market for Empire tobacco, with the result that the volume of trade decreased by £439,696, equal to 19.9 per cent., when compared with the exceptionally good trade year of 1927. Compared, however, with the year 1926, a year of normal conditions, the volume of trade shows an increase of £129,013, or 7.8 per cent. Occasional set-backs are to be expected in a country, the present mainstay of which is tobacco growing, and the trade of which is governed by the success or otherwise of this commodity. Despite these set-backs, however, Nyasaland trade continues to make gratifying progress.

Imports of a capital nature were fewer, partly due, no doubt, to requirements of this kind being imported during the year preceding this in quantities sufficient for a number of years. This applies especially to the larger types of motor-lorries.

The fall in market prices of some of the important products of the Protectorate, particularly sisal, tea, and cotton, also affected the purchasing power of the country. This fall so affected the local values of exports as to be the main cause of the trade balance veering again to imports, by £162,706. In the preceding year this balance favoured exports by £22,408.

The import of cotton piece goods appears to be steadily declining, due, doubtless, to the greater attraction of ready-made clothing, shirts, &c. The native demand for bicycles, sewing machines, and cheap hardware is yearly increasing.

The incidence of the import trade remains practically the same as last year, viz. :—European 57 per cent., Native 38 per cent., and Indian 5 per cent.

The volume of trade, domestic imports and exports (excluding Government imports) and goods in transit, is shown below for each of the last five years :—

Year.	*Volume of Trade.*
	£
1924	1,278,407
1925	1,294,300
1926	1,637,729
1927	2,206,438
1928	1,766,742

As compared with 1927, the trade volume of the year may be analysed as under :—

	1928.	*1927.*	*Decrease.*
	£	£	£
Imports	869,463	938,461	68,998
Exports	706,757	960,869	254,112
Transit Inwards	93,313	127,147	33,834
Transit Outwards	97,209	179,961	82,752
	£1,766,742	£2,206,438	£439,696

The importation of manufactured articles declined by £56,492, equal to 7.1 per cent., when compared with that of the previous year. Iron and steel manufactures improved by 6,847 cwt. and £5,111, this increase being due, mainly, to larger importations of structural material for tea factories, and railway rolling stock and materials increased by 97,965 cwt., and £43,552. Decreases are shown against agricultural implements and machinery by 5,667 cwt. and £9,920 ; machinery by 333 cwt., and £7,618 ; motor spirit by 25,646 gallons and £6,226 ; cotton manufactures by £7,938 ; and vehicles and parts by £58,654.

Touring motor-cars, with a total import of 128 (78 from the United Kingdom) were fewer by 8, and commercial lorries and tractors with a total of 88 (United Kingdom 14) were less by 132. Cotton piece goods, with a total import quantity of 8,190,440 lineal yards, declined by 679,790 yards.

The significant feature of the domestic trade is the considerable comparative increase in the value of foreign imports which, this year and for the first time in Nyasaland's history, exceeds the value of direct imports from the United Kingdom. The shipment value

of imports from the United Kingdom was 39.49 per cent. of the total as against 43.76 per cent. in 1927 and 44.66 per cent. in 1926. Foreign imports equalled 40.32 per cent. of the whole as compared with 33.75 per cent. in 1927 and 34.61 per cent. in 1926. Imports from Germany, increased by 2.73 per cent. and those from Japan increased by .21 per cent.

The following table shows four years' direct importations of cotton manufactures, the most valuable item in the import trade of the Protectorate, and indicates how the United Kingdom still continues to lose this trade.

Year.	*Total Value.*	*From United Kingdom.*		*From India.*		*From Other British Possessions.*		*From Foreign Countries.*	
	£	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
1925	259,074	108,843	42·0	73,438	28·4	17,614	6·8	59,179	22·8
1926	306,863	108,563	35·38	66,634	21·71	9,016	2·94	122,650	39·97
1927	275,954	62,257	22·56	95,446	34·59	7,272	2·63	110,979	40·22
1928	268,016	43,651	16·28	76,988	28·72	10,267	3·84	137,110	51·16

The allocation of direct consignments of domestic trade imports for each of the last four years, is given in the statement below :—

Year.	*United Kingdom.*		*British Possessions.*		*Foreign Countries.*	
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
1925	295,844	50·0	139,325	23·5	156,482	26·5
1926	353,334	44·66	163,923	20·73	273,797	34·61
1927	410,659	43·76	217,065	22·49	316,737	33·75
1928	343,383	39·49	175,557	20·19	350,523	40·32

Since 1925 direct imports from the United Kingdom have declined by 10.51 per cent., those from British possessions by 3.31 per cent., while those from foreign countries have increased by 13.82 per cent.

India, outside the United Kingdom, is the largest contributor in the Empire to the Protectorate's import trade ; shipping 11.5 per cent. of the total—mainly cotton manufactures. South Africa shipped 4.5 per cent. and Southern Rhodesia 3.4 per cent. Of the foreign countries Portuguese East Africa supplied 13.7 per cent. of the total, chiefly motor spirit, paraffin, cotton manufactures, salt, and sugar ; Germany shipped 8.4 per cent., cotton goods, beads, hoes and hardware ; the United States supplied 5.8 per cent., cotton goods ; Belgium 4.4 per cent., rolling stock ; Holland 2.6 per cent., cotton goods, blankets, beads, and fertilizers and Japan 1.5 per cent.

The uncertainty of the tobacco market restricted production of this commodity, with the result that the weight exported, amounting to 5,193 tons, was less by 1,711 tons than the quantity shipped in 1927. There was a larger production of cotton, due to stabilised and improved prices, although the quantity actually exported, amounting to 797 tons, was lower than the 1927 shipment by 28 tons. This discrepancy is accounted for by a large carry over from 1926 compared with a much smaller carry over into 1928. Natives produced over 90 per cent. of the 1928 crop.

Tea improved its export weight by 114 tons, being 637 tons as against 523 tons shipped in 1927, and sisal exports, having this year taken second place in Protectorate crops, were better by 360 tons. The quantity shipped amounted to 1,161½ tons. The weight of fibre exported 15 years ago was 17 tons.

The total exports of the Protectorate weighed 8,962 tons and were valued at £706,757, as against 9,820 tons valued at £960,869 in 1927. A decrease in weight of 8.74 per cent. and in value of 26.4 per cent.

Of the total domestic products exported the United Kingdom took 96 per cent. by weight and 99.4 per cent. by value. Exports to other countries were negligible.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping.

Except for the steamers of the British India Line which maintain a regular mail service, there are no fixed sailing dates from Beira and passengers are often kept waiting some days at that port awaiting the departure of the ship on which they are booked. Similar delays occur on the inward journey, as there is only one regular train a week from Beira to Blantyre, although a mid-week or special train is occasionally run. The voyage from England to Beira takes about 30 days by mail steamer and from five to six weeks by other vessels.

Railways.

There are three separate railway systems to be passed over on the journey from Beira to Blantyre, although they are all under one management. These are the Trans-Zambesi Railway from Beira to Murraca on the south of the Zambesi. Passengers and cargoes cross the river by a ferry-steamer, for as yet there is no bridge. From Chindio, opposite Murraca, the Central African railway runs to Port Herald, and the Shire Highlands Railway continues from the latter place, the port of entry into the Protectorate, to Blantyre. The journey normally occupies two days, passengers sleeping the intervening night on the ferry-steamer.

Roads.

Road development was continued from funds provided under the East African Loan, and it may be said that every local area of production not directly served by railway or lake steamer now has its road connection, for motor transport purposes, with the rail-head.

It follows that future development will consist of improvement of the present road system rather than its extension, and will particularly include the execution of such works as will reduce the frequency and duration of the periods, in the wet season, for which un-metalled roads have to be closed to heavy traffic.

The road between Blantyre and Tete, and thence to Salisbury, was opened during the dry season. The extent to which it was used indicated that it will form a important inter-territorial link in the future.

With regard to maintenance, an earth road of the type which constitutes over nine-tenths of the road system of the Protectorate requires to be reconditioned annually after the rains, and then, if used by heavy traffic, must be kept continuously under repair. Pending the introduction, at each road centre, of mechanical equipment of the type which has been evolved in the United States of America for dealing with earth roads, and which is being generally adopted wherever similar conditions prevail (as for instance in Kenya and Tanganyika), attempts have been made to institute a system of maintenance by permanent gangs, living on the road in camps which have been provided for them. The alternative of arranging with local natives, through their Headman, for the re-conditioning and maintenance of certain sections of road adjacent to their villages and remunerating them on a piece-work basis, has also been tried. By neither method has much success been achieved at present, and for the most part the work has to be executed by casual labour taken on by the month, which is unsatisfactory owing to the difficulties first, of securing a regular supply of volunteers when and where they are required, and secondly, of training and supervising them.

Postal.

The abnormal increase in mail traffic for 1927 over 1926 was not maintained in 1928, but the increase, though small, was satisfactory.

The number of postal articles dealt with was 2,440,000 as compared with 2,411,672. Local letters increased by 37,660. Correspondence to and from Great Britain showed a slight increase, but traffic with other countries showed a considerable decrease. Parcels also decreased by 900.

The C.O.D. for parcels continued to be popular.

Money orders and postal orders show a satisfactory increase.

Telegraphs.

There was a decrease in telegraph traffic in 1928 as compared with 1927. The increase in 1927 was mainly due to the introduction of

the Cape Town "beam" wireless installation which resulted in "beam" traffic to and from Tanganyika Territory and Kenya transmitting over our land lines. Owing to serious delay due to the number of transmissions this traffic has reverted to the cable route. Apart from the abnormal increase in 1927 the traffic for 1928 was very satisfactory, an increase of 11,274 messages over 1926 being shown.

The telegraph system was extended during the year and both telegraph and telephone construction is provided for in 1929.

The Protectorate is still without a wireless installation and no provision has yet been made for the introduction of this useful system. Over 40 free licences have been issued in respect of receiving sets and excellent results have been obtained on both long wave and short wave sets.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

The Police Force consists of 14 European officers and 502 African ranks. The cost of the Police Department for 1928 was £16,977.

Crime.

Crime in the settled areas of the Southern and Zomba Provinces has not shown the same tendency to increase as in the years immediately following the War. The total number of offences reported was 2,643, of which 387 were offences against the person and 1,048 against property, resulting in the convictions of 53 Europeans, 54 Asiatics, and 1,795 Africans.

There is little serious crime in the districts not affected by the settlement of non-natives.

Prisons.

The established prisons of the Protectorate consist of a Central Prison at Zomba for the detention of long-sentence prisoners, at which various trades are taught, and 19 District prisons, situated at the headquarter stations of each District, for the detention of short-sentence prisoners.

The prison staff consists of a Chief Inspector of Prisons and two other European officers, and 128 African warders and wardresses. The European officers are in charge of the Central Prison, and District prisons are under the supervision of District Administrative or Police officers.

The total number of persons committed to the prisons during 1928 was 3,280, of whom 667 were for safe custody pending trial and 2,613 for purposes of penal imprisonment, including 17 capital sentences.

The cost of the Prison Department for 1928 was £5,733.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The following table gives expenditure under the various heads for 1928, compared with that for the previous year :—

	1927.	1928.
	£	£
Public Works Department ...	15,048	16,247
Public Works Annually Recurrent	14,834	15,655
Public Works Extraordinary ...	12,797	13,836
Loan	9,409	17,704
Total ...	£52,088	£63,442
Total increase		£11,354

The following were the most important works undertaken during the year, apart from ordinary maintenance and improvement of buildings, roads, &c. :—

The new east wing of Government House, Zomba, containing the drawing-room and principle bed-rooms, was completed and occupied.

The west wing containing dining and ball-room with council chamber on the ground floor, and spare bed-rooms on the first floor, was partially roofed by the end of the year.

New European quarters were completed as follows :—

Magistrate, Blantyre (by contract), Police Officer and Forest Officer, Limbe.

New European quarters in progress but not completed were :—

Comptroller of Customs, Limbe ; Assistant Director of Education and Assistant Auditor, Zomba.

A standard steel bridge of 100 feet span, with brick arch approach spans, was erected at Lilongwe on the trunk road from Dedza.

A similar bridge was commenced at Ngara, across the Bua river, on the Great North road.

The steel work was imported for two other similar bridges for the Luchenza-Mlanje road.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The population of the Protectorate at the end of 1928 was estimated at 1,877 Europeans, 1,085 Asiatics, and 1,326,165 Natives.

The health of the European population during 1928 was good. One hundred and forty-seven Europeans were admitted to the Government hospitals as compared with 179 during the previous year. Five deaths were recorded as against four in 1927. The number treated as out-patients was also lower, being 652 against 715 in 1927. As in previous years, malaria was responsible for more sickness amongst Europeans than any other disease. Of the total

number of cases—799—malaria was responsible for 127—the same number as in 1927. Infections of the air passages amounted to 90; influenza, 50; diarrhoea and enteritis, 55.

From the Native population 3,781 cases were admitted to the Government hospitals as in-patients and, as out-patients, 168,181 cases were treated, the attendances amounting to well over half a million. Over 40,000 cases of skin diseases were treated, of which more than half were ulcers. Injuries of various kinds amounted to over 29,000, as did affections of the digestive system, whilst respiratory affections numbered over 25,000. Of the recorded deaths over 21 per cent. were due to bronchitis or pneumonia; nearly 17 per cent. were the result of injuries (including accidental poisoning); over 10 per cent. were due to ankylostomiasis, and over 10 per cent. to diarrhoea or dysentery. Of the other deaths recorded no one disease was responsible for over 4 per cent.

Towards the latter part of the year smallpox broke out, having spread from adjoining territory, and some 25 cases were reported. The outbreak continued into the year 1929 and the numbers of cases increased.

During the year, further statistics were collected in various parts of the Protectorate in an endeavour to obtain figures relating to births and deaths among natives. Although the figures relate to small areas, they may be considered representative of the whole Protectorate, in so far as it is possible to obtain reliable statistics without creating an elaborate machinery for the purpose, such as a systematic registration of births and deaths.

In the Central Province, villages totalling 2,362 huts with a population of 6,849, produced the following results :—

Births.	*Deaths.*			
	Infants.	*Children.*	*Adults.*	*Total.*
315	63	35	45	143

The infantile mortality was thus 200 per 1,000 births.

In the South Nyasa District of the Zomba Province, statistics were kept of 6 villages with a total of 1,457 huts and the figures were :—

Births.	*Deaths.*			
	Infants.	*Children.*	*Adults.*	*Total.*
194	43	9	28	80

In this case the infantile mortality was 221.6 per 1,000.

The District Commissioner, Liwonde, also in the Zomba Province, made a special effort to get at the facts of infantile mortality. He pointed out that the collection of these statistics causes considerable annoyance to the people questioned, especially to the old women, who on occasion were seen to break down and wail when reminded of their dead children. It would appear that although the births may be accurately recorded, the deaths, as the figures quoted above seem to show, are not so readily revealed.

The Liwonde figures were as follows :—

	Births.	*Deaths.*			
		Infants.	*Children.*	*Adults.*	*Total.*
Hill People...	169	24	22	8	54
River People	159	28	23	21	72
Government employees ...	125	16	34	—	50
Totals	453	68	79	29	176

So far as these figures can be taken as representative they show a much higher mortality in the low-lying district than in the hills.

The infantile mortality was 142 per 1,000 in the hills, and 176 per 1,000 in the low levels.

IX.—EDUCATION.

During the year the Government and all interested in education throughout the Protectorate sustained a deep loss through the death while on leave of Mr. R. F. Gaunt, the Director of Education.

Visits of inspection were made to all mission stations by the late Director and Assistant Director, and a few village schools were also inspected. The Board of Education held four meetings during the year and the Executive Committee of the Board met on four occasions.

From the educational point of view, the most important matter of the year was the drafting of a new Education Ordinance to meet the objections that had been raised in various quarters to the 1927 Ordinance. The Foreign Missions Committee of the United Free Church of Scotland and the Universities Mission to Central Africa were the bodies chiefly concerned in raising objections to certain features of the Education Ordinance as it stood.

A conference of Heads of Missions and others concerned was convened in March, which was attended by Mr. J. H. Oldham, and amendments were framed to embody the various recommendations made. In June, on the occasion of the visit of Bishop Hinsley, an informal conference considered these proposed amendments. As a result of these two conferences and the discussions of the Board of Education a new Bill was drafted and submitted to the Secretary of State for approval.

District School Committees had been appointed in each district of the Protectorate by the end of the year, but it had not so far been necessary to appoint any Provincial Committees.

The policy of the Government has resulted in a greater effort on the part of the missions in establishing training centres and refresher courses for the staffs of their village schools. There is, however, a continued loss of trained teachers on account of the higher wages that educated natives can command in other occupations.

The total number of certificated teachers at the end of 1928 was 599 third grade, 76 second grade, 4 first grade, and 227 honorary certificates have been issued. Ten women teachers were successful in obtaining third grade certificates.

The first buildings necessary to begin the Jeanes' Training Centre were almost completed during the year, and it is hoped that the first course will open in May, 1929, with twenty-four selected teachers attending it.

Greater attention is now being given to agricultural work in all schools, but the benefits will not be great until the teachers themselves have had the benefit of an adequate training in the subject.

The Vocational Training Committee of the Board of Education made preliminary steps in the direction of investigating the types of industrial training given throughout the Protectorate and of classifying the qualifications of the various instructors employed by the missions.

At the Livingstonia Mission and at the Church of Scotland Mission at Blantyre, attention continued to be devoted to the training of dressers and hospital assistants, and medical training is also a feature of the educational work of the Universities Mission to Central Africa.

Grants in aid of native education to the total amount of £7,842 were distributed among the various missions during the year.

In addition a sum of £600 was divided between the four schools engaged in the education of European children. Sanction was not received for the scheme of building a Government central school for European education.

X.—LAND AND SURVEY.

During the year 23 leases of Crown Land, with a total acreage of 8,410 acres, were issued, as compared with 50 leases totalling 10,403 acres in 1927. The majority were for land for the cultivation of tobacco. Four leases totalling 1,003 acres were surrendered.

No exchanges of any importance were completed during the year.

The demand for yearly tenancy agreements for plots for native trade has continued. 151 agreements were issued as against 182 in the previous year.

The falling off in the number of leases and, in a lesser degree, the number of yearly tenancy agreements may be attributed to a great extent to the depressed state of the tobacco market.

During the year 47 surveys totalling 21,227 acres were effected.

The Geological Survey Department completed the coal-boring operations near Chiromo and a final report on the work was submitted. It was shown that although coal of satisfactory commercial quality had been proved to exist, the area did not offer good prospects of development owing to the highly disturbed condition of the strata.

An economic survey of the proposed railway extension from Blantyre to Lake Nyasa was made and detailed reports were submitted on the resources of building stone and brick-clay, limestones and cement materials, and water supply.

The asbestos deposits of the southern part of Zomba District were examined and reported upon. Many exposures were seen, but

in most cases these were very small : in no case had the trial working gone beyond the weathered zone, but certain of the larger deposits showed promise of commercial development.

Deposits of additional minerals were also examined; these included iron ore graphite, corundum, garnet, and spinel.

The Bwanje Valley and the Lilongwe area were visited in order to report upon questions of water supply.

Much time was devoted to the examination of rocks belonging to the crystalline series, particularly in North Nyasa and in the Port Herald Hills.

XI.—LABOUR.

Owing to the depressed state of the tobacco industry, there was a falling off in the number of natives employed in 1928.

The Public Works Department has adopted a system of providing permanent camps whenever possible for the labourers employed by them on road work, but the system has not met with much success as road construction work is still unpopular.

Rest houses have been instituted at various places for the use of native labourers travelling between their homes and their places of employment, and it is also proposed to provide such accommodation at various ports on Lake Nyasa.

It had been intended to take a census of native labour during the year, but owing to the unfavourable conditions in the country it was decided to postpone it until 1929. It will therefore be possible to give a more complete account under this heading in the report for that year.

There is no doubt that employers of labour are giving more attention than formerly to the comfort and well-being of their employees, especially in the direction of medical attention for which purposes drugs and medicines are supplied at cost price by the Government.

Where labour is employed on task work there is a general tendency for the task to decrease, owing to competition between the various employers of labour.

The practice of signing on labour under formal contract is on the decrease and the majority of the unskilled labourers are employed from month to month on what is known locally as the ticket system. The ticket is marked each day the labourer works, and the wages are paid when the month's work has been completed.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Certain legislation dealt with during the year was mentioned previously in this report. Other Ordinances of importance which were passed were :—

(*a*) The Lunacy Ordinance which provided for the certification and care of lunatics and repealed the Native Lunatics Ordinance,

1913, and certain sections of the High Court Practice and Procedure Ordinance, 1906, under which such matters were previously dealt with.

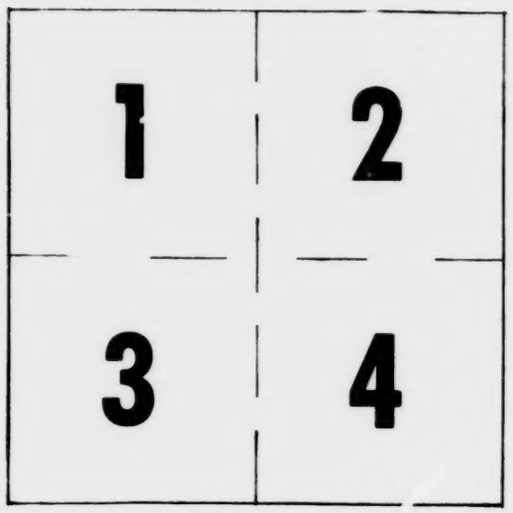
(*b*) The Asylum Ordinance which controls the constitution and government of asylums and the discipline and terms of service of the staff.

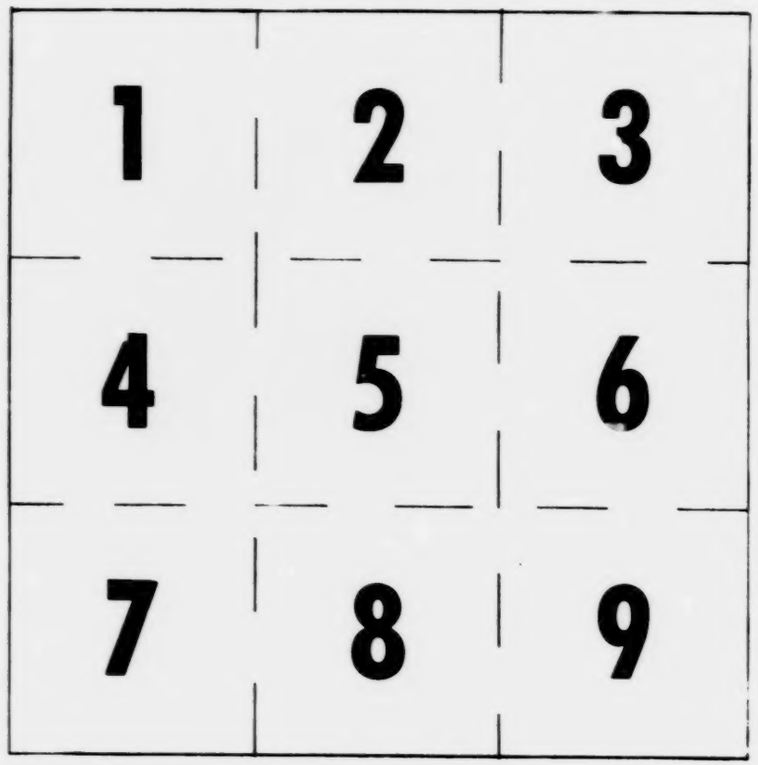
(*c*) The Bankruptcy Ordinance which consolidated and amended the law relating to bankruptcy in the Protectorate.

(*d*) The King's African Rifles Ordinance which repealed the 1911 Ordinance as amended from time to time and provided for the constitution, duties, discipline, and government of the military forces.

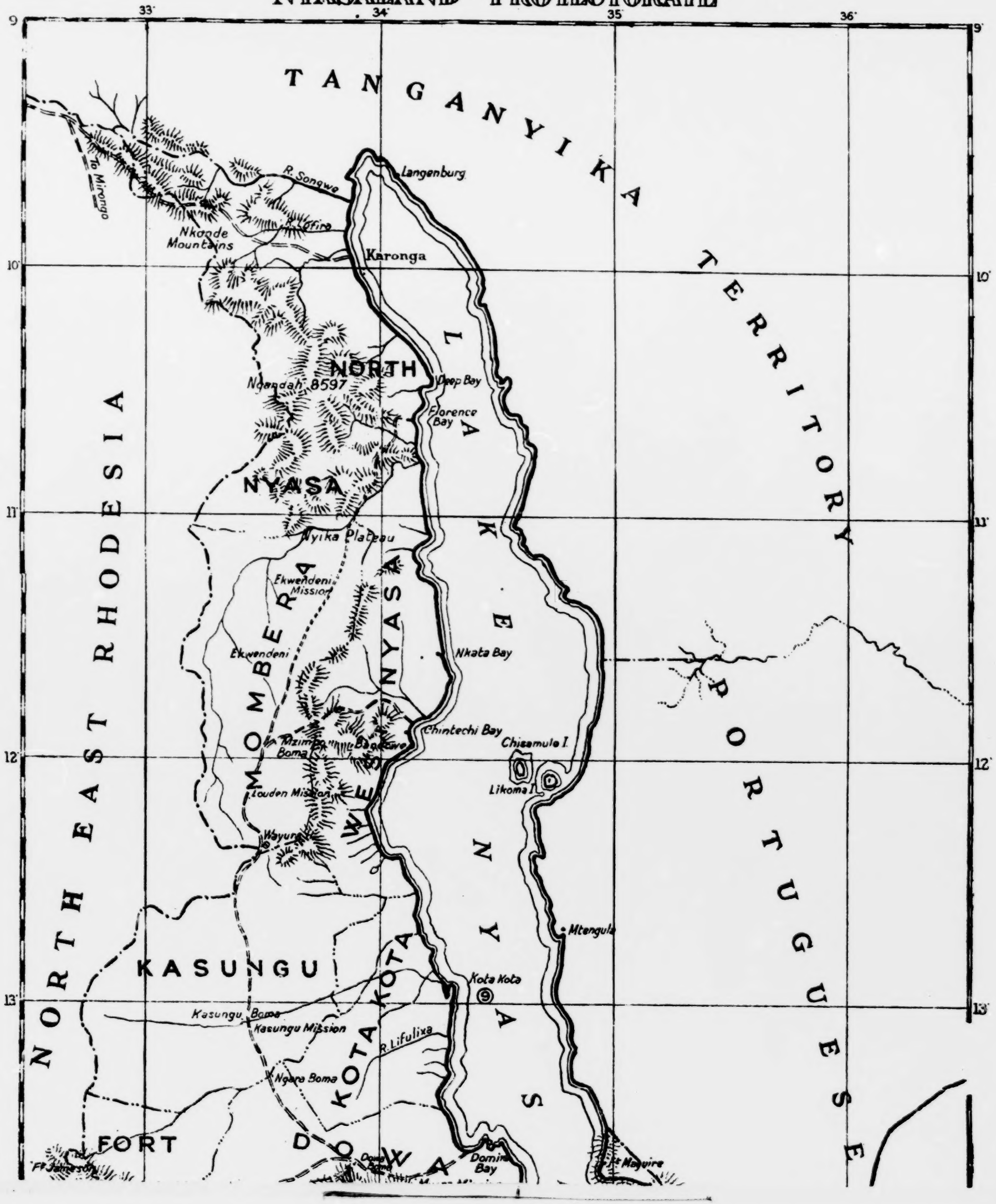
(5117—21) Wt. 8472—629 625 9/29 P. St. G. 7/8

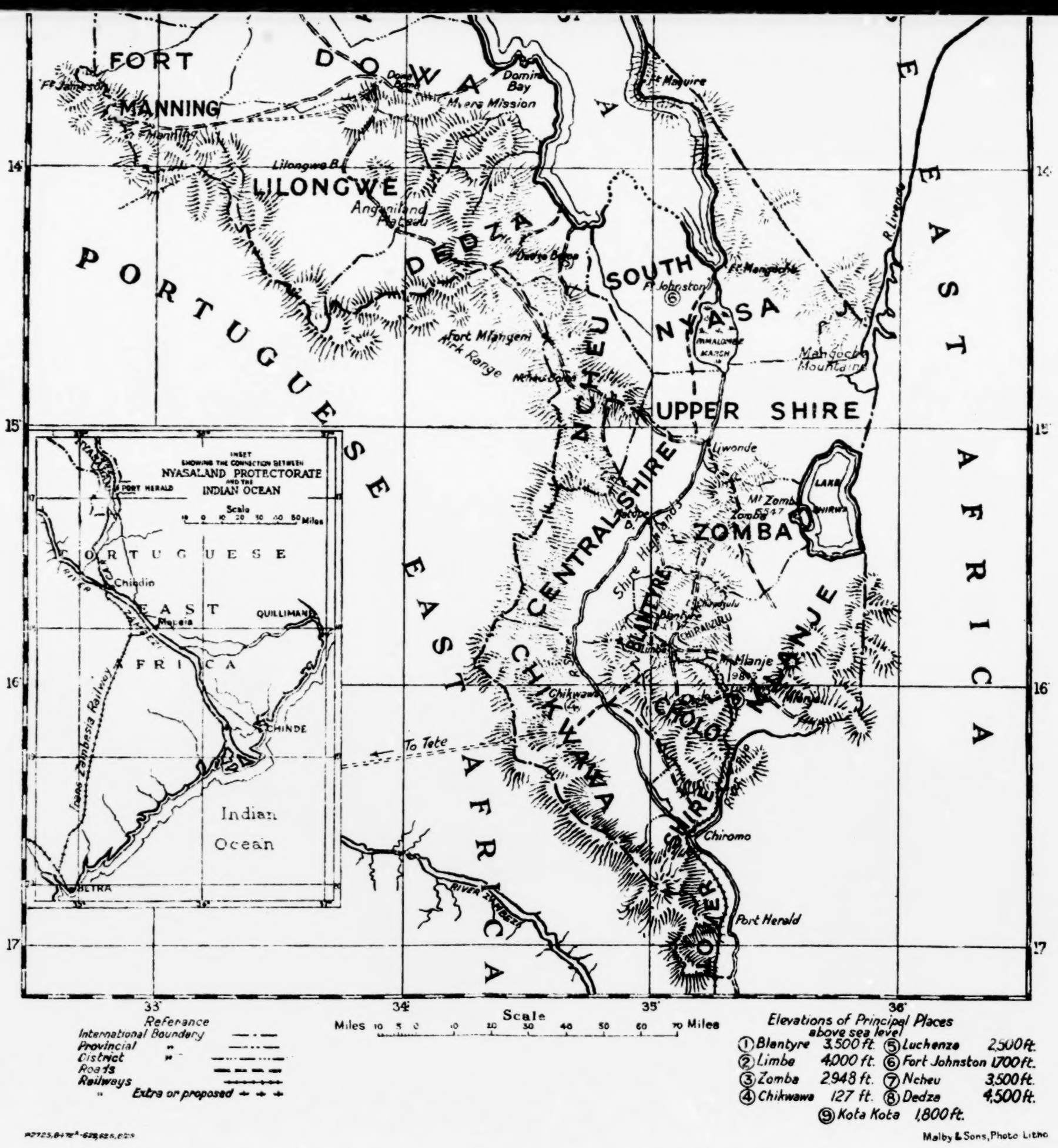
Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.





NYASALAND PROTECTORATE





Reference

International Boundary
Provincial "
District "
Roads
Railways
" Extra or proposed

Scale

Miles 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 Miles

Elevations of Principal Places above sea level

① Blantyre	3,500 ft.	⑤ Luchenza	2,500 ft.
② Limbe	4,000 ft.	⑥ Fort Johnston	1,700 ft.
③ Zomba	2,948 ft.	⑦ Ncheu	3,500 ft.
④ Chikwawa	127 ft.	⑧ Dedza	4,500 ft.
		⑨ Kota Kota	1,800 ft.

R2725,8478-628,626,629

Malby & Sons, Photo Litho

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

WEST INDIES AND BRITISH GUIANA.
Report by the Hon. E. F. L. Wood, M.P., on his visit during the period December, 1921, to February, 1922 [Cmd. 1679]. 3*s*. 0*d*. (3*s*. 2*d*.).

EAST AFRICA COMMISSION.
Report. [Cmd. 2387.] 3*s*. 6*d*. (3*s*. 9*d*.).

WEST AFRICA.
Report by the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, M.P., on his visit during the year 1926. [Cmd. 2744.] 3*s*. 6*d*. (3*s*. 9*d*.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1926.
Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 2768.] 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 1*d*.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 2769.] 4*s*. 0*d*. (4*s*. 6*d*.).

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND ADMINISTRATION IN THE NON-SELF-GOVERNING DEPENDENCIES.
Report of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. [Cmd. 2825.] 2*s*. 0*d*. (2*s*. 1½*d*.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1927.
Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 2883.] 1*s*. 3*d*. (1*s*. 4*d*.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 2884.] 4*s*. 6*d*. (4*s*. 9½*d*.).

COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.
Report of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. [Cmd. 3049.] 9*d*. (10*d*.).

EASTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies. [Cmd. 3234.] 6*s*. 0*d*. (6*s*. 5*d*.).

MALAYA, CEYLON, AND JAVA.
Report by the Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore on his visit during the year 1928. [Cmd. 235.] 4*s*. 6*d*. (4*s*. 9*d*.).

COLONIAL VETERINARY SERVICE.
Report of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. [Cmd. 3261.] 9*d*. (10*d*.).

PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE AND IN THE MACHINERY FOR DEALING WITH COLONIAL QUESTIONS FROM NOVEMBER, 1924, TO NOVEMBER, 1928 [Cmd. 3268.] 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 8*d*.).

HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICES.
Regulations. (October, 1928.) Colonial No. 37. 6*d*. (8*d*.).

All prices are net, and those in parentheses include postage.

Obtainable from the Sale Offices of

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

At Addresses shown on the Front Cover, or through any Bookseller.

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS.

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on British Colonies and Protectorates. These Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 40s. per annum. Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF.
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
COLONIAL SURVEY COMMITTEE REPORT.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.
KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
WEI-HAI-WEI.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES.

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

BRITISH CAMEROONS.
BRITISH TOGOLAND.
PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

'IRAQ.

For further particulars as to the latest reports and prices apply to any of the

SALE OFFICES OF H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

[*Crown Copyright Reserved.*]

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1489.

NYASALAND.

REPORT FOR 1929.

(*For Reports for 1927 and 1928 see Nos. 1389 and 1445 respectively* (*Price 1s. each*).)

LONDON:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120, George Street, Edinburgh;
York Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
15, Donegall Square West, Belfast;
or through any Bookseller.
1930.
Price 1s. 0d. net.
58-1489

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.
Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3*s.* (3*s.* 3*d.*).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1927.
Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 2883.] 1*s.* 3*d.* (1*s.* 4*d.*).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 2884.] 4*s.* 6*d.* (4*s.* 10*d.*).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1926.
Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 2768.] 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 2769.] 4*s.* 0*d.* (4*s.* 6*d.*).

SYSTEM OF APPOINTMENT IN THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND IN THE COLONIAL SERVICES.
Report of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. [Cmd. 3554.] 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

COLONIAL FILMS.
Report of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. [Cmd. 3630.] 6*d.* (7*d.*).

COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.
Report of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. [Cmd. 3049.] 9*d.* (10*d.*).

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND ADMINISTRATION IN THE NON-SELF-GOVERNING DEPENDENCIES.
Report of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. [Cmd. 2825.] 2*s.* 0*d.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

COLONIAL VETERINARY SERVICE.
Report of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. [Cmd. 3261.] 9*d.* (10*d.*).

REPORT OF THE SECOND IMPERIAL MYCOLOGICAL CONFERENCE, 1929. [Colonial No. 45.] 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 7*d.*).

REPORT OF THE SECOND IMPERIAL ENTOMOLOGICAL CONFERENCE. June, 1925. [Cmd. 2490.] 9*d.* (10*d.*)

EMPIRE CONFERENCE OF SURVEY OFFICERS, 1928.
Report of Proceedings. [Colonial No. 41.] 12*s.* 0*d.* (12*s.* 6*d.*).

PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE AND IN THE MACHINERY FOR DEALING WITH COLONIAL QUESTIONS FROM NOVEMBER, 1924, TO NOVEMBER, 1928. [Cmd. 3268.] 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 8*d.*).

EASTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies. [Cmd. 3234.] 6*s.* 0*d.* (6*s.* 5*d.*).

EAST AFRICA COMMISSION.
Report. [Cmd. 2387.] 3*s.* 6*d.* (3*s.* 9*d.*).

MALAYA, CEYLON, AND JAVA.
Report by the Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore on his visit during the year 1928. [Cmd. 3235.] 4*s.* 6*d.* (4*s.* 9*d.*).

WEST AFRICA.
Report by the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, M.P., on his visit during the year 1926. [Cmd. 2744.] 3*s.* 6*d.* (3*s.* 9*d.*).

WEST INDIES AND BRITISH GUIANA.
Report by the Hon. E. F. L. Wood, M.P., on his visit during the period December, 1921, to February, 1922. [Cmd. 1679.] 3*s.* 0*d.* (3*s.* 2*d.*).

All prices are net, and those in parentheses include postage.

Obtainable from the Sale Offices of
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
At Addresses shown on the Front Cover, or through any Bookseller.

NYASALAND.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929.

CONTENTS.

		Page.
	Geography	2
	Historical	3
	Climate	4
	Languages	5
	Currency, etc.	5
I.	General	5
II.	Finance	7
III.	Production	8
IV.	Trade and Economics	12
V.	Communications	15
VI.	Justice, Police, and Prisons	17
VII.	Public Works	18
VIII.	Public Health	18
IX.	Education	20
X.	Labour	23
	Map.	

Geography.

The territory comprised in the Nyasaland Protectorate is a strip about 520 miles in length and varying from 50 to 100 miles in width. It lies approximately between latitude S. 9° 45′ and 17° 16′ and longitude E. 33° and 36°. The area is roughly 40,000 square miles or about one-third the area of the British Isles. The most southerly portion of the Protectorate is about 130 miles from the sea as the crow flies.

This strip falls naturally into two divisions: (1) consisting of the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Luangwa river in Northern Rhodesia, and (2) the region between the watershed of the Zambesi river and Shire river on the west and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the Ruo river, an affluent of the Shire, on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje and a small portion, also mountainous, of the south-eastern coast of Lake Nyasa.

The Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into four Provinces, the Zomba, Southern, Central, and Northern, each

of which is in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner. Each Province is sub-divided into districts in the charge of Residents.

The chief towns are Blantyre, with about 300 European inhabitants, Limbe near Blantyre, and Zomba, the seat of the Government.

Historical.

Very little is known of the history of the region now called Nyasaland before the middle of the past century. Jasper Bocarro, a Portuguese, is said to have been the first European to visit Nyasaland; he appears to have travelled early in the 17th century from the Zambesi to the junction of the Ruo and Shire rivers and thence via Lake Shirwa and the Lujenda river to the coast at Mikandani.

The real history of Nyasaland begins with the advent of Dr. Livingstone, who, after experiencing considerable difficulty in ascending the Shire, discovered Lakes Shirwa and Pamalombe, and on the 16th September, 1859, reached the southern shore of Lake Nyasa. Livingstone was closely followed by a mission under Bishop Mackenzie, sent out by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The mission settled in the Shire Highlands, but, on account of loss of its members by sickness and otherwise, it withdrew in 1862. It was subsequently re-established in 1881 on Lake Nyasa, with headquarters on the island of Likoma, where it still remains.

In 1874, the Livingstonia Mission, named in honour of the great explorer, was founded by the Free Church of Scotland. They were joined in 1876 by the pioneers of the Church of Scotland Mission, who chose the site of the present town of Blantyre and established themselves in the Shire Highlands, while the Free Church applied itself to the evangelization of the inhabitants of the shores of Lake Nyasa.

The missions were followed by the African Lakes Corporation, and in 1883 Captain Foote, R.N., was appointed first British Consul for the territories north of the Zambesi, to reside at Blantyre.

A serious danger had arisen in connection with Arab slave traders who had settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa. At the time of Livingstone's first visit he found the Arabs established in a few places on what is now the Portuguese shore of the Lake and at Kota-Kota on the west side. Arab caravans, trading with the tribes in and beyond the valley of the Luangwa, were in the habit of crossing the Lake on their way to and from the sea coast. Opposition of the new settlers to the slave trade carried on by Arab coastmen and natives alike resulted in a conflict with the Arab traders under Chief Mlozi, settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa, which spread to the Yao chiefs, who were under their influence.

In the summer of 1889, the late Mr. Johnston (afterwards Sir H. H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.) arrived at Mozambique as His Britannic Majesty's Consul and proceeded to travel in the interior to inquire into the troubles with the Arabs.

Treaties having been concluded with the remaining Makololo chiefs and with the Yaos round Blantyre, Mr. Johnston proceeded up Lake Nyasa, leaving Mr. John Buchanan, Acting-Consul, in charge, who, after the first encounter between Major Serpa Pinto and Mlauri, a powerful Makololo chief, proclaimed on 21st September, 1889, a British Protectorate over the Shire districts.

In 1891, an Anglo-Portuguese Convention ratified the work of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sharpe (now Sir A. Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.), and other pioneers of British Central Africa, and in the following spring a British Protectorate over the countries adjoining Nyasa was proclaimed. The Protectorate of Nyasaland, under the administration of an Imperial Commissioner, was confined to the regions adjoining the Shire and Lake Nyasa, the remainder of the territory under British influence north of the Zambesi being placed, subject to certain conditions, under the British South Africa Company.

On 22nd February, 1893, the name of the Protectorate was changed to "The British Central Africa Protectorate," but the old name "Nyasaland Protectorate" was revived in October, 1907, by the Order in Council which amended the Constitution.

Climate.

The climate of Nyasaland in its essential feature is similar to that of the rest of Eastern Africa within the tropics.

The climate is necessarily diversified in various districts, owing to variations in latitude, altitude, and general configuration of the terrain, presence or absence of rivers, forests, etc., but, as a large proportion of the Protectorate lies at an altitude of 3,000 feet or more the heat is not generally excessive. The monsoon commences to blow strongly in September, in conjunction with the sun's increase in southerly declination, and the first rains may be expected any time after mid-October. From their commencement to the end of December it is usual to experience violent thunderstorms and heavy precipitation in a few hours, followed by an interval varying from one to fifteen or twenty days of intense heat. With the return of the sun from its southern limit of declination, the thunderstorms diminish in intensity and frequency, and are replaced by steady rain—January, February, and March being usually the wettest months as regards duration of rainfall as well as actual amount. After March the frequency and intensity of rainfall diminish rapidly and from May to September the climate is comparatively cool and dry.

Languages.

The principal language spoken in the Protectorate is Nyanja, which is understood by most tribes throughout the country and is the official language which all civil servants are expected to learn. Other languages in use in various parts of Nyasaland are Yao, Nguru (which is spoken chiefly by natives who have immigrated from Portuguese East Africa), Tumbuka, Tonga, and Nkonde, the last three practically confined to the Northern Province. Swahili is spoken to a limited extent, chiefly by Mohammedan Yaos.

Currency, etc.

The currency of the Protectorate consists of English coinage, gold, silver, and copper, but there is no note issue and notes of other parts of the Empire are not legal tender.

The weights and measures in use are also the ordinary English units, although there is an increasing tendency to use the short ton of 2,000 lb. The only two banks operating in Nyasaland are the Standard Bank of South Africa and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), formerly the National Bank of South Africa.

I.—GENERAL.

Sir Charles Bowring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., proceeded on leave on the 30th of May prior to relinquishing office as Governor and Commander-in-Chief. His successor, Mr. T. S. W. Thomas, C.M.G., O.B.E., took the prescribed oaths and assumed the Administration of the Government on the 7th of November.

At the 39th Session of the Legislative Council held on the 29th of April, the Governor referred to the grave concern that had been caused throughout the world by the severe illness of His Majesty the King and to the relief which had been afforded by His Majesty's recovery and gracious message issued to all people.

He announced that the Secretary of State had agreed to the appointment of an additional Unofficial Member of the Council specially to represent the interests of trade and commerce.

He stated that the new Education Bill would be introduced but that he did not propose to proceed beyond the first reading at that Session. His Excellency also stated that he did not propose to proceed further with the Crown Lands Bill until he received a reply from the Secretary of State to his despatch forwarding the report of the debate which took place on the motion for the second reading.

His Excellency opened the 40th Session of the Legislative Council on the 9th of December. He announced that His Majesty's Government had approved the construction of the Zambesi Bridge and of the extension of the railway to Lake Nyasa, and expressed his belief that the liability in respect of interest and sinking fund charges would not in the end impose an undue burden on the resources of the Protectorate if the energies of the country were

devoted to the wise and systematic development of its resources during the period of construction. On the assumption that the great bulk of produce would be grown in places not in direct contact with the railway, there must be an adequate system of feeder roads capable of standing heavy traffic all through the year in order to make the necessary motor transport easy and effective. His Excellency stated that the Director of Public Works was preparing a detailed scheme of roadwork, to be spread over the next few years, which would meet all reasonable requirements. He also said that the Acting Director of Agriculture was preparing a scheme for the establishment of a complete, up-to-date, agricultural laboratory, which would be built in close proximity to an experimental station so that the research officers might be in a position to test their investigations in the field. The Governor also announced that a Mycologist had been appointed and that he was at that time engaged at Mlanje with Dr. Storey, Senior Mycologist of the Amani Institute, who was studying the diseases which affect the tea industry.

Passing from material development to the question of physical and moral development, His Excellency remarked on the small staff available for medical and sanitary work, with the result that a large percentage of the native population is affected with hook-worm, malaria, or other tropical diseases. He pointed out that it was fruitless to hope for industry and energy in a diseased community, and said that he had asked the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services to prepare a scheme for attacking hook-worm and to advise what could be done if funds were made available for the establishment of more rural dispensaries, for the improvement of town and village water supplies, and for the improvement of sanitation. The Director of Medical and Sanitary Services had also been asked to consider the advisability of establishing an infant clinic in some thickly populated and otherwise suitable centre, to be supervised by a European lady doctor, with possibly the assistance of a European nursing sister.

These, and other schemes, would cost considerable sums and would also entail additional annual expenditure on maintenance. As regards capital expenditure, His Excellency proposed to apply through the Secretary of State for grants under the Colonial Development Act. Such grants might be by way of a loan or of a free grant and he intended to apply for the latter as the revenue of the Protectorate was totally inadequate to its needs, and to reduce the amount available for public services by increasing debt charges would merely retard development. As regards recurrent expenditure, he would look upon the maintenance of development works as the most important service for which the country had to provide.

Turning to education, the Governor stated that he had discussed the question of European education with the acting Director of Education who was considering the matter. He suggested that the native should not be treated as if he were a very undeveloped

European and that it should not be sufficient to teach him to read, write, and do sums, thus giving to his training a predominantly literary twist which would fit him for nothing except clerical work; but that the real object of education should be to make of a man a useful citizen by training his character.

His Excellency announced that he had not had time since his arrival to do more than read the more important correspondence on the subject of the Crown Lands Bill, but that it was quite clear that the European community was opposed to the Bill as it then stood. As it was essential that he should fully understand the reasons for this opposition before he proceeded further with the Bill, he proposed that the Report of the Select Committee should be formally presented to the Council and that further consideration of the Bill should be postponed.

The year under review was one of depression. Trade generally declined and the prices of the main exports of the Protectorate, tobacco and tea, were low.

II.—FINANCE.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure during each of the past five financial years :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1925-26	322,160	303,205
1926-27	348,326	318,899
1927 (April-December) ...	346,341	266,519
1928	378,123	407,377
1929	372 508	410,688

The public debt of the Protectorate as at the 31st of December, 1929, was as follows :—

Loan.	*Total Loan received.*	*Interest and Annuity Charges paid in 1929.*	*Unredeemed balances.*
Shire Highlands Railway :—	£	£	£
Subsidy Lands	180,800	8,371	145,843
East African Protectorates :—			
Loan 1915, 4 per cent.	12,000	2,890	41,540
Loan 1915, 6 per cent.	33,348		
Trans-Zambesia Railway Guarantee and Annuity Loans 1921–27 :—			
January Issues (Plus interest 1927, £9,660)	195,000	13,650	185,020
March Issues	210,550	14,739	174,750
July Issues	125,000	8,750	119,875
June Issues	45,000	3,150	43,582
December Issues	45,000	3,150	43,575
Totals...	£846,698	£54,700	£754,185

Trade conditions were again bad and the revenue was some £29,000 below the estimate.

Certain amendments were made in the Customs Schedule, estimated to bring in an additional £14,000 in a full year.

The items principally affected were :—

	Additional Revenue. £
Matches	3,200
Salt	1,645
Cotton Manufactures	5,050
Beads	560
Wines and Spirits	1,187

The duty on provisions was reduced at an estimated cost to revenue of £2,000 for a whole year.

Under the Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, all widows were exempted from the tax. This would result in a loss of about £2,000 a year.

III.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Cotton.—Although the European acreage return for 1929 shows a slight increase on that of 1928, there was a reduction in lint, from 52 tons in 1928 to 37 tons in 1929. There was, however, a very marked increase in the native production, good as it was in 1928, the figures in terms of seed cotton being 3,505 tons in 1929 as against 2,486 tons in the previous year. The increase is due largely to excellent climatic conditions on the Lower River, where the bulk of the native crop is produced, though credit must be given to the propaganda work of the District Commissioners, the agricultural staff, and the British Cotton Growing Association. It should be noted that strains on which the research staff of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation have been working are not yet in general cultivation, and the 3,000 tons produced on the Lower River was from the strain that has been in cultivation since 1913.

Tobacco.—The European acreage was approximately 3,000 less than in 1928, and climatic conditions were not favourable over the greater part of the Shire Highlands, in consequence of which both yield and quality was below normal, the total crop being 2,289 tons, as against 4,068 tons in 1928.

The bulk of the native tobacco crop is produced in the Central Province, where climatic conditions are decidedly different, and the abnormal character of the January-April rains was as beneficial in this area as they proved injurious in the Shire Highlands. The total native grown crop was 3,881 tons as against 2,414 tons in 1928.

There was an increase in the number of native growers from 34,761 in the previous season to 47,578, and the increase occurred in all provinces. The quality and the yield was, however, far superior in the Central Province. In this area in which the Native Tobacco Board's efforts are concentrated an innovation which proved most successful was the concentration of licensed buyers at eight buying stations, and the inspection by officers of the Board of all tobacco offered for sale.

Tea.—There is a steady increase in the area, the 1929 acreage being 8,866 as against 7,596 in the previous year, whilst the yield was raised from 628 tons to 778 tons. The reduced prices obtained seem to have encouraged more and more attention being given to the various phases of cultivation and manufacture, in order to effect the most economical production.

Sisal.—There is a slightly increased acreage, and the actual production increased from 1,179 tons in 1928 to 1,230 tons in 1929.

Coffee.—There is a slight increase in acreage—from 1,281 to 1,331, whilst the production was raised from 33 tons to 57 tons.

The exports and local values of the five principal crops during the past five years are shown in the following table :—

	1925		1926		1927		1928		1929	
	Tons.	£	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£
Tobacco	3,088	345,871	4,081	457,122	6,905	780,964	5,193	496,561	5,400	478,060
Cotton ...	1,023	96,245	1,377	93,245	826	45,834	797	58,264	947	62,660
Sisal ...	785	19,388	529	16,799	801	24,428	1,162	29,814	1,200	34,464
Tea ...	516	64,242	528	62,675	522	56,640	637	73,599	784	74,382
Coffee ...	9	768	25	2,174	16	1,203	21	1,542	44	3,239

Veterinary.

Trypanosomiasis and African Coast Fever were the main causes of losses in cattle during the year. The former disease was responsible for greater losses than during the previous twelve months, serious outbreaks having been recorded in the Lower Shire area and also in the more northern parts of the Central Province. The position as far as the Northern Province is concerned remains about the same.

African Coast Fever (*theileria parva* infection) was very severe in the Dedza District during the period under review. Additional tanks are being constructed in that District. The outlook here is, however, more hopeful as the native cattle-owners are becoming more accustomed to and less prejudiced against dipping, but the position will require special attention for several years to come.

Elsewhere the position remains the same and little improvement can be expected in the Northern Province until dipping on a large scale can be undertaken.

Redwater Fever (*babesia bigeminum* infection) is a disease which has been extremely rarely met with in Nyasaland, but *theileria mutans*, one of a group of organisms closely allied to *theileria parva*, has been somewhat more frequently met with, especially in young animals. It is in particular during the dry season, when grazing becomes scarce and the natural resistance on the part of the animal to the pathogenic effect of the causal organism is in consequence lowered, that *theileria mutans* infection is much in evidence.

Infestation of livestock with intestinal parasites is still of common occurrence. This is a condition which is now generally recognized by European stock-owners and, as a consequence, systematic dosing of animals is now more or less generally resorted to. In native-owned herds, however, the condition continues to be a grave factor in retarding the development of stock and, where not the direct cause of mortality, it is frequently a contributory cause. It is hoped that in the near future means will be available for the adoption of measures to combat this condition in the native areas.

No cases of anthrax or blackquarter were recorded during the period under review.

Demodectic (follicular) mange has been practically stamped out in the Southern and Zomba Provinces; although cases are still met with in the native areas.

The increased incidence of the disease rabies, especially in native-owned dogs, is a matter which has given cause for concern, and it appears highly desirable that further and more adequate legislation for the prevention of the disease be provided.

There are indications that European stock-owners are taking more interest in their herds and it would appear likely that the importation of further pure-bred bulls will follow.

There has been a more or less satisfactory increase in native-owned cattle.

Forestry.

The constitution of forest reserves continues to occupy an important place in the work of the Forestry Department and although the majority of the main catchment areas have now been put under reservation, a careful study of water supplies is to be made in each district so that further reservation proposals may be put forward where considered necessary or advisable. Extensive reconnaissance throughout the Protectorate has revealed that forest tracts of a sufficiently good quality to justify reservation solely for the object of timber production are scarce and very small in extent. During the year one new forest reserve of 26 square miles was constituted, one reserve was reconstituted, and two reserves were reduced in

area. Proposals were also put forward and were under consideration for the constitution of five new reserves, and for reducing the areas of two constituted reserves so as to free them of villages and settlements.

In the management of the forests it is only possible at present to undertake systematic exploitation and sylvicultural operations in a few reserves, because the majority are too far removed from markets and are too poor in quality from the timber point of view to justify, for the time being, measures other than those of protection. Sylvicultural observations and experiments, however, are being extended as much as possible with the object of ascertaining the extent to which various types of forest can be improved, both in quality and in natural regeneration, by operations such as complete fire-protection, early grass-burning, and improvement-felings. Systematic trial plantings of selected indigenous and exotic species are being continued, and extended to as many localities as possible, in order to ascertain the best species for afforestation purposes under varying climatic and other local conditions. In addition, planting was also undertaken in connection with afforestation schemes, in forest reserves, at Limbe, Zomba, Mlanje, and Dedza.

There were 477 convictions under the Forest Ordinance during the year, compared with 1,213 in 1928.

Departmental exploitation of cypress blocks in the Mlanje Mountain Reserve was continued throughout the year and some stocks of sawn timber, surplus to the requirements of the Public Works Department, were sold to the public. Much of the timber (other than poles and firewood) used by the non-native population is still being derived from river-bank trees both on private estates and on crown lands, and although the sales from the latter are almost entirely limited to fallen and dead trees, it is not known to what extent restrictions are being applied to the cutting on freehold estates. Even with the strictest conservation measures, it is certain that river banks cannot be relied on to any great extent as a source of supply for meeting future timber demands.

Timber and firewood were sold to the public from Government plantations and considerable quantities were supplied free of charge to the Public Works and other Government departments.

The total cash revenue for the year was £3,549, which shows a decrease of £1,186 on the figure for 1928. £1,177 of this decrease represents reduced sales of firewood from Crown lands, due to coal taking the place of firewood on the locomotives of the Shire Highlands Railway.

A few further "village forest areas" were allocated during the year and a few small village plantations were formed, plants being obtained free of charge from departmental nurseries specially maintained for the purpose. It seems evident that little progress in the

scheme is possible until native organizations are developed which would be capable of taking on the responsibility of seeing that necessary works are carried out for the proper protection and management of the areas.

Short courses of instruction for native foresters and selected forest guards were held at centres in the southern and northern forest divisions.

Dr. J. Burtt Davy, M.A., Ph.D., Systematic Botanist on the staff of the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford, visited the Protectorate for the purpose of investigating the forest flora, and he spent the whole of September visiting various types of forest in the Central, Zomba, and Southern Provinces. A very large number of herbarium specimens were collected by him, and his identifications would be a valuable contribution towards the elucidation of the Protectorate's forest flora. In order to obtain flowering material of various species, 164 specimens were collected later in the year and were sent to the Imperial Forestry Institute for determination.

Advice on forestry matters was given to the public whenever asked for, either by correspondence, interview or by personal inspection. Some field work was carried out by the Forest Officer, Southern Division, for the Imperial Tobacco Company in connection with the formation of plans for the future management of their eucalyptus plantations.

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

The continued dullness of the tobacco market and the fall in market prices of other important products detrimentally affected trade, with the result that the volume of trade decreased by £240,723, equal to 13.6 per cent., when compared with the trade volume of 1928.

Adverse rains considerably curtailed the yield of European grown tobacco; a crop which usually finds a local cash market. Imports for European consumption, more particularly those of a non-essential character, consequently were fewer. There were also decreased imports of railway rolling stock, commercial lorries, iron and steel manufactures and machinery.

The distribution of record sums of money in the purchase of native grown tobacco and cotton was a redeeming feature of the year's trade. Upwards of £170,000 were circulated in this manner. Bazaar trade in consequence did not suffer so severely from the general depression as, otherwise, might have been the case.

The demand for cotton piece-goods manufactures appears to be undergoing a degree of revival, if the increased yardage imported during the year is an indication. Bicycles, sewing machines, and cheap hardware continue much in favour with the native population.

Import trade incidence has changed appreciably since 1928. In that year goods imported for European consumption amounted to 57 per cent. of the total value, for Indian consumption 5 per cent., and for native consumption 38 per cent. For the year just ended the percentages were as follows :—European 52, Indian 4.6, and native 43.4.

The volume of trade, domestic imports and exports (excluding Government imports) and goods in transit, is shown below for each of the last five years :—

Year.	*Volume of Trade.*
	£
1925	1,294,300
1926	1,637,729
1927	2,206,438
1928	1,766,742
1929	1,526,019

As compared with 1928, the trade volume of the year may be analysed as under :—

	1929	1928	*Decrease.*
	£	£	£
Imports	743,540	869,463	125,923
Exports	625,480	706,757	81,277
Transit inwards	77,495	93,313	15,818
Transit outwards	79,504	97,209	17,705
	£1,526,019	£1,766,742	£240,723

The balance of trade favoured imports by £118,060.

Food, drink, and tobacco imports, generally, declined by £5,372, equal to 7.6 per cent. when compared with similar imports of a year ago. Salt imports increased by 25,566 cwt. and £4,831 (69.3 per cent.), and sugar by 2,073 cwt. and £1,024 (14.7 per cent.). Decreases are shown against ghee by 229 cwt. and £1,251 (44.9 per cent.) provisions by 1,025 cwt. and £2,867 (13.7 per cent.), spirits by 1,666 pf. gallons and £2,816 (22.6 per cent.) and cigarettes by 20 cwt. and £1,502 (33.2 per cent.).

Importations of manufactured articles were less by £115,310, equal to 15.7 per cent., when compared with the previous year's imports. Agricultural machinery and implements improved by 1,237 cwt. and £2,784 (22.8 per cent.), cotton manufactures by £1,962 (0.7 per cent), and petrol by 60,138 gallons and £5,300 (15.1 per cent.). The decreased importations were railway rolling stock and material by 98,266 cwt. and £49,413 (84.8 per cent.), vehicles and parts by £20,945 (24.9 per cent.), iron and steel by 20,941 cwt. and £25,000 (46.1 per cent.), and soap by 1,118 cwt. and £2,131 (22.1 per cent.).

Touring motor-cars, with a total import of 106 (54 from the United Kingdom) were fewer by 22 and commercial lorries, with a

total of 55, were less by 33. Cotton piece-goods, with a total import quantity of 9,415,048 lineal yards, were better by 1,224,608 yards.

Direct imports from the United Kingdom have fallen in 15 years from 75 per cent. of the total to 36.28 per cent., whilst trade with foreign countries has increased during the same period from 18.5 per cent. to 41.42 per cent. Imports from Germany increased by 2.1 per cent. and those from Japan by 1.9 per cent.

During the last five years direct cotton manufacture imports from the United Kingdom have declined from 42 per cent. to 15.6 per cent. of the whole, whereas such imports from foreign sources have risen, during the same period, from 22.8 per cent. to 53.1 per cent. Cotton manufactures from other parts of the Empire have decreased in five years from 35.2 per cent. to 31.3 per cent.

India contributed 13.5 per cent. of the Protectorate's import trade—mainly cotton manufactures. South Africa shipped 5.6 per cent. and Southern Rhodesia 1.9 per cent. Of the foreign countries Portuguese East Africa supplied 16.2 per cent. of the total, chiefly motor spirit, paraffin, cotton manufactures, salt, sugar, and coal; Germany shipped cotton manufactures, hoes, and hardware to the extent of 10.5 per cent. of the total imports; the United States of America supplied 4.3 per cent., cotton goods; Japan 3.4 per cent., cotton goods, and Holland 2.5 per cent., cotton blankets and piece-goods, beads, etc.

The allocation of direct consignments of domestic trade imports for each of the last five years, is given in the statement below :—

Year.	*United Kingdom.*		*British Possessions.*		*Foreign Countries.*	
	£	%	£	%	£	%
1925 ...	295,844	50·0	139,325	23·5	156,482	26·5
1926 ...	353,334	44·66	163,923	20·73	273,797	34·61
1927 ...	410,659	43·76	211,065	22·49	316,737	33·75
1928 ...	343,383	39·49	175,557	20·19	350,523	40·32
1929 ...	269,703	36·28	165,808	22·29	308,029	41·42

Continued inactivity of the tobacco market again restricted European production and adverse rains late in the season reduced the output of that under cultivation. Native acreages under tobacco were in excess of last year and, except in one or two districts, were unaffected by injurious rains. The European yield, therefore, was considerably below the average and native production much above. Of the 4,616 tons shipment weight exported native crops contributed 2,900 tons, equal to 62.8 per cent., whereas in 1928 the native grown proportion was 28.8 per cent. (1,500 tons out of 5,193).

Stabilized prices, guaranteed at the time of the seed issue, encouraged natives to take a keener interest in cotton growing. This resulted in an export for the year of 5,304 bales as compared with 4,464 bales in 1928, an increase equal to 18.8 per cent. Besides this there was a carry over of 1,120 bales as against 560 bales brought forward from 1928. Natives produced 98 per cent. of the crop. Exports of cotton seed weighed 863 tons.

Tea exports improved by 146½ tons (23 per cent.), being 783½ tons as against 637 tons shipped during the previous year, and sisal, with an export weight of 1,200 tons, increased by 38½ tons, equal to 3.3 per cent.

The total exports of the Protectorate weighed 10,617 tons and were valued at £625,480, as compared with 8,962 tons valued at £706,757 in 1928, an increase in weight of 18.48 per cent., but a value decrease of 11.5 per cent.

Of the total domestic products exported the United Kingdom took 96 per cent. by weight and 99.31 per cent. by value. Exports to other countries were negligible.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping.

Except for the steamers of the British India Line which maintain a regular mail service there are no fixed sailing dates from Beira, and passengers are often kept waiting some days at that port awaiting the departure of the ship on which they are booked. The voyage from England to Beira takes about 30 days by mail steamer and from five to six weeks by other vessels.

Railways.

There are three separate railway systems to be passed over on the journey from Beira to Blantyre, although they are all under one management. These are the Trans-Zambesi Railway from Beira to Murraca on the south of the Zambesi. Passengers and cargoes cross the river by a ferry-steamer, for as yet there is no bridge. From Chindio, opposite Murraca, the Central African railway runs to Port Herald, and the Shire Highlands Railway continues from the latter place, the port of entry into the Protectorate, to Blantyre. The journey normally occupies about 24 hours, passengers sleeping on the train.

Roads.

Road development continued in accordance with a revised programme for expenditure of the balance of £55,000 advanced under the East African Guaranteed Loan.

Advices that the construction of the Zambesi Bridge and the extension of the railway to the Lake were to be proceeded with modified the programme to some extent and materially affected proposals for further expenditure from Loan funds by curtailment

of improvement of roads that would compete with the railway, and by augmenting the expenditure on existing and new roads to serve as feeders to the railway and to the Lake ports.

Considerable progress was made in the replacement of temporary bridging by permanent reinforced concrete structures, notably on the Blantyre-Mwanza road, leading to Tete and Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia), the Zomba-Liwonde-Dedza-Lilongwe-Fort Manning road, leading to Fort Jameson (Northern Rhodesia), the Fort Johnston-Namwera-Kawinga road, the Zomba-Fort Lister road, and the Mlanje-Palombe road.

The replacement of a light semi-permanent bridge across the Tuchila river on the Luchenza-Mlanje road by a standard 100 ft. steel span, with brick arched approaches, suitable for 10 ton loads was commenced and sites for bridges for the same standard of loading were selected at the Ruo and Likabula rivers on the same road.

A similar 100 ft. steel bridge to that at the Tuchila (but with approach spans of reinforced concrete on rolled steel beams) was erected and opened for traffic at Ngara, where the Great North road, between Lilongwe and Kasungu, crosses the Bua river.

The Balakas-Fort Johnston road was completed to a preliminary standard of construction and opened to dry-weather traffic. With regard to maintenance work, this in general gave satisfaction with the exception of the road from Ncheu to Blantyre via Matope, and certain roads in the cotton-growing areas.

The former carried traffic from the Lilongwe native tobacco-producing district, which was estimated at some 6,000 tons, in heavy lorries, and became unuseable, in comfort, by touring cars. As rail-head for this traffic will be at Balakas on the opening of the railway extension, expenditure on permanent improvement of the road, beyond what is necessary for light traffic, is not justified.

As regards the cotton roads, it is more difficult than elsewhere to procure the necessary labour for thorough maintenance work, and the conditions of soil and drainage are less favourable than in the case of the main road system; moreover the transport is confined to a short period only during the year, and lorries are used which are ill-adapted to the special conditions which obtain. A method of constructing drifts across the sandy river beds using steel sleepers and wire ropes was devised which, if successful, will be generally applied on these roads, and should, together with other measures of improvement, eliminate the chief causes of complaint.

In no case has it been reported that transport of any produce has been prevented, or unduly delayed, owing to unsatisfactory road conditions.

Postal.

There was a slight decrease in the total number of items carried by mail as compared with 1928, but the decrease is not alarming.

The number of articles dealt with postally was 2,373,273 as compared with 2,440,000. Local letters decreased by 94,918 items. Letters to and from Great Britain have fallen in number but traffic from other countries has increased considerably. Parcels show an increase of 1,363.

C.O.D. parcels fell off during the year.

Money orders have increased while postal orders have slightly decreased both in number and value.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

The actual number of telegrams dealt with has increased to 87,552 owing mainly to increased number of transmissions necessitated by the inability of some stations to work over long sections of line on account of adverse weather conditions. The revenue has decreased owing to the withdrawal of "beam" traffic for Tanganyika Territory and Kenya and Uganda. A further 60 miles of telegraph line was constructed during the year.

A trunk telephone service has been established between Zomba, Blantyre, and Limbe and is working satisfactorily. Calls passed amount to 32,886 local and 3,236 trunk.

There was no development in wireless telegraphy during the year.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

The Police Force consists of 14 European Officers, two European Assistant Inspectors, and 521 African ranks. The cost of the Department for 1929 was £18,910.

Crime.

Crime generally in the settled areas of the Southern and Zomba Provinces has not shown the same tendency to increase as in the years immediately following the War, although cases of burglary and housebreaking were more prevalent than the previous years. The total number of offences reported was 2,392 of which 351 were offences against the person and 1,026 against property, resulting in the convictions of 39 Europeans, 47 Asiatics, and 1,676 Africans.

There is little serious crime in the districts not affected by the settlement of non-natives.

Prisons.

The established prisons of the Protectorate consist of a Central Prison at Zomba for the detention of European, Asiatic, and long-sentence and recidivist African prisoners, with 19 District prisons situated at the headquarter stations in each District, for the detention of short-sentence prisoners.

The staff consists of a Chief Inspector of Prisons, Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, and 139 African warders and

wardresses. The European officers are in charge of the Central Prison, and District prisons are under the supervision of District Administrative or Police Officers.

The total number of persons committed to the prisons during 1929 was 31,163, of whom three were imprisoned for debt, 726 were placed in custody pending trial and 2,434 sentenced to penal imprisonment, including five capital sentences.

The cost of the Prison Department for 1929 was £5,649.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The following table gives the expenditure under the various heads for 1929 compared with that for the previous year :—

	1928.	1929.
	£	£
Public Works Department	16,247	18,081
Public Works Annually Recurrent ...	15,651	16,424
Public Works Extraordinary	13,840	9,997
Loan	19,466	21,943
	£65,204	£66,445
Total increase		£1,241

Apart from ordinary maintenance and improvement of buildings, roads, etc., the most important works undertaken during the year were as follows :—

Buildings Completed.

Government House, Zomba; Quarters for Comptroller of Customs, Limbe; Assistant Director of Education and Assistant Auditor, Zomba; Quarters for Nursing Sisters at the European Hospitals, Blantyre and Zomba; Post Office Extension, Blantyre; Native Hospital, Dedza.

Buildings Commenced and in Progress.

Bacteriological Laboratory, and Quarters for Bacteriologist, Zomba; Quarters for Nursing Staff, Native Hospital, Zomba (these were let to contract); Magistrate's Court, Additional Office for Police, and Office for Forest Officer, Limbe; New Gallery for King's African Rifles Range, Zomba; Rifle Range for Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve, Zomba.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The population of the Protectorate at the end of 1929 was estimated at 1,936 Europeans, 1,117 Asiatics, and 1,356,945 Natives.

During the year 1929 there were 198 Europeans admitted to the Government hospitals as compared with 147 during 1928.

Six deaths were recorded; two from malaria, two from arterio-sclerosis, one from appendicitis, and one from accidental injury. This number only represents deaths recorded at the Government hospitals; the figure for the whole Protectorate was 16.

The European out-patients treated at the Government hospitals numbered 897 cases as compared with 652 in 1928. There were 186 cases of malaria (127 in 1928), infections of the air-passages 130 (90 in 1928), influenza 35 (50 in 1928), diarrhoea and enteritis 66 (55 in 1928).

Regarding the native population, 3,438 were admitted to the Government hospitals as in-patients, compared with 3,781 in 1928, whilst 194,464 were treated as out-patients, compared with 168,181 in 1928.

The prevailing disabilities were affections of the skin, 48,105; diseases of the digestive system, 38,509; affections of the respiratory system, 31,780; injuries, 28,734; epidemic and infectious diseases, 14,687. Amongst the skin diseases ulcers were the chief affliction and no less than 26,557 cases were recorded; this represents nearly one person in fifty of the total native population attending a Government dispensary with an ulcer, not to mention the number who are treated at mission hospitals or at estate dispensaries. This is a larger number than that recorded last year, but it does not mean that ulcers are increasing; in fact there is reason to suppose that the severe type of ulcer is much less frequent than it was a few years ago. Natives are beginning to realize that early attention to small cuts and abrasions and to commencing ulcers will save them weeks of misery, and thousands are now coming to the dispensaries for early treatment. There are very few employers of labour who do not keep dressings and simple medicines for the treatment of their employees, and by so doing they must in many cases prevent a serious illness, particularly in the case of ulcer.

Of scabies there were 10,531 cases reported and of eczema 4,193. No doubt many of the latter were cases of long-standing scabies which were not recognized as such.

Turning to diseases of the digestive system, one finds that of the 38,509 cases recorded, 15,506 were constipation. In spite of the simple primitive life led by the native, he appears to suffer from this common complaint as often as his civilized white brother. Diarrhoea and enteritis accounted for 7,047 cases, in most cases due to this primitive life without sanitation. Hookworm was responsible for 3,182 cases as against 2,509 in 1928. Carbon tetrachloride with oil of chenopodium is issued free to employers of labour and to missionary workers for the treatment of hookworm, and many natives now realize the benefit of treatment.

It is often thought that the African is blessed with unusually good teeth, but 5,329 came for treatment of caries or pyorrhoea. This number represents a very small proportion of those who require treatment. To give proper dental treatment to all the natives who require it is at present practically impossible. Considering the state of their teeth it is surprising that only 2,674 came to have their dyspepsia treated.

Of the 31,780 cases of respiratory affections, bronchitis, and "colds on the chest" numbered 23,105, and pneumonia 1,028.

The injuries consisted mostly of minor accidents, cuts, bruises, abrasions, and sprains; some 432 were due to attacks by animals such as lions and crocodiles, etc., and 60 to snake-bite.

Smallpox, which broke out about a year ago, has been present in the northern part of the Protectorate all the year. Many of the cases were of a mild type—alastrim—but others were severe. During the year, 1,092 cases were reported, with 43 deaths.

Of the other epidemic or infectious diseases malaria numbered 7,085 cases, influenza 1,374, syphilis 1,049, yaws 1,705.

Of the recorded deaths amongst the native population, that is of the 116 who died in hospitals, 22 were due to accidental injuries, 18 to pneumonia, 8 to malaria, 6 to diarrhoea and enteritis, 4 to hookworm, whilst there were under three deaths from any other single disease.

IX.—EDUCATION.

The appointment of a successor to the late Director of Education was not made until the end of the year. He is expected to arrive early in 1930.

The Assistant Director of Education acted as Director during the year and as there is no Director inspectorate, tours of inspection were necessarily limited by the impossibility of long absences from headquarters.

Native Education.—The new Government Jeanes Training Centre was opened in May with 23 African teachers attending. These student-teachers represented 10 missionary societies. It is hoped that the Jeanes teacher, when trained and working in the districts, will be a powerful agent in the process of improving the standard of the village elementary schools—an urgent need.

The Carnegie Corporation has voted a grant of £1,000 per year for five years towards the upkeep of the Jeanes Training Centre.

The new Education Bill passed its first reading at the May session of Legislative Council, but as further amendments had been suggested from various quarters and approved by the Board of Education it was returned together with these to the Secretary of State for his consideration.

Missions are paying increased attention to systematized teacher training, and this is evident in the improvement in the answer papers at the Certificate Examinations. It is being more and more realized that training in recognized normal institutions is essential, and the "tabloid" courses of a few weeks, given at intervals during vacations, hitherto common are falling into disfavour.

The total number of Certificated African Teachers at the end of the year was :—

	Males.	*Females.*
Honorary	193	15
Third Grade	806	18
Second Grade	138	—
First Grade	9	—

Vocational.—Carpenters and builders are trained chiefly by the Livingstonia, Church of Scotland Mission, and White Fathers' Missions, and also, to some extent, at the Dutch Reformed Church Mission at Mkhoma, and at the Universities Mission to Central Africa headquarters on Likoma Island.

Printers are trained by the Livingstonia, Church of Scotland and Dutch Reformed Church Missions, and by the Universities Mission to Central Africa. The training of Agricultural Demonstrators is carried on at Livingstonia, Blantyre, and Mkhoma.

Medical Assistants are trained in accordance with the syllabus laid down by the Medical Department at Livingstonia and Blantyre. At the end of the year the names of nine Africans trained by these missions appeared on the Medical Sub-register of the Protectorate.

Other missions paying considerable attention to the training of hospital dressers, nurses, and midwives are the Universities Mission to Central Africa, Dutch Reformed Church Mission, White Fathers' Mission, and Seventh Day Adventists Mission.

Female Education.—Native and half-caste girls attend most mission primary schools together with boys but are generally very irregular in attendance. They are frequently kept at home to assist their mothers in domestic duties and cultivation.

Vocational training, including domestic subjects and handwork, is given at all mission stations. The Dutch Reformed Church Mission has always placed considerable importance on its girls "homes" where, in addition to the literary subjects, instruction is given in such practical subjects as sewing, weaving, basketry, mat-making, soap-making, cookery, &c.

The Universities Mission to Central Africa has a large staff of fully-qualified European lady teachers employed in the training of girls, and the Livingstonia and Church of Scotland Missions devote special attention to female education, both literary and vocational, as also do the Sisters of the two Roman Catholic missions.

Government Schools.—Two Government primary schools were opened during the year in Muhammedan areas in the Yao country.

Grants-in-aid of Native Education amounting to £8,360 were distributed to missionary societies during the year.

European Education.—The problem of European education was in evidence throughout the year. The main difficulty is in Blantyre, where the facilities provided by the Sunnyside Private School are considered inadequate. A proposal was made that Government should erect buildings for an elementary school for the municipality and guarantee it against loss up to a maximum of £800 per annum. As this proposal did not meet with the approval of the Secretary of State, recourse was made to increasing the grant-in-aid paid to the proprietor of the Sunnyside School to enable him to carry on.

Grants-in-aid were paid as follows :—

	£
Sunnyside School	467
Limbe Convent	210
Zomba Infants' School	60
Dutch Reformed Church Mission School	30

It is hoped to settle the question of European education satisfactorily early in 1930.

It is estimated that there were at the end of the year approximately 300 European children in the Protectorate. One hundred and ninety or so of these were still under seven years of age, at least 50 per cent. of this number being infants still much below school age. Probably as many children of parents resident in Nyasaland are being educated in Europe, South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia as are at school in the Protectorate. The prevailing opinion among parents favours sending children to the homeland when they reach eight or nine years of age on account of the climatic and other factors. This is endorsed by medical opinion, but financial considerations, unfortunately, in a great many cases, prevent parents from sending their children out of the country to be educated.

The enrolment at the four private elementary schools during 1929 was :—

	Boys.	*Girls.*
Sunnyside School	14	16
Limbe Convent	22	24
Zomba School	4	3
D.R.C.M. School	4	3

Indian.—There are, as yet, no special facilities given for the education of Indian children. A number of these attend native schools.

Half-caste.—Half-caste children are welcomed at all native schools and certain missions pay particular attention to their education, primary and vocational, and to their moral welfare.

X.—LABOUR.

In March a Native Labour Census was taken for the first time. The following table shows the numbers of natives in the employment of Europeans and Asiatics on the 27th March, and includes those working for Government on that date :—

Skilled labourers (including clerks, mechanics, etc.).	*Unskilled labourers (including carriers, cultivators, etc.).*	*Domestic Servants.*	*Totals.*
12,082	70,201	5,735	88,018

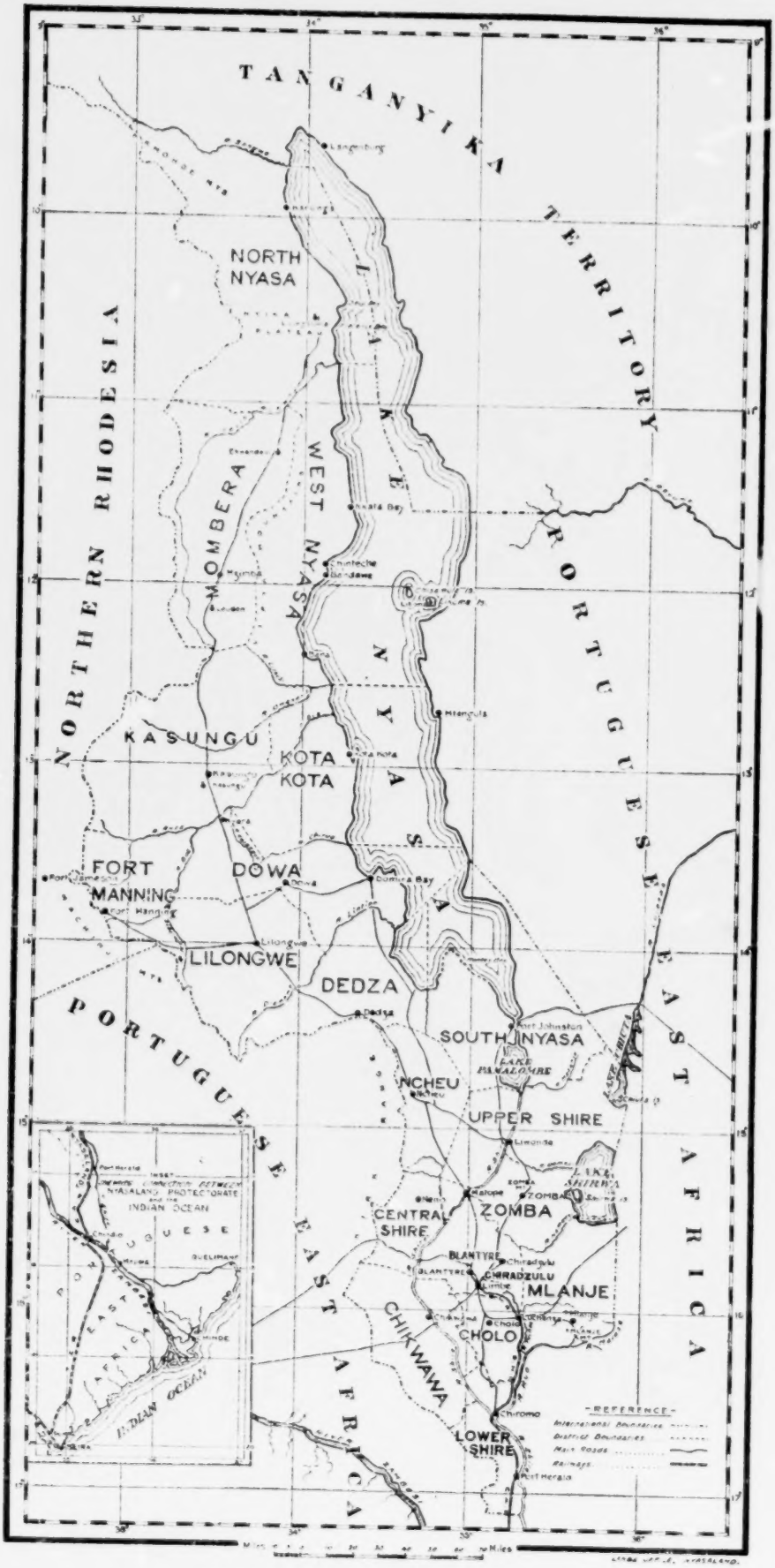
Summarized according to wages earned, the results were :—

Under 6s. a month.	*From 6s. to 20s.*	*Over 20s.*	*Totals.*
23,950	61,073	2,995	88,018

These figures, while of interest, give an inadequate idea of the labour force of the country. They omit, for instance, natives working for others or on their own account as fishermen, hawkers, mat and basket makers, and the host of other employments of village communities.

For example, some 35,000 natives were engaged in growing cotton for sale during the season and nearly 48,000 were registered as tobacco growers. In addition, any number between 30,000 and 60,000 are working outside the Protectorate, chiefly in the Rhodesias and the Union of South Africa.

It is proposed to take a similar census each January and August, being the busy and slack seasons, respectively, and the results should give a useful indication of the economic conditions of the country and, in time, it may be possible to include in the census other particulars than the mere numbers of natives employed.



ELEVATION ABOVE SEA LEVEL OF PRINCIPAL PLACES (approx.)

Zomba	2560 Ft.	Fort Johnston	1700 Ft.	Luchenza	3500 Ft.
Blantyre	3500 Ft.	Dedza	4500 Ft.	Kota Kota	1800 Ft.
Liwonde	1600 Ft.	Ncheu	3500 Ft.	Chikwawa	127 Ft.

(7858—21) Wt. 10453—961 625 10/30 P. St. G. 7

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1930. Cmd. 3637. 6*d.* (7*d.*).

Agricultural Economics in the Empire. (E.M.B. 1.) 6*d.* (7*d.*).

Tropical Agricultural Research in the Empire, with special reference to Cacao, Sugar Cane, Cotton and Palms. (E.M.B. 2.) 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 9*d.*).

Geophysical Surveying. Report of a Sub-Committee of the Committee of Civil Research. November, 1927. (E.M.B. 6.) 6*d.* (7*d.*).

The Chemistry of Wine Making. A Report on Oenological Research. (E.M.B. 7.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Grass and Fodder Crop Conservation in Transportable Form. (E.M.B. 8.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Empire Grown Sisal and its importance to the Cordage Manufacturer. (E.M.B. 10.) 6*d.* (8*d.*).

Viticultural Research. (E.M.B. 11.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Report on Insect Infestation of Dried Fruit. (E.M.B. 12.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Grapefruit Culture in the British West Indies and British Honduras. (E.M.B. 13.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Survey Method of Research in Farm Economics. January, 1929. (E.M.B. 14.) 6*d.* (8*d.*).

Oranges. World Production and Trade. Memorandum prepared in the Statistics and Intelligence Branch. April, 1929. (E.M.B. 15.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

Schistosomiasis and Malaria in Relation to Irrigation. May, 1929. (E.M.B. 17.) 1*s.* 3*d.* (1*s.* 5*d.*).

Composition of Pastures. June, 1929. (E.M.B. 18.) 9*d.* (11*d.*).

Panama Disease of Bananas. Reports on scientific visits to the Banana growing countries of the West Indies, Central and South America. July, 1929. (E.M.B. 20.) 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 10*d.*).

Wool, a study of the fibre. September, 1929. (E.M.B. 21.) 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 11*d.*).

The Demand for Cheese in London. November, 1929. (E.M.B. 22.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

The Growing Dependence of British Industry upon Empire Markets. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 23.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

Insect Infestation of Stored Cacao. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 24.) 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 8*d.*).

Indian Sunn (or Sann) Hemp. Its Production and Utilization. February, 1930. (E.M.B. 25.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

British Industries and Empire Markets. March, 1930. (E.M.B. 26.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Cocoa. World Production and Trade. May, 1930. (E.M.B. 27.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

Empire Marketing Board. May, 1929 to May, 1930. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 28.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

The Biological Control of Insect and Plant Pests. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 29.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 4*d.*).

Canadian Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the Deterioration in Transit of Imported Canadian Fruit, 1927–29. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 30.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

The Production of Tung Oil in the Empire. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 31.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 1*d.*)

All Prices are net. Those in brackets include Postage.

OBTAINABLE FROM THE SALE OFFICES OF

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,

AT THE ADDRESSES SHOWN ON THE FRONT COVER OF THIS REPORT, OR THROUGH ANY BOOKSELLER.

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS.

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on British Colonies and Protectorates. These Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 40s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF.
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
COLONIAL SURVEY COMMITTEE REPORT.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.
KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
WEI-HAI-WEI.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES.

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

BRITISH CAMEROONS.
BRITISH TOGOLAND.
PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

'IRAQ.

For further particulars as to the latest reports and prices apply to any of the

SALE OFFICES OF H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

5

Part 1
F1723
832

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1545.

NYASALAND.

REPORT FOR 1930.

(For Reports for 1928 and 1929 see Nos. 1445 and 1489 respectively, Price 1s. 0d. each.)

Crown Copyright Reserved.

LONDON:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120, George Street, Edinburgh;
York Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
15, Donegall Square West, Belfast;
or through any Bookseller.

1931.

Price 2s. 0d. net.

58-1545

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.
Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.
Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

SYSTEM OF APPOINTMENT IN THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND IN THE COLONIAL SERVICES.
Report of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. [Cmd. 3554.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

INFORMATION AS TO THE CONDITIONS AND COST OF LIVING IN THE COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. [Colonial No. 56.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

COLONIAL FILMS.
Report of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. [Cmd. 3630.] 6d. (7d.).

COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.
Report of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. [Cmd. 3049.] 9d. (10d.).

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND ADMINISTRATION IN THE NON-SELF-GOVERNING DEPENDENCIES.
Report of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. [Cmd. 2825.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

COLONIAL VETERINARY SERVICE.
Report of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. [Cmd. 3261.] 9d. (10d.).

REPORT OF THE SECOND IMPERIAL MYCOLOGICAL CONFERENCE, 1929. [Colonial No 45.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE AND IN THE MACHINERY FOR DEALING WITH COLONIAL QUESTIONS FROM NOVEMBER, 1924, TO NOVEMBER, 1928. [Cmd. 3268.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

EASTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies. [Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

EAST AFRICA COMMISSION.
Report. [Cmd. 2387.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

MALAYA, CEYLON, AND JAVA.
Report by the Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore on his visit during the year 1928. [Cmd. 3235.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 9d.).

WEST AFRICA.
Report by the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, M.P., on his visit during the year 1926. [Cmd. 2744.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

WEST INDIES AND BRITISH GUIANA.
Report by the Hon. E. F. L. Wood, M.P., on his visit during the period December, 1921, to February, 1922. [Cmd. 1679.] 3s. (3s. 2d.).

All prices are net, and those in parentheses include postage.

Obtainable from the Sale Offices of
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
At Addresses shown on the Front Cover, or through any Bookseller.

JV33
.G7A4

NYASALAND.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1930.

CONTENTS.

		Page.
	Prefatory Note	2
I.	General	5
II.	Administration	6
III.	Finance	10
IV.	Production	12
V.	Trade and Economics	18
VI.	Communications	26
VII.	Justice, Police, Prisons and Asylum	29
VIII.	Public Works	32
IX.	Public Health	32
X.	Education	36
XI.	Lands and Survey	41
XII.	Labour	42
	Map.	

PREFATORY NOTE.

Geography.

The territory comprised in the Nyasaland Protectorate is a strip about 520 miles in length and varying from 50 to 100 miles in width. It lies approximately between latitude S. 9° 45′ and 17° 16′ and longitude E. 33° and 36°. The area is roughly 40,000 square miles, or about one-third the area of the British Isles. The most southerly portion of the Protectorate is about 130 miles from the sea as the crow flies.

This strip falls naturally into two divisions :—

(1) consisting of the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Luangwa river in Northern Rhodesia, and

(2) the region between the watershed of the Zambesi river and Shire river on the west and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the Ruo river, an affluent of the Shire, on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje and a small portion, also mountainous, of the south-eastern coast of Lake Nyasa.

Lake Nyasa, the third largest lake in Africa, is a deep basin 360 miles long and 10 to 50 miles wide, lying at an altitude of 1,645 feet above the sea. Its greatest depth is 386 fathoms.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
RECEIVED
DEC 14 1932
DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

The chief towns are Blantyre, with about 300 European inhabitants, Limbe, near Blantyre, and Zomba, the seat of the Government.

History.

Very little is known of the history of the region now called Nyasaland before the middle of the past century. Jasper Bocarro, a Portuguese, is said to have been the first European to visit Nyasaland; he appears to have travelled, early in the 17th century, from the Zambesi to the Junction of the Ruo and Shire rivers and thence via Lake Shirwa and the Lujenda river to the coast at Mikandani.

The real history of Nyasaland begins with the advent of Dr. Livingstone, who, after experiencing considerable difficulty in ascending Shire, discovered Lakes Shirwa and Pamalombe, and on the 16th September, 1859, reached the southern shore of Lake Nyasa. Livingstone was closely followed by a mission under Bishop Mackenzie, sent out by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The mission settled in the Shire Highlands, but on account of loss of its members by sickness and otherwise, it withdrew in 1862. It was subsequently re-established in 1881 on Lake Nyasa, with headquarters on the island of Likoma, where it still remains.

In 1874, the Livingstonia Mission, named in honour of the great explorer, was founded by the Free Church of Scotland. They were joined in 1876 by the pioneers of the Church of Scotland Mission, who chose the site of the present town of Blantyre and established themselves in the Shire Highlands, while the Free Church applied itself to the evangelization of the inhabitants of the shores of Lake Nyasa.

The missions were followed by the African Lakes Corporation, and in 1883 Captain Foote, R.N., was appointed first British Consul for the territories of the Zambesi, to reside at Blantyre.

A serious danger had arisen in connexion with Arab slave traders who had settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa. At the time of Livingstone's first visit he found the Arabs established in a few places on what is now the Portuguese shore of the Lake and at Kota Kota on the west side. Arab caravans, trading with the tribes in and beyond the valley of the Luangwa, were in the habit of crossing the Lake on their way to and from the sea coast. Opposition of the new settlers to the slave trade carried on by Arab coastmen and natives alike resulted in a conflict with the Arab traders under Chief Mlozi, settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa, which spread to the Yao chiefs, who were under their influence.

In the summer of 1889, the late Mr. Johnston (afterwards Sir H. H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.), arrived at Mozambique as His Britannic Majesty's Consul and proceeded to travel in the interior to inquire into the troubles with the Arabs.

Treaties having been concluded with the remaining Makololo chiefs and with the Yaos round Blantyre, Mr. Johnston proceeded up Lake Nyasa, leaving Mr. John Buchanan, Acting Consul, in charge, who, after the first encounter between Major Serpa Pinto and Mlauri, a powerful Makololo chief, proclaimed on 21st September, 1889, a British Protectorate over the Shire districts.

In 1891, an Anglo-Portuguese Convention ratified the work of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sharpe (now Sir A. Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.), and other pioneers of British Central Africa, and in the following spring a British Protectorate over the countries adjoining Nyasa was proclaimed. The Protectorate of Nyasaland, under the administration of an Imperial Commissioner, was confined to the regions adjoining the Shire and Lake Nyasa, the remainder of the territory under British influence north of the Zambesi being placed, subject to certain conditions, under the British South Africa Company.

On 22nd February, 1893, the name of the Protectorate was changed to " The British Central Africa Protectorate ", but the old name " Nyasaland Protectorate " was revived in October, 1907, by the Order in Council which amended the Constitution.

Climate.

The climate of Nyasaland in its essential features is similar to that of the rest of Eastern Africa within the tropics.

The climate is necessarily diversified in various districts, owing to variations in latitude, altitude, and general configuration of the terrain, presence or absence of rivers, forests, etc., but, as a large proportion of the Protectorate lies at an altitude of 3,000 feet or more, the heat is not generally excessive. The monsoon commences to blow strongly in September, in conjunction with the sun's increase in southerly declination, and the first rains may be expected any time after mid-October. From their commencement to the end of December it is usual to experience violent thunderstorms and heavy precipitation in a few hours, followed by an interval varying from one to fifteen or twenty days of considerable heat. With the return of the sun from its southern limit of declination, the thunderstorms diminish in intensity and frequency, and are replaced by steady rain—January, February, and March being usually the wettest months as regards duration of rainfall as well as actual amount. After March the frequency and intensity of rainfall diminishes rapidly and from May to September the climate is comparatively cool and dry.

Languages.

The principal language spoken in the Protectorate is Nyanja, which is understood by most tribes throughout the country and is the official language which all civil servants are expected to learn. Other languages in use in various parts of Nyasaland are Yao, Nguru (which is spoken chiefly by natives who have immigrated

from Portuguese East Africa), Tumbuka, Tonga, and Nkonde, the last three being practically confined to the Northern Province. Swahili is spoken to a limited extent, chiefly by Mohammedan Yaos.

Currency, etc.

The currency of the Protectorate consists of English coinage, gold, silver, and copper, but there is no note issue and notes of other parts of the Empire are not legal tender.

The weights and measures in use are also the ordinary English units, although there is an increasing tendency to use the short ton of 2,000 lb. The only two banks operating in Nyasaland are the Standard Bank of South Africa and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), formerly the National Bank of South Africa.

I.—GENERAL.

The general trade depression of 1929 continued, and was in some cases accentuated, during 1930, and the prices obtained for Nyasaland's main exports were low. The prices realized for cotton in December, 1930, were the lowest for the last 15 years, and in the case of sisal the market value sank below the cost of production. It is particularly unfortunate that this period of acute depression should occur at a time when the Protectorate is endeavouring to prepare by development for the years when the Zambesi bridge and the railway extension to Lake Nyasa shall be open for traffic, and the timely action of the Imperial Government in granting the sum of £164,295 free of all charges from the Colonial Development Fund for the essential extension of public services has been very greatly appreciated.

The strictest economy is being practised both by the Government and the planting community and, despite present depression, there is reason to think that the determination with which the difficult situation of the last few years has been met will in due time reap its reward. Costs have been materially reduced and as a whole there is greater efficiency of working. It is probable, moreover, that Nyasaland has suffered less from the general slump than many other countries. The volume of trade for 1930 exceeded that of 1929 by £8,676, while the domestic external trade was greater by £67,260. The value of the domestic trade was approximately £400,000 more than in 1920 when the cost of imports and market prices for raw materials were considerably higher than they are to-day.

There were persistent reports during the year of the dullness of internal trade, but the position was frequently made to appear worse than was really the case. Larger sums of money than hitherto were circulated locally in the purchase of European and native-grown crops, and it is unlikely that the natives spent less than in previous years. If bazaar trade was dull, the dullness was

due almost entirely to the number of stores being greatly in excess of the natives' requirements, and to the benefit accruing to the purchaser by reason of the keen competition which resulted.

An encouraging feature of the export trade is that Nyasaland is becoming less and less a one-crop country. In 1927, tobacco formed 73.20 per cent. of the total exports, whereas in 1930 it represented only 49.61 per cent. notwithstanding the fact that the tonnage exported during the latter year was the second highest on record.

The Governor was absent from the Protectorate from the 12th March to the 2nd April to attend a conference at Dar es Salaam to discuss with the Governor of the Tanganyika Territory and the Inspector-General a scheme for the reorganization of the King's African Rifles. Under this scheme the King's African Rifles has been organized as two Brigades, the Northern Brigade to include the troops in Kenya, Uganda, and Somaliland, and the Southern to include the troops in the Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland. The reorganization has resulted in a considerable reduction in the military expenditure of the Protectorate.

The Governor also visited Salisbury, in August, at the request of the Government of Southern Rhodesia, to open the Agricultural Show of the Rhodesian Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

Among the visitors to Nyasaland during the year were Mr. F. A. Stockdale, C.B.E., Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State; Dr. J. O. Shircore, C.M.G., Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Tanganyika Territory; Mr. Norton Breton, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Silk-Production, Imperial Institute; and Major R. W. G. Hingston, M.C., of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire.

The customs tariff was amended in November by the abolition of road and river dues on exports and transit exports, and the loss in revenue, approximately £14,500, was made good by *ad valorem* import duties being levied on the cost of goods on discharge at the port of Beira, instead of at the place of purchase, and an increase in the duty payable on the importation of intoxicating liquors and on motor vehicles.

The most important legal enactment passed during the year was an Ordinance to provide for the management of education. This Ordinance repeals and replaces the Education Ordinance, 1927.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

The Central Government.

The Protectorate is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council composed of the Chief Secretary, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Senior Provincial Commissioner. The laws of the Protectorate are made by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council constituted by the Nyasaland Order in Council, 1907. The Legislative Council consists of the

Governor and four official members, namely, the members of the Executive Council; and four unofficial members. The unofficial members are nominated by the Governor without regard to any specific representation; persons are selected as being those most likely to be of assistance to the Governor in the exercise of his responsibilities, and hold office for a period of three years. There is at present no native member of Council, but this is not to say that the large body of natives is altogether unrepresented in the Council. In addition to indirect representation by at least one of the unofficial members, who for many years has been selected from one of the Missionary Societies, their interests are directly in the hands of the Senior Provincial Commissioner, the Chief Secretary, and the Governor himself.

Departments of Government.

The principal departments of Government whose headquarters are in Zomba are those dealing with Finance, Legal, Medical and Sanitary Services, Agriculture, Public Works, Education, Police, Prisons and Lunatic Asylum, Geological Survey, Veterinary, Forestry, Mechanical Transport, and Posts and Telegraphs. The High Court and Lands Office, including Surveys and Mines, are in Blantyre, and the headquarters of Customs and Marine Transport are at Limbe and Fort Johnston respectively.

Provincial Administration.

For administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into four provinces, each of which is in charge of a Provincial Commissioner responsible to the Governor for the administration of his province. The provinces are divided into districts in charge of District Officers responsible to the Provincial Commissioner. The Provinces of the Protectorate in 1930 were as follows :—

Province.	*Comprising Districts.*	*Land Area, square miles.*	*Population.*	*Headquarters.*
Southern	Lower Shire, Chikwawa, Central Shire, Cholo, Mlanje, Blantyre, Chiradzulu.	6,880	415,988	Blantyre.
Zomba	Zomba, Upper Shire, South Nyasa.	5,416	250,240	Zomba.
Central	Ncheu, Dedza, Fort Manning, Lilongwe, Dowa.	8,882	446,369	Lilongwe.
Northern	Kota Kota, Kasungu, Mombera, West Nyasa, North Nyasa.	16,418	283,379	Nkata.

In 1930, arrangements were made for the redivision of the Protectorate into two provinces in 1931. The Zomba and Southern Provinces are to be amalgamated to form one Southern Province with headquarters at Blantyre, and the Central and Northern amalgamate to form the Northern Province with headquarters at Lilongwe. Of the four existing Provincial Commissioners, the senior is to become Secretary for Native Affairs, two assume charge of the two new provinces, and one retires at the end of 1931.

Native Administration.

During the year the whole system of native administration in the Protectorate has been reviewed. At present, native administration is based on the District Administration (Native) Ordinance, 1924, by means of which the initial attempt was made to introduce a system of government of the native population through or with the assistance of the natives themselves. Through the village, section, and district Councils it was hoped to interest the natives in their own affairs, to obtain assistance in disposing of native cases, and to keep more closely in touch with native thought and aspirations. Although at that date all the implications of the theory of indirect rule were not realized as fully as they are to-day yet happily the present system was introduced with a view to evolution in the future. The system has met with a considerable degree of success, but without some financial responsibility no real share in the work of government is possible. It seemed advisable, therefore, in the light of modern developments in the science of native administration and the introduction of new ideas and new principles, more particularly the establishment of indirect rule in the adjacent Tanganyika Territory, to initiate a further movement in that evolution by affording to administrative officers an opportunity to study the principles governing native administration in Tanganyika Territory, and to consider to what extent they could be applied in this country. Towards the end of the year, on his return from leave, the Secretary for Native Affairs was instructed to disembark at Dar es Salaam and investigate the various forms of native administration in Tanganyika Territory, and to obtain information likely to assist administrative officers in Nyasaland in effecting in due course such modifications in our own native administration as might appear desirable. His report is encouraging in that it shows that some form of indirect rule is possible in this country, in that respect confirming the opinion almost unanimously expressed by administrative officers independently.

Much may be hoped from the natives of this country. They are comparatively unspoilt, and their reputation stands high, not only among local employers but in Rhodesia and Tanganyika Territory where many of them have sought a vocation. They are as intelligent as most Africans, and more intelligent than many. There is no reason at all why, given the necessary opportunity, they should

not take an ever-increasing share in the activities of Government. Even now, many of them have considerable responsibility; for example, in a one-man station the administrative officer may return from tour to find that the tax clerk has received £100 or more during his absence. Other instances will be found in the following pages of this report.

Copies of the Command Paper published on the 20th of June, 1930, containing the Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa were distributed throughout the Protectorate, and it is noteworthy that in Nyasaland the pronouncement met with general acceptance. No changes of a far-reaching nature will be necessary in the legislation of the Protectorate in order to give effect to the prescribed policy.

During the year a good deal of consideration has been given to the status of native women. In Nyasaland they hold a recognized position in the tribe and they have considerable independence. Women may, and occasionally do, hold office as chiefs. Numbers of them grow cotton on their own account: they are freely admitted to social functions; and they frequently hold property of their own or in trust for their children. They are entitled to the whole of the money that they receive for their own work, e.g., by the sale of earthen pots. In regard to marriage, the dowry system is common but in no sense is the woman purchased. The dowry is paid to her family partly as security for her proper treatment. The fact that in many tribes widows may be inherited does not indicate a low status of women generally. In former times the wife or wives went to the heir without question, but this rule is nowadays never enforced, i.e., the agreement of both parties is required. In other words, the custom though still observed is now of little more effect than that the formal consent of the heir is necessary before the widow can marry again, but it is obligatory on the heir to see the widows comfortably settled—either to arrange a marriage agreeable to them, or, if they prefer, to provide house and garden for them.

Native Taxation.

The taxation of natives in Nyasaland is comparatively simple. Practically the only taxes that affect them are the hut and poll tax, and customs import duties including road and river dues. The hut and poll tax is the more important contribution made by the natives both by reason of its amount and because of its direct nature. Every owner or occupier of a hut, and every adult male native not being the owner or occupier of a hut pays a tax of 6s. per annum, increased to 9s. if payment is not made within the first nine months of the fiscal year. Polygamists pay an additional tax of the same amount in respect of each of their plural wives after the first. The rate is uniform throughout the Protectorate.

In 1930, the total number of taxes paid was 405,672 of which 42,432 were paid at the 9s. rate, making the total revenue from this source £128,066. In comparison with 1929, tax collections showed a decrease of £98 which is more than accounted for by arrears in the South Nyasa district where an unusually cold season delayed the opening of the fish catching season, from which source many natives obtain their money. The poor prices received by natives for cotton was a contributory factor. With regard to indirect taxation in the form of customs import duties, etc., the incidence of the import trade for the year is as follows :—

	Per cent.
European	54
Asiatic	4
Native	42

On this basis the native pays about £65,000 in customs duties. Exemptions from payment of hut and poll tax are granted liberally on the grounds of age, infirmity, or other disability.

III.—FINANCE.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure during each of the past five financial years :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1926-27	348,326	318,899
1927 (April-December)	346,341	266,519
1928	378,123	407,377
1929	372,508	410,688
1930	432,990	419,227

The public debt of the Protectorate as at the 31st of December, 1930, was as follows :—

Loan.	*Total Loan received.*	*Interest and Annuity Charges paid in 1930.*	*Unredeemed balances.*
Shire Highlands Railway :—	£	£	£
Subsidy Lands	180,800	8,371	141,384
East African Protectorates :—			
Loan 1915, 4 per cent.	12,000	2,890	41,942
Loan 1915, 6 per cent.	33,348		
Trans-Zambesia Railway Guarantee and Annuity Loans 1921–27 :—			
January Issues (Plus interest 1927, £9,660)	195,000	13,650	180,725
March Issues	210,550	14,739	178,765
July Issues	125,000	8,750	119,875
June Issues	131,500	nil	130,082
December Issues	131,500	nil	130,075
Totals...	£1,019,698	£48,400	£922,848

The Financial Report for 1930 showed the balance of assets over liabilities at the end of the year to be £97,284 as compared with £83,521 a year earlier. The position on 31st December, 1930, was as follows :—

	£
Balance of Assets at 1-1-30	83,521
Revenue, 1930	432,990
	516,511
Expenditure, 1930	419,227
Balance of Assets at 31-12-30	£97,284

Trade conditions were again bad and the revenue was some £16,707 below the estimate.

With effect from the year 1930, additional revenue has been made available for development, as a result of a relaxation of the conditions under which the Protectorate has been required hitherto to discharge its liabilities to the Imperial Government in respect of outstanding loans-in-aid. A complete scheme of development for the period to the end of 1934 has been prepared showing both the capital expenditure in each year and the annually recurrent expenditure to be met from the additional revenue available, without encroaching on surplus balance.

Details of this scheme appear in the relevant chapters of this report.

Concurrently with the release of additional funds from revenue, the Protectorate has received much assistance from the Colonial Development Fund. Grants, free of all charges, have been made as follows :—£101,410 for improvements and additions to existing hospitals and dispensaries and for the establishment of infant welfare centres; £21,130 for the investigation of water supplies; £7,630 for the construction of dipping tanks, mainly in the Central and Northern Provinces; £12,310 for extensions of the telegraph and telephone service; and £8,040 for a training institute in which natives will be given instruction in clerical and accounting work, in carpentry, medicine, telegraphy, etc. The Advisory Committee which examines all applications has also expressed itself as being in favour of a grant for agricultural research.

Approval has been given by the Secretary of State for additional expenditure amounting to £106,050 for road construction from funds to be furnished under the East Africa Guaranteed Loan, making, with the former provision of £55,000, a total of £161,050.

The expenditure in anticipation of the raising of funds under the East African Guaranteed Loan shows an increase of £127,577 over the total at the end of 1929. During 1930, a total of £29,786 was expended on roads and £97,792 on railway matters, of

which £86,000 represents advances made to the railway companies for construction work on the Zambesi Bridge, Southern Approach, and Northern Railway Extension.

In accordance with the scheme for the construction of the Zambesi Bridge, the Southern Approach Railway, and the extension of the railway from Blantyre to Lake Nyasa, the following works will be carried out :—

(*a*) Improvements to the Trans-Zambesia line and for expenditure of a capital nature; estimate, £300,000.

(*b*) Construction of the Southern Approach to the Bridge; contract, £355,348.

(*c*) Construction of the Zambesi Bridge; contract, £1,078,989.

(*d*) Improvements to the line from the Northern Approach to Blantyre; estimate, £159,169.

(*e*) Construction of the Northern Extension of the Railway from Blantyre to Lake Nyasa; estimate, £980,000.

In order to finance the above schemes the Nyasaland Government will eventually raise a loan under the Palestine and East Africa Loans Act, 1926. The Imperial Government has guaranteed the interest charges on the loan from the Colonial Development Fund for a period not exceeding ten years or a maximum of £500,000.

IV.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Tobacco.—During 1930, the European production of tobacco amounted to 1,906 tons from 17,481 acres, an increase of yield of 617 tons from a decrease of acreage of 1,788 over the figures for 1929. The amount purchased of native-grown tobacco was 4,233 tons, an increase of 352 tons over the preceding year. Of this total, 2,943 tons were produced in the Central Province, 933 tons in the Southern Province, 177 tons in the Zomba Province, and 180 tons in the Northern Province. The number of registered native growers in 1930 was 48,419 against 47,578 in 1929. The Central Province provided 29,077 growers, and the other Provinces a total of 19,342.

Growing conditions in the early part of season were good in general but growth was checked in January and February by heavy falls of rain and lowered temperatures and by the dry weather of March. Good leaf was obtained when tobacco could be left in the field and on the whole the dark-fired tobacco was good, but enforced early harvesting led to difficulty in curing and much green leaf.

The Native Tobacco Board continued its operations in the Central Province. The field staff was reorganized and strengthened during

the year, and increased efforts were made to assist native growers in cultivation, harvesting, curing and grading. The distribution of seed by the Board ensures the cultivation of a single, definite, and desirable type of tobacco in the area under supervision.

During the year the question of ensuring a progressive improvement in quality of the dark-fired (native) tobacco received much consideration, and a scheme was drawn up which appears at the time of writing to have been successful. In the main, it provides for better supervision and more regular instruction. It is estimated that in the Central Province alone £101,500 was paid to the native farmers for their crop. The Board employs 14 Europeans and 235 natives, practically all of whom are engaged in supervising and instructing. Its revenues are derived from a cess of 2s. 6d. on every 100 lb. of tobacco purchased.

Cotton.—Native production of seed cotton during 1930 amounted to 5,448 tons against 3,505 tons in 1929. About six-sevenths of the total amount was produced on the Lower River (Shire) where conditions are favourable. There was considerable disappointment with the prevailing low prices, but seed for the 1931 crop was taken freely. A yield of 490 lb. of seed cotton per grower in the Lisungwe area is worthy of record. As in previous years, the crop was bought by the British Cotton Growing Association. The Association reported an improvement in the proportion of first grade cotton, and indications of an increase of production in 1931. Given the necessary improvement in price, there is no doubt that as a native crop cotton has great possibilities.

European cotton growing continues to decrease. The amount of lint produced in 1930 was 32 tons, a decrease of 5 tons from 1929, and the acreage under cotton fell from 1,219 in 1929 to 761 in the year under review.

Tea.—The area under tea was increased in 1930 by 820 acres, the total being 9,686 acres, and production rose from 778 tons in 1929 to 850 tons in 1930. Crops were good but prices were low and non-remunerative. Much interest has been aroused in factory work, in measures of conservation of soil, and in manuring and shading; and the need for improvement in quality is recognized.

Coffee.—The production of coffee showed a small increase in 1930, the amount being 64 tons from 1,256 acres. The 1929 figures were 57 tons and 1,331 acres. The economic conditions of 1930 did not encourage coffee production, but there is little doubt that local interest in the crop is increasing and that its cultivation will be extended when conditions improve.

Sisal.—1930 was a difficult year for growers of sisal, but the acreage increased from 8,270 in 1929 to 9,296 in 1930, and production from 1,230 tons to 1,305 tons. Despite the increased production the local value of the fibre exported fell from £34,464 to £29,607.

The following table shows the amounts exported and the local values of the five principal products of the Protectorate for the last five years :—

	1926		1927		1928		1929		1930	
	Tons.	£	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£
Tobacco	4,081	457,122	6,905	780,964	5,193	496,561	5,400	478,060	5,775	484,739
Cotton ...	1,377	93,245	826	45,834	797	58,264	947	62,660	1,696	72,881
Sisal ...	529	16,799	801	24,428	1,162	29,814	1,200	34,464	1,284	29,607
Tea ...	528	62,675	522	56,640	637	73,599	784	74,382	866	56,543
Coffee ...	25	2,174	16	1,203	21	1,542	44	3,239	48	3,109

Rice.—Rice is a native crop in which some development is possible. It is grown chiefly along the shore of Lake Nyasa. The first step is to find markets, and the second is to reduce the cost of production by means of selection and breeding work which will lead to larger yields. The Agricultural Officer at Karonga in the North Nyasa district can as yet only undertake preliminary work on mass-selection, and breeding cannot be taken up properly until the Department is given the services of an economic botanist, and an experimental station is established at Karonga. In this district there are at least nine varieties of rice and they are so mixed in cultivation that there are no pure stands. Competition with rice of good quality is therefore at present out of the question.

In regard to markets, it is unlikely that the local demand is capable of being greatly increased, but the imports into South Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa, are very large. The bulk comes from India and Siam.

General.—Much of the future prosperity of the country will depend on the development of native agriculture and, now that funds (as already recorded) have been released for the expansion of the essential services, staff will shortly be available for the supervision of experimental stations at which the most suitable varieties of seed and the most profitable methods of cultivation can be determined. Markets must, of course, be found, but it is reasonable to suppose that the existing depression will disappear in time; and meanwhile much preliminary work can be done which will enable producers to take early advantage of a revival of trade.

Veterinary.

It is pleasing to be able to record an improvement in the position as far as Trypanosomiasis is concerned. No outbreaks occurred during the year on those plantations situated just out of Blantyre,

where, for the last two years, there have always occurred deaths from this disease. Furthermore, in the Lower Shire area no fresh outbreaks have been recorded and very few deaths in known areas have occurred.

East Coast Fever is still prevalent in the Central Province and more especially in the Dedza district. Only 300 head of slaughter cattle were sent from the Dedza district to Blantyre as compared with 650 in 1929. These cattle came from areas in which East Coast Fever is endemic, and the Chief Veterinary Officer reported that the unrestricted movement which had previously been allowed was likely to spread the disease. A segregation camp is now being constructed in which cattle from the infected areas will be quarantined for three weeks, after which they will be allowed to proceed.

Elsewhere the position as to Trypanosomiasis and East Coast Fever remains unaltered.

The construction of dipping tanks from a grant of £7,630 made from the Colonial Development Fund will assist greatly in the eradication of East Coast Fever. Of these dipping tanks 19 are being erected in the North Nyasa district, and 16 in the Central Province divided equally among the Lilongwe, Dowa, Dedza, and Ncheu districts. That is to say, efforts are being directed mainly to the prevention of the spread of the disease to the south, and to eliminating it from those districts which are on the border of the clean area. When this has been effected, it will be possible to tackle the areas further to the north.

The Veterinary Department may be said to have commenced systematic work in 1919-20. At that date the estimated number of cattle was 80,338 and of sheep 38,500. To-day the number of cattle is over 160,000 and of sheep over 100,000. Most of these are native owned. This progress has been achieved mainly by the provision of a few dipping tanks scattered here and there over the Protectorate, and indicates what may be expected now that more complete dipping facilities are available. The improvement that cattle derive from dipping is remarkable. Skin diseases disappear and tick-borne diseases are reduced to a minimum, while the advance in the general health and condition of the animals is most marked. For example, in the Ncheu and Dedza districts, where dipping has been practised more or less regularly, the numbers of cattle to-day are some 12,000 and 17,000 respectively; in 1923 they were 4,500 and 5,255. In Lilongwe, where the facilities have been less, the numbers are 13,000 as compared with 10,500 in 1923. In the adjoining district of Fort Manning, where no tanks have been constructed, the numbers to-day are slightly less than in 1923 being approximately 1,120 as compared with 1,174.

The following are the estimates of future increase in the districts in which most of the tanks constructed by means of the grant from the Colonial Development Fund will be situated :—

	Present number.	*Estimated increase in five years.*
North Nyasa	31,000	13,000
Lilongwe	13,000	5,000
Dowa	16,000	6,000
Dedza	17,000	7,000
Ncheu	12,000	5,000

The increase in numbers should be accompanied by an increase in value owing to the improvement in the condition of the herds, and there is no reason why in due course the local demands for ghee and dried meat should not be met entirely by native stock-owners. Experiments in these commodities are now being made, and the natives will not be slow to take the requisite care in the manufacture as soon as they realize that the trade is profitable. There is, of course, also the development of the hide industry which can be undertaken when communications with the northern districts of the Protectorate are improved and market prices revive.

During the last three years the Department has trained a number of natives, most of whom are employed as supervisors of dipping tanks. Some of these men have a fair knowledge of elementary veterinary science and have been found very useful on work such as the preparation of specimens for microscopical examinations, intravenous and subcutaneous injections. Recently 15 newly-trained men were sent to the North Nyasa district to take charge of the tanks erected under the development scheme. The scheme includes provision for an additional veterinary officer and stock inspector, and it is estimated that the recurrent expenditure of the Department will increase by some £2,000 in 1931, rising to £4,000 in 1934.

The incidence of rabies has not been so marked as during the previous year, but cases in native dogs continue to be reported.

The interest shown by Europeans in their herds continues to increase and the dairy is becoming more and more a feature on plantations in the Shire Highlands.

The financial position of the Protectorate generally has not been such as to justify the importation of pedigree live-stock, but there has been a noticeable increase in the sales of pure and half-bred stock born in the country.

Forestry.

During the year five new forest reserves were constituted having a total area of twenty square miles. The Dzalanyama forest reserve was reduced in area by 52 square miles and the Mangoche reserve by six square miles, both reductions being made in order to

free the reserve from all native settlements. With the same object in view reductions are pending in five other reserves. The total number of forest reserves is now 38, having an aggregate area of approximately 2,509½ square miles.

An outstanding event of the year was a revival of the " village forest area " scheme, commenced in 1926. Briefly, the scheme provides for the demarcation and allocation to villages of small areas of indigenous forest for their future use, involving communal protection and management of the areas. Progress in the past had been disappointing chiefly on account of the District Administration having been unable to devote time to the allocation of forest areas and to settlement of the difficult questions of land tenure usually involved. Special arrangements were made for the divisional forest officer, and, when possible, tobacco supervisors employed by the Native Tobacco Board, to work in conjunction with the District Commissioners, with the result that in the native tobacco-growing areas of the Lilongwe and Dowa districts systematic allocations of 116 areas were made.

In the Southern Province, the divisional forest officer assisted the District Commissioner, Lower Shire, in the demarcation of a narrow strip of forest several miles in length, which was placed under the charge of specified principal headmen. In the Mlanje district some 300 acres of forest have been allocated as a forest area for the surrounding villages, and the Department has advised on the working of this area so as to ensure a sustained yield.

Efforts are being made to encourage the planting of trees by villagers. In the Lower Shire district 19 villages sowed plots of about one acre each, and 12,000 nursery plants were distributed. In the Zomba district 18 villages planted plots varying in size from half an acre to four acres. Four small nurseries were specially formed for supplying plants which were distributed free of charge. In the Upper Shire district, also, several villages planted small plots.

Trial plantings of selected exotic and indigenous species were continued at various centres with the object of discovering the most suitable species for afforestation purposes under varying climatic and other conditions. Small acreages of cypress were planted in the Zomba Mountain and Kanjedza Reserves, and areas in the Mlanje Mountain Reserve which had been exploited during the previous year were replanted with Widdringtonia Whytei.

There were 411 convictions under the Forest Ordinance as against 477 in 1929.

Departmental exploitation of cypress blocks in the Mlanje Mountain Forest Reserve continued at two cutting centres, the output for the requirements of the Public Works Department being 15,200 cubic feet of sawn Widdringtonia timber. This was transported by porters from the sawpits to the depots and thence by motor transport to Zomba and to the railway. In addition large

quantities of other timber, poles, and firewood were supplied free to the Public Works Department and other departments from reserves and plantations.

Sales to the public of forest and plantation produce resulted in a total cash revenue of £3,930, which shows an increase of £381 on the figure for 1929.

Great importance is attached to the progressive training of the native foresters to enable them to increase their range of work and responsibilities in the districts. Two courses of instruction for native foresters of the Southern and Zomba divisions were conducted at Limbe by the Forest Officer, Southern division. The chief subjects of instruction were nursery work, and methods of observation and experiment applicable to the village forest area scheme.

A course of instruction was also conducted by the Forest Officer, Northern division, at Dedza, which was attended by the native foresters of the division as well as twenty-one forest guards. As far as possible instruction was carried out by practical work, and the subjects taken included :—forest policy and forest laws; nursery and planting work; sylvicultural observations and experiments; village forest area work; measuring and exploitation.

A small expansion of the Department is contemplated under the development scheme. A third Assistant Conservator will, it is hoped, be appointed for work in the Northern Province in which much reafforestation and conservation has to be done. The recurrent expenditure of the Department is expected to increase by some £600 in 1931 to £1,450 in 1934.

V.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

The volume of trade, which combines domestic imports and exports and goods in transit through the Protectorate, but does not include Government imports or specie, amounted to £1,534,695. This sum is greater than the 1929 value by £8,676, equal to .57 per cent. Domestic trade improved by £67,260 (4.9 per cent.), but transit trade was less in value by £58,584 (37.3 per cent.).

The following statement shows the trade volume for each of the last five years :—

Year.	*Volume of Trade.*
	£
1926	1,637,729
1927	2,206,438
1928	1,766,742
1929	1,526,019
1930	1,534,695

Compared with 1929, the trade volume of the year may be analysed as under :—

	1930	1929	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
	£	£	£	£
Imports	744,372	743,540	832	
Exports	691,908	625,480	66,428	
Transit inwards	53,334	77,495		24,161
Transit outwards	45,081	79,504		34,423
	£1,534,695	£1,526,019	£67,260	£58,584

The balance of trade favours imports by £52,464.

The combined value of the import and export trade was reduced during each of the last two years only because of the heavy fall in prices of all commodities, manufactured and raw material. Generally, quantities imported and exported were larger.

Imports of iron and steel manufactures, power lorries, and motor cars improved, but other imports of a capital nature, machinery, agricultural machinery, implements, and fertilizers were fewer than in 1929. These imports declined not because of restricted development, although this may be partly responsible, but principally because requirements for the next few years had been met in 1929. Generally, imports for European consumption were better.

A further increase in the number of trading stores rendered more acute the already keen competition prevailing in the native bazaars. Native purchases accordingly were distributed over a greater area and the goods bought were cheaper. These conditions whilst being favourable to the purchaser were not economically advantageous to the individual trader. Taking into consideration the fact that the spending power of the native yearly increases, and that the year under discussion was no exception, it will be realized that any trade dullness there may have been was due entirely to the large number of traders and the resulting intense competition, not to the general quantity turnover which was greater than in previous years.

It is appropriate to mention here, as indicating how the primary cost of the most important article of native trade has fallen, that over and above the fact of the yardage import of cotton piece-goods during the year exceeding that of any previous year, this import was greater by half a million lineal yards than in 1929, yet less in declared value by £10,475. Had the 1929 original cost average been maintained there would instead have been shown an increased value of £12,000.

There was some measure of over-trading and store-keepers have been left with larger stocks to carry over than usual.

The native desire for bicycles, sewing machines, lanterns, cheap hardware, and ready-made clothing was no less ardent than in previous years. All the items mentioned, and in particular bicycles, show increased importations.

The incidence of the import trade for the year just ended is as follows :—European 54 per cent., Asiatic 4 per cent., and Native 42 per cent. For the preceding year the percentages were :—European 52, Asiatic 4.6, and Native 43.4.

Food, drink, and tobacco imports, generally, declined by £4,425 (6.8 per cent.), when compared with similar imports of a year ago. Sugar increased by 918 cwts. and £1,027 (13 per cent.), spirits by 1,133 pf. gallons and £1,204 (12 per cent.), and wines by 627 gallons and £430 (14 per cent.). Decreases are shown against salt by 14,157 cwts. and £5,043 (42 per cent.), cigarettes by 36 cwts. and £966 (32 per cent.), and rice by 341 cwts. and £487 (60 per cent.).

In the raw material class, trees, plants, and seeds decreased by 77 cwts. and £2,115 (72 per cent.).

Importations of manufactured goods improved by £14,635 (2.3 per cent.), iron and steel manufactures (including permanent way material) increased by 43,817 cwts. and £21,369 (73 per cent.), linen, jute, and hemp by 1,540 cwts. and £1,275 (14 per cent.), vehicles and parts by £10,176 (16 per cent.), and petrol, with a total import of 453,365 gallons, by 24,009 gallons and £2,456 (6 per cent.). The decreased importations were agricultural machinery and implements by 3,172 cwts. and £5,756 (38 per cent.), machinery by 3,779 cwts. and £3,760 (17 per cent.), cotton manufactures by £11,905 (4 per cent.), and soap by 992 cwts. and £918 (12 per cent.).

Touring cars, with a total of 126 (United Kingdom 48) increased their number by 20; lorries, with a total of 84 (United Kingdom 4, Canada 36), increased by 29; motor bicycles, with a total of 65 (United Kingdom 62) increased by 4; and bicycles, with a total of 2,789 (United Kingdom 2,344), increased by 743.

Domestic trade imports consigned direct from the United Kingdom amounted to 34.79 per cent. of the total value, as against 36.28 per cent. in 1929, 44.66 per cent. in 1926 and 74.6 per cent. in 1911-12. Trade with the rest of the Empire steadily expands and accounts in some small degree for the fall in direct imports from the United Kingdom, but direct trade with foreign countries, which now has reached 45.38 per cent., is advancing rapidly.

The decline in trade with the United Kingdom is particularly noticeable with goods imported for native trade. The proportion of cotton manufactures, to take the principal item of this trade, has

fallen in the last six years from 42 per cent. of the value to 12.84 per cent., whilst similar imports from foreign sources have increased during the same period from 22.8 per cent. to 61.45 per cent.

The following table shows the total values of imports of cotton manufactures during the last five years, with the proportions of this trade allocated to the Empire and to foreign countries :—

Year.	*Total Value.*	*From United Kingdom.*		*From India.*		*From other British Possessions.*		*From Foreign Countries.*	
	£	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
1926	306,863	108,563	35·38	66,634	21·71	9,016	2·94	122,650	39·97
1927	275,954	62,257	22·56	95,446	34·59	7,272	2·63	110,979	40·22
1928	268,016	43,651	16·28	76,988	28·72	10,267	3·84	137,110	51·16
1929	269,978	42,174	15·62	83,301	30·85	1,139	0·42	143,364	53·11
1930	258,073	33,131	12·84	64,052	24·82	2,283	0·89	158,607	61·45

India supplied 10.5 per cent. of the year's import value (mainly cotton manufactures), South Africa, 4.6 per cent. (general goods and motor vehicles), and Southern Rhodesia 2.5 per cent. (apparel, coal, and provisions). Portuguese East Africa contributed 16.4 per cent. (petrol, coal, sugar, salt, cotton, and other goods), Germany 9.8 per cent. (beer, hardware, blankets, cotton goods, sewing machines), Japan 5.6 per cent. (shirts, singlets, cotton goods, and matches), United States of America 4.8 per cent. (motor vehicles, machinery, cotton goods), Holland 2.1 per cent. (beer, cheese, blankets, cotton piece-goods, and beads), and Italy 2 per cent. (motor vehicles, textiles, and beads).

The allocation of direct consignments of domestic trade imports for each of the last five years, is given in the following statement :—

Year.	*United Kingdom.*		*British Possessions.*		*Foreign Countries.*	
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
1926 ...	353,334	44·66	163,923	20·73	273,797	34·61
1927 ...	410,659	43·76	211,065	22·49	316,737	33·75
1928 ...	343,383	39·49	175,557	20·19	350,523	40·32
1929 ...	269,703	36·28	165,808	22·29	308,029	41·42
1930 ...	258,957	34·79	147,642	19·83	337,773	45·38

With the exception of tobacco, the export weight of which has only once before been exceeded, there were record exports of principal products.

Tobacco production resulted in an export weight of 5,774½ tons as compared with 4,616 tons in 1929, a 25.1 per cent. increase. This quantity was less by 1,130 tons than that exported during the peak year of 1927. Adverse rains late in the season affected the yield and quality of some of the acreage under cultivation in the southern districts of the Protectorate. Of the quantity exported, Europeans produced 41 per cent. (37.2 per cent. in 1929) and natives 59 per cent. (62.8 per cent. in 1929).

The continued interest shown by natives, mainly in the southern areas, coupled with almost ideal climatic conditions, resulted in the record weight of 9,496 bales of cotton being exported, as compared with 5,304 bales in 1929. Owing to the depressed state of the markets the buying price was approximately 50 per cent. less than in 1929, but as the yield per acre was much in excess of previous years and goods purchased with the proceeds were much cheaper the native grower was compensated for this fall. Natives produced 96 per cent. of the cotton exported as against 98 per cent. of the total in 1929.

It was hoped the export weight of tea this year would exceed the two million pounds mark. The further fall in its market price, however, restricted plucking with the result that although the quantity exported was larger than in any previous year it fell short of two million lb. by 60,244 lb. The net weight shipped amounted to 866 tons as compared with 783½ tons exported a year ago. The increase is 10.5 per cent. It is noteworthy that imports of tea have practically ceased.

The production of sisal continues to expand and the exports during the year culminated with a total of 1,284 tons and thereby exceeded the preceding year's total by 7 per cent.

The total exports of the Protectorate weighed 12,436 tons and were valued at £691,908, as compared with 10,617 tons valued at £625,480 exported a year ago: a weight and value increase of 17.13 per cent. and 10.62 per cent. respectively.

Of the total domestic products exported 97.29 per cent. of the weight and 99.2 per cent. of the value were consigned to the United Kingdom.

Native Industries.

In this chapter may conveniently be included a short account of the more important industries in which the native population is engaged. The part which the inhabitants of certain districts play in the development of the tobacco and cotton industries has already been recorded, but there is in addition a vast amount of trading, either between native and native, or between native and European or Asiatic. As is natural, these activities are most noticeable in the more wealthy districts or in the vicinity of the larger townships. In the Blantyre district, for example, there

are a number of native market-gardeners who supply the European community with vegetables, such as carrots, peas, cabbages, lettuces, and the like. Others grow patches of potatoes, and some indeed have small orchards of oranges, apples, and strawberries. Their average income may be put at between £2 and £3 a month. Milk is also sold. Each man sells on an average 12 bottles daily and his probable earnings are £2 a month after deducting the wages of his herd boy and milker and the fees for dipping.

There are 42 native butchers who trade in the larger markets. As a rule they employ an assistant at the usual wage of 6s. to 8s. a month, and their average income is assessed at £3 to £4 a month. Occasionally cattle are bought locally from Europeans or other natives, but the main supply comes from the Ncheu and Dedza districts in Central Angoniland. The regular native butcher has also to contend with competition from local natives who now and again bring their own beasts to market and sell the meat themselves.

There are also dealers in fowls and in eggs. The former buy in the neighbouring districts at 6d. and sell in the markets at 9d. and 1s. Their average income is 10s. a month. The latter buys his eggs in exchange for salt and sells them at ½d. each. 8s. a month can be earned in this way.

The number of bicycles in the district has led to the opening of shops at which repairs are undertaken. Gramophones are also mended. The earnings are approximately £30 a year.

An exceptional instance of native enterprise is that of a laundry owner who employs fourteen natives at wages ranging from 10s. to 27s. a month. He is well patronized by Europeans and his income is assessed at about £90 a year. There are two other native laundries.

Then there are canteen owners who sell cups of tea, buns, and rice at the native markets or, at certain times of the year—e.g., during the transport of the tobacco and cotton crops—by the road side. They are well patronized by lorry drivers. The income is probably about 15s. a month. There are also cobblers, dealers in lime, blacksmiths, charcoal makers, cutters of grass for thatching roofs, wire sieve makers, &c.

Native sawyers and carpenters have set up business on their own account. Their average income is between £2 and £3 a month.

There are also three native photographers.

In the Blantyre district alone there are approximately 180 native tailors. The average income of those who use their own machines may be reckoned as £2 10s. a month. Most of them work on the verandahs of Indian storekeepers. In some cases the machines used are the property of the Indians and the tailor is then retained at an average wage of 15s. per month.

The above will give some idea of the possibilities of native trade in and near the larger townships: equally, in the country districts

there is much that is of interest. One of the growing industries is the fish trade. The fish are caught either in Lake Nyasa or Lake Shirwa and are sold either fresh or after being dried and smoked. The fresh fish is carried on bicycles, sometimes as far as Blantyre, 40 miles from Lake Shirwa, and it always finds a ready market. Dried fish is hawked all over the country and is carried either on bicycles or on long poles slung over the shoulder. Sometimes, indeed, lorries are used and it is only a question of time before this means of conveyance becomes usual. The profits vary greatly from season to season and an accident to a canoe or a net means much. At Kota Kota a few natives with big nets are said said to make between £20 and £30 a year but the annual earnings of the average fisherman probably do not exceed £10. The hawker possibly makes between £1 10s. and £2 a year. Those engaged in the trade number not less than 10,000, the great majority being hawkers.

Ground-nuts are grown in considerable quantities in the Upper Shire district and are sold to Indians or for the local manufacture of soap. The oil also is freely bought. The industry has developed rapidly and the present price is 12s. for a 4-gallon tin of oil.

There are some 50 native-owned dhows on Lake Nyasa engaged in carrying passengers and cargo. The cost of a dhow is from £30 to £70 according to size and the profit to the owner after paying the crew is from £30 to £70 a year. The cost of repairs must, however, be a heavy item and the trade is not unattended with risk owing to the high wind which is prevalent on the Lake between March and October.

There is a small trade, chiefly in the Lake districts, in the working of ivory. Animals and curios of all kinds are carved and in some cases the work is well done. It is thought that one man must make £100 a year by this means, but the average income is of course much less.

Two occupations which take up the time of many people are mat and basket making and the brewing of beer. The former are mostly for personal use or for sale either by barter or for a few pence to other natives, but the better kinds are freely bought by Europeans and Indians, the price ranging from 3s. to 8s. according to size, colour, and texture.

Much of the brewing of beer is done by the women, especially by those who are divorced or have been deserted by their husbands. It is estimated that the average profit is from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. on the outlay.

On the Kirk range some 100 natives grow wheat which is sold at 4s. a bag. Efforts are being made to develop this industry.

Finally, there are the thousands of people who bring their produce weekly to the village market. As a rule, the articles are placed

in little heaps valued at a half-penny or a penny, and among them will be found beans of all kinds, maize meal, yams, ginger, chillies, onions, relish, eggs, dried fish, meat, &c.

Natives of the Protectorate especially in and near the towns have made considerable progress in emulating the European standard of living. This progress seems to have commenced in earnest immediately after the cessation of the Great War and has become still more apparent in recent years. A decade ago few natives, other than those who had reached the Capitao stage, wore European clothing. Nowadays, except perhaps in outlying districts, there are few who do not. There is an increasing demand by native women for European lingerie. Imports of European clothing last year weighed 30 tons and were valued at £3,925. Besides these imports much larger quantities, made from khaki drill, were manufactured locally. After acquiring clothing of this nature and having furnished his hut with imported enamel ware, a lantern, bed, table, chairs and pictures, a native will next want a bicycle and will save until he has sufficient to pay the average price of £7 demanded. In the year 1929 the number of bicycle licences issued, mostly to natives, amounted to 6,000; the following year 8,538 were issued. Taken in conjunction with the 1930 imports which reached 2,789, these figures go to show that sales during that year reached at least 2,500. At an average purchase price of £7 each, natives spent £17,500 on this commodity alone. Locally-manufactured cigarettes, selling at 10 for 1d. are popular. A few years ago natives made their own from a few plants grown near their villages. There is an increasing demand for tea, condensed milk, sardines, and sugar, and for hardware, earthenware, razors, boots and shoes, toilet soap, hair oil, perfumes, and, just recently, gramophones. It is reported that at least 100 gramophones are distributed among the native population of Limbe. Some of these have been purchased at £6 each. Recent importations are being sold at £3 each, including 3 records. Records in Kiswahili are to be imported and will doubtless find a ready sale at the 2s. 6d. each which will be asked for them. It should not be long before local songs and stories are recorded. Popular records, at present, appear to be those of military bands, any weird type of music, and the type of laughing songs sung by Lauder and Layton and Johnstone. This trade has a promising outlook.

Natives generally show an ever-increasing keenness to earn money. It is a common practice for natives of the labour class in regular employment to undertake casual work when their regular hours of work have expired. For instance, the Imperial Tobacco Company's native employees, when their day's work finishes at 3.30 p.m. troop to the Club to caddie for golfers.

From an estimated spending power fifteen years ago of £400,000 the native income of the Protectorate is to-day round about £750,000.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping.

Except for the steamers of the British India Line which maintain a regular mail service there are no fixed sailing dates from Beira, and passengers are often kept waiting some days at that port awaiting the departure of the ship on which they are booked. The voyage from England to Beira takes about 30 days by mail steamer and from five to six weeks by other vessels.

Railways.

There are three separate railway systems to be passed over on the journey from Beira to Blantyre, although they are all under one management. The Trans-Zambesia Railway carries one from Beira to Murraca on the south of the Zambesi (147 miles). Passengers and cargoes cross the river by a ferry-steamer, for as yet there is no bridge. From Chindio, opposite Murraca, the Central African Railway runs to Port Herald (61 miles) and the Shire Highlands Railway continues from the latter place, the port of entry into the Protectorate, to Blantyre (113 miles). The journey normally occupies about 24 hours, passengers sleeping on the train.

Work has commenced on the Zambesi Bridge, which will connect the Trans-Zambesia Railway with the Central Africa Railway, and also on the northern extension of the Shire Highlands Railway from Blantyre to Lake Nyasa.

The Shire Highlands Railway was opened to traffic in 1905, the Central Africa Railway in 1915, and the Trans-Zambesia Railway in 1922. These railways may be said to serve one-third only of the total area of the Protectorate, and the remaining two-thirds, including the lands adjacent to Lake Nyasa, have remained comparatively undeveloped owing to lack of transport. With the construction of the Zambesi Bridge and the extension of the railway northwards from Blantyre almost all of the productive areas of the Protectorate will be brought within reasonable direct railway communication with the port of Beira. Various surveys for this extension have been undertaken from time to time, originally with the object of eliminating the haulage from the lower river to Blantyre's altitude of 4,000 feet, but it has been decided that the disadvantages of this climb to the highlands are outweighed by the desirability of bringing the commercial centres of Blantyre and Limbe into direct railway communication with Lake Nyasa. The route of the extension from Blantyre to Balakas (60 miles) has been definitely laid down and, as stated above, constructional work has commenced. Balakas Station may in time become a junction for a westerly extension to Fort Jameson in North Eastern Rhodesia. The present extension, however, will proceed to Lake Nyasa. The terminal port has not yet been decided.

Roads.

Considerable capital improvements were carried out during the year from funds provided under the East Africa Guaranteed Loan, particularly in regard to permanent bridge construction and culvert installation.

The major works of this kind included the completion, and opening to traffic in September, of the Tuchila bridge on the Luchenza-Mlanje road; this consists of a steel centre span of 100 ft., clear, and seven brick arched approach spans of 16 ft. each. A similar bridge, but with four reinforced concrete approach spans of 10 ft. each, was commenced in June across the Ruo river on the same road beyond Mlanje. Permanent bridging of the Likabula river on the same road, by means of five reinforced concrete spans of 25 ft. each, was commenced in August. The Nyasaland section of the Blantyre-Salisbury road, which is used to an increasing extent for traffic between Southern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa and the Protectorate, was substantially improved by the construction of seven reinforced concrete bridges of spans from 14 to 20 ft., and by the installation of twenty-four culverts. In addition to these works, portions of this road were widened, the gradients were improved and extensive drainage works were executed so that traffic was able to continue in the wet season.

In general the main and secondary road system, of which some 97 per cent. is of earth formation and un-metalled, was maintained in fair condition considering the relatively heavy traffic to which certain sections are subjected, particularly that by which the tobacco crop is transported from the Lilongwe area to rail-head at Blantyre. Road plant, comprising four tractors and graders, was imported at the end of the year, by the use of which it is expected to effect a considerable improvement in both construction and maintenance.

The first steps towards extending the road system to include and open up the North Nyasa district, and to provide a northerly connection with the road near the Tanganyika-Northern Rhodesia border, are in progress and various alignments were explored and located during the year. A dry season road between Florence Bay and Karonga, which made the latter accessible to light motor traffic from the south, was opened.

Improvements were effected during the year to feeder roads to the lake. Sections of the Ekwendeni-Nkata Bay road were realigned and widened. The road from Ekwendeni to Livingstonia was widened and dangerous bends eased. A new and improved line was surveyed from Nkata Bay to Chinteche and partially constructed. The realignment of the Kasungu-Kota Kota road was completed and a start made with the erection of permanent steel and concrete bridges. The Dowa-Domira Bay road was improved by easing gradients, to bring it up to the standard of other main roads and permit heavier vehicles to be used on it.

Road maintenance organization.—In order to maintain the existing road system properly, particularly during the wet season, and so enable uninterrupted traffic, the road organization is being overhauled and brought up to date. Provision has been made for the appointment of six additional road supervisors in 1931 with a correspondingly increased native sub-staff. The reorganization provides for two additional road supervisors, one each in 1932 and 1933, when the road system will be divided into nine areas each of about 170 miles of main and secondary roads. Permanent maintenance gangs will be employed throughout the year on all important trunk routes.

A *Road Guide* for the Protectorate is in preparation with a view to publication in 1932.

Postal.

There was a small increase in the total number of items carried by mail as compared with 1929 although the total stamp sales were lower by £731. This is due to a decrease of over £850 in the sales of postage stamps to dealers. Such sales vary considerably, especially if a change is made in any of the existing issues of postage stamps.

The number of postal items dealt with was 2,442,317 as compared with 2,373,273 in the previous year. Local correspondence increased by 47,413 to 923,399 items. Correspondence received from the United Kingdom shows an increase of 42,636, but a decrease of 34,218 items forwarded. The reverse applied in the case of other countries, there being an increase of 34,513 in the number forwarded and a decrease of 22,741 in the number received.

Parcels show a decrease of 2,254, which includes a reduction of 235 in the number of C.O.D. parcels received.

Money-orders issued increased in value, due entirely to a substantial rise in those payable in India. Money-orders paid also show a small increase.

Postal-orders issued and paid increased both in number and in value.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

Although the total number of telegrams dealt with increased by 932 to 88,484 this is largely due to a higher number of transmissions. Forwarded paid traffic fell by 616 to 17,300 messages.

Telephone receipts show a substantial rise from £442 to £1,167. Although the service was only brought into operation during the latter half of 1929 there is a proportionate rental revenue increase in 1930 of 58 per cent. and a proportionate increase in trunk call revenue of 110 per cent.

A large programme of telegraph and telephone construction, financed by a grant of £12,310 from the Colonial Development

Fund, was started in December and should be brought into public use during 1931.

There were no developments in wireless telegraphy during the year.

Post Office Savings Bank.

The number and amount of deposits during the year was the largest since 1919. The total number of accounts open at the end of 1930 shows an increase of nearly 14 per cent. for the year, and the balance due to the depositors has increased by 7 per cent. The actual amount, represented by investments and cash on hand, was £13,129. The bank is still very popular with the native population, and native deposits may be assumed to be about 53 per cent. of the whole though no statistics of business by nationalities are kept. In 1930 new native deposits amounted to £2,610 and native withdrawals to £2,322.

Native Postal Staff.

The organization of the department initiated by the recently-appointed Postmaster-General with a view to giving more responsibility to the native staff and to removing the postal work particularly from district officers so as to enable them to devote more time to their administrative duties, has met with initial success. The old arrangement of promoting almost illiterate messengers and mail-carriers to be postal clerks has been abolished, and special arrangements have been made to train the best educated youths whom it is possible to secure by recruitment from successful candidates in the annual Native Civil Service examinations. At many offices the following duties, previously performed by European officers, are now carried out by the native postal staff: issues and payments of postal and money-orders, Savings Bank deposits and withdrawals, delivery of registered letters, and preparation of the weekly accounts. These duties include the holding of the entire stamp and postal-order stock, a considerable financial responsibility, and are in addition to the usual routine duties which the men have performed in the past. Close and constant supervision is of course essential and is to be undertaken by European Postal Surveyors.

VII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, PRISONS, AND ASYLUM.

Justice.

The new Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and the Courts Ordinance, 1929, came into force on the 1st day of April, 1930. On the whole they have worked well. The codifying of the laws has simplified the work of the Magistrates considerably, and although many minor amendments may be necessary in the near future, in order to clarify existing provisions and supply omissions, even at this early date it is safe to pronounce the Codes to be a decided improvement on the numerous previous enactments.

Under these Ordinances Subordinate Courts of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class are created.

One of the chief alterations made by the Criminal Procedure Code is that whenever a native is convicted of murder by a Subordinate Court he can appeal direct to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and not as heretofore to the High Court of Nyasaland. In 1930, there were three such appeals, all of which were dismissed.

5,964 persons were charged in the Subordinate Courts during 1930, an increase of 175 over 1929. Burglary and housebreaking increased from 69 to 122; offences for non-payment of Hut Tax from 895 to 1,037; and offences against other Protectorate legislation from 590 to 1,062. There were 157 civil causes in the High Court in 1930 as compared with 162 in 1929. Of these, 104 were actions for debts, damages, etc.; 22 probate and administration causes; 11 bankruptcies; 5 civil appeals; 4 applications under the Lunacy Ordinance; and 11 miscellaneous matters.

Ten persons were tried in the High Court with murder, assault occasioning actual bodily harm, rape, and burglary.

Police.

The police force consists of 14 European Officers, 2 European Assistant Inspectors, 3 Asiatic Sub-Inspectors, and 515 Africans.

European and Asiatic officers are only provided for the more important areas in the Southern Province. At all other stations the African police are under the direction of administrative officers.

The headquarters of the force is at Zomba where there is a Criminal Investigation Department including a General Finger Print Bureau and Immigration Department, and training depot.

The cost of the Department for 1930 was £19,724.

Crime generally in the settled and urban areas has not shown any tendency to increase and serious offences appear to have been checked by more efficient police methods. The total number of cases reported in these areas was 2,426 of which 321 were offences against the person and 964 against property, a decrease of 92 as compared with the previous year. The number of cases taken to court was 1,751 resulting in 1,643 convictions, a percentage of 93.95 per cent. convictions to prosecutions.

The total number of persons convicted during the year was 1,832 and comprised 86 Europeans, 82 Asiatics, and 1,644 Africans. Of the European cases, 79 were in respect of failure to take out licences or of statutory offences, e.g., against the Townships Ordinance.

Prisons.

The established prisons consist of a Central Prison at Zomba, for the detention of European, Asiatic, long-sentence and recidivist Africans, and 19 district prisons situated at the headquarters of each district, for short sentence non-recidivist Africans.

The staff consists of a Chief Inspector in charge of the Department, 2 European Officers at the Central Prison, and 139 African warders and wardresses. District prisons are under the supervision of administrative or Police Officers.

The cost of the Department for 1930 was £5,294.

The total number of persons committed to prison was 3,182, of whom 8 were imprisoned for debt, 687 were detained for safe custody pending trial, and 2,487 for purpose of penal imprisonment. The daily average number of persons in all prisons was 668.22, a decrease of 2.54 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

The health of the prisoners is good, the daily average number in the Central Prison being 302 and the total number of deaths 7. The buildings on the whole are satisfactory and are admirably kept.

At the Central Prison, industries are taught in so far as has been possible with so small a European staff. The appointment of a gaoler in 1931 will enable more to be done. There is a blacksmith's shop in which articles such as buckets, basins, cups, &c., are made, and many repairs are undertaken. There is also a carpenter's shop, a shoemaker's shop, and a tailor's shop. In the last named several hundred tunics, trousers, and shorts are made annually. Instruction is also given in the burning of bricks, the retting of sun-hemp, and the manufacture of baskets and string.

Asylum.

The average number of inmates confined in the Central Lunatic Asylum was African males 54.07, females 10.16, making a total of 64.23, an increased average of 4.00 as compared with the previous year. There were no inmates other than African natives. The health of the inmates was good, considering their condition on admission, the principal diseases being ankylostomiasis 12, pellagra 4, and pneumonia 2. There were no cases of malaria. Two deaths occurred, one from septic meningitis and the other, a non-criminal female, from injuries inflicted by another inmate who was awaiting certification. Every encouragement is given to induce the inmates to work at various occupations such as cultivating the asylum gardens, repairs and upkeep of the buildings, brickmaking, etc. In addition those who are able to do so cultivate small gardens for themselves. Members of the staff of the Church of Scotland Mission in Zomba gave religious services for male inmates professing Christianity, and weekly instructional talks were given to female inmates.

The buildings are good and have been improved by additions made during the year. A sum of £340 was provided in the estimates for an extension consisting of a separate female section. The new building is a complete and self-contained asylum for African females, containing 20 rooms 10 × 8 ft., together with attendants' room, latrines, and usual offices. A new hospital and observation

block was nearing completion at the close of the year. Other alterations and repairs were carried out, including the erection of a brick house for the African clerk. The Public Works Department assisted with technical advice and certain materials for the buildings, but all the necessary labour was supplied from the Central Prison and by the inmates themselves.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The following are the figures for expenditure in 1929 and 1930 :—

	1929.	1930.
	£	£
Public Works Department	18,081	19,361
Public Works Annually Recurrent ...	16,412	16,439
Public Works Extraordinary ...	10,009	9,846
Loan Works :—		
East African Loan (Roads) ...	23,008	29,786
Colonial Development Loan (Buildings, etc.)		8,597
Total ...	£67,510	£84,029
Increase ...		£16,519

Road construction and maintenance are dealt with in Chapter VI.

IX.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

(a) European.

The European population of the Protectorate at the end of 1930 was estimated to be 1,905, 1,111 males and 794 females. Compared with the year 1929, there was a decrease of 54 males and an increase of 29 females. Of the total population, 706 are in the Blantyre District and 311 in the Zomba District. There were 18 deaths registered amongst Europeans, 10 amongst men, 3 amongst women, and 5 amongst infants. Accidents were responsible for 4, malaria for 3, pneumonia for 2, and cancer for 2 deaths; the other causes of death did not exceed one in number.

There are two Government hospitals for Europeans, one at Blantyre and the other at Zomba. At Blantyre 93 Europeans were admitted during the year, 30 for malaria, 9 for injuries, 8 for accouchement, 8 for abscess; other diseases did not exceed 3. At Zomba hospital there were 53 admissions, 11 for injuries, 6 for malaria, 6 for accouchement, and 5 for dysentery. There were 115 out-patients treated at Blantyre and 804 at Zomba.

In other parts of the Protectorate 245 Europeans were treated by Government medical officers. In addition to these there is a

considerable number treated by the various Missionary Societies' doctors; the figures are not available.

The prevailing disabilities amongst Europeans were malaria, 196 cases; infections of the air passages, mostly common colds and coughs, 111; tonsillitis and pharyngitis, 67; injuries, 105; dyspepsia and gastritis, 46; diseases of the ears, 40; dysentery, 33; influenza 32.

(b) Native.

Treatment of the native population is carried out in hospitals and rural dispensaries by members of the Medical Department, and by the Missionary Societies throughout the Protectorate. There are 13 Government hospitals (excluding the military and asylum hospitals) the largest of which has 47 beds, and the total number of beds is approximately 170. There are 88 rural dispensaries, in charge of native hospital assistants or of dispensers who have had some sort of training. The view held is that it is better to give some treatment rather than none at all, and this view has no doubt been strengthened by the fact that in the past funds have not been available to pay the salaries of more than a few fully trained African assistants. The treatment given is very simple : in every dispensary will be found bottles of " stock mixtures " which are doled out to those who suffer from coughs or colds, etc., bottles of quinine made up in liquid form, purgatives, disinfectants, with liniments and bandages. Yet, in the opinion of those qualified to judge, the system has proved a great success. The educated man is encouraged to help his brother, and the shy and unsophisticated are gradually learning the value of European medicine, with the result that when more and better equipped hospitals are available and more elaborate treatment can be undertaken the people will be ready to respond. Even now, at a native " baraza " it is quite usual to receive a request for more dispensaries.

The number of non-Europeans (including Asiatics) admitted to Government hospitals during the year was 3,958 as compared with 3,781 in 1928 and 3,438 in 1929. Of these, 155 died.

The number of non-European out-patients treated at the Government hospitals and rural dispensaries in the three years 1928-1930 was as follows :—

1928.	1929.	1930.
168,208	194,464	225,361

The estimated Asiatic population is 1,599 and native population 1,392,742, an increase of 35,797 over that of 1929. It may be said, therefore, that during the year one person in every six took advantage in some form or other of the medical facilities offered by the Government. No better example could be given of the readiness with which the people will respond to the efforts made on their behalf.

The most prevalent diseases among the native population during the year were conjunctivitis, "muscular rheumatism", bronchitis and pneumonia, ulcers, hookworm, and smallpox. The term "ulcers" does not include yaws which is by no means so common in Nyasaland as in some tropical countries and is becoming less frequent every year. The incidence of yaws per mille amongst all cases during the last few years is :—

1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
16.4	14.8	13.4	8.1	7.3

At Karonga, on the Lake shore, where most of the cases are seen the incidence is :—

1927.	1928.	1929	1930.
75.9	74.8	23.2	30.3

Ulcers also are less common.

The incidence of hookworm is almost universal, although only 5,772 cases were treated during the year at the hospitals and dispensaries. Mass treatment has, however, been undertaken in the Mlanje, Port Herald, and Karonga districts, and carbon tetrachloride was administered to over 18,000 persons. This treatment was carried out with the co-operation of the administrative officers and chiefs concerned, and the reports show that the campaigns have proved sufficiently successful to warrant others on a much larger scale. They are stated to have been "very popular", and the people admit to a sense of improved health and the disappearance of minor ailments from which they had previously suffered.

Smallpox existed in the Central and Northern Provinces throughout the year. 4,661 cases were recorded, with 211 deaths. 46 native vaccinators were employed and vaccine sufficient for 120,000 vaccinations was issued.

Of other ailments, malaria represents 3.6 per cent. of all diseases recorded. 356 natives were admitted to hospital, of whom six died. There were only two cases of trypanosomiasis.

4,349 cases of dysentery were treated in the rural dispensaries. This number is considerably larger than that of 1929 and the increase may be partly due to the growing confidence of the native in European medicine.

By the end of the year eleven centres for the treatment of leprosy had been established by the various Missionary Societies and 618 lepers were being maintained in addition to 194 out-patients. At the end of 1928 there were 290 in-patients and 109 out-patients. The Government gives a grant towards the expenditure, and assistance is also rendered by the British Leprosy Relief Association. In 1931 the Government grant is to be increased from £800 to £1,800.

Venereal disease is relatively uncommon and is decreasing. The incidence of syphilis and gonorrhoea amongst all diseases in 1930 was 3.9 per mille and 1.5 per mille as compared with an average incidence of 4.2 and 2.3 in the three preceding years.

The Department has received much assistance during the past year from the Colonial Development Fund and, following on a report by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Tanganyika Territory, who visited Nyasaland for the purpose, a free grant of £101,410 has been made for the construction of new hospitals and an improved type of rural dispensary, the extension of existing hospitals, the establishment of infant welfare centres, and the construction of native staff quarters, kitchens, mortuaries, etc. For the moment, some £30,000 of this grant will not be spent pending more certain information as to the possibility of meeting in a few years' time the recurrent charges that will be entailed in administration.

Six infant welfare centres will be established in 1931 or early in 1932, of which three will belong to the Government and three will be undertaken by the Church of Scotland and Livingstonia Missions. Two more Government centres are contemplated as soon as funds permit.

A new native hospital of 100 beds is to be built at Zomba and the training of African hospital assistants will be undertaken by the Department. Hitherto, this work has been carried out chiefly by the Church of Scotland Mission with success, and it will not be discontinued.

On the public health side, the policy is to train at Zomba a sufficient number of native sanitary inspectors who will be allocated to the various districts. Classes have been held throughout the year, the instruction being given daily for four months and thereafter three times a week. The syllabus includes lectures on the value of air and light, the protection of water supplies, the construction of latrines, the detection of nuisances and the disposal of night soil, anti-mosquito measures, elementary entomology (the mosquito, house-fly, tsetse fly, &c.), parasitology, infection and disinfection.

Steps are being taken to improve the water supplies in the more arid districts of the country. As has been already stated, a grant of £21,130 has been made for the purpose from the Colonial Development Fund. The Director of Geological Survey will be in charge of the work, which will be spread over five years, and operations in 1931 will be undertaken in the low-lying areas which form part of the Mlanje district.

An example of the benefit that may be expected to accrue from this expenditure may be given. Early in 1930, approval was obtained to spend up to £300 in the construction of wells in the Lower Shire district. As the result, some 15,000 acres, capable of

supporting 1,500 huts or between 5,000 and 6,000 people, have been made available.

Apart from the larger scheme mentioned above, a grant of £2,000 has been made from the Colonial Development Fund for the improvement of village water supplies.

X.—EDUCATION.

Until the year 1926 there was no Education Department in Nyasaland and the management of the education of Africans was left entirely to Missionary Societies. From 1908 to 1913 Government made an annual grant-in-aid of £1,000. In 1918 this was increased to £2,000, distributed in the form of block grants to Missions in proportion to the extent of their educational activities. With the inauguration of the Education Department the payment of block grants was discontinued and the system was introduced of assessing grants according to the number of qualified teachers and instructors, European and African, and in respect of boarders receiving vocational training. Provision is also made for building and equipment grants when money is available.

In 1930 grants in aid of native education by Missionary Societies were distributed, amounting to £7,616. In 1931 it is proposed to increase the provision to £12,000. The total provision for education in 1930 was £14,594, of which £1,100 was in respect of grants in aid of European education.

With the arrival of the new Director of Education early in 1930, it was possible to proceed with the necessary adjustments consequent on the passing of the new Education Ordinance in April.

In the light of the experience gained from two years' trial of the tentative syllabuses for various types of school in the Protectorate, a new set of syllabuses has been prepared and these come into force with the opening of the 1931 school sessions.

Under the new Ordinance, the attempt to control ungraded schools has been given up, and the Department will concentrate on keeping up and improving the standard of all schools to which grants-in-aid are paid.

The new Rules and Regulations provide for larger grants-in-aid for qualified Europeans in charge of teacher-training, in the hope that Missions may thus be enabled to pay more attention to the production of a staff of efficient teachers for village work.

Return of Schools.

Managers.	*Number of Schools.*	*Roll and average attendance.*				*Fees.*	*Mission Expenditure.*	*Number of European Teachers approved for grants-in-aid.*		*Government Grant-in-aid.*
		Number on roll.		*Average attendance.*						
		Boys.	*Girls.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*			*Male.*	*Female*	
										£ s. d.
Livingstonia Mission ...	340	12,582	5,426	8,767	3,650	1d. to £2 10s. per annum.	£6,000 (approx.) Does not include European salaries.	9	4	1,977 7 3
Church of Scotland Mission	236	10,216	4,373	7,124	2,362	3d. to £5 per annum.	£2,758 (does not include European salaries).	11	7	1,372 13 0
Dutch Reformed Church Mission	700	17,053	16,073	9,729	9,604	1d. to 1s. 6d. per term.	£4,837 (Native teachers' pay).	5	5	1,175 9 4
White Fathers' Mission ...	410	8,444	5,916	3,191	2,431	Nil.	£4,905	4	8	812 15 9
Universities Mission to Central Africa.	174	3,775	2,197	2,183	1,443	1d. to 3d. per month.	£5,000.	2	13	740 4 10
Marist Fathers' Mission ...	547	13,064	8,313	7,863	4,193	£180 collected	£3,250	4	1	569 4 0
Seventh Day Adventists	67	3,006	2,017	2,276	869	3d. to 3s. per annum.	£2,734	3	3	473 4 0
Zambesi Industrial Mission	18	709	484	532	372	1d. to 6d.	£200	—	—	16 16 8
Nyasa Mission	83	2,702	1,542	1,926	1,004	3d. to 6d. per annum.	£890	—	1	177 10 6
South Africa General Mission.	63	2,582	2,230	997	748	1d. to 2s. 6d. per head per annum.	£750	1	—	131 10 6
African Churches of Christ	39	970	1,083	675	612	Nil.	£610	1	—	59 19 3
African Methodist Episcopal Church.	2	216	110	131	70	2d. to 2s. per annum.	£17 10s.	—	—	9 7 0
Providence Industrial Mission.	2	526	51	441	25	£13 collected	£384 (approx.)	—	—	99 3 0
Jeanes Training Centre ...	1	23	—	23	—	Nil.	—	—	—	—
Government Primary Schools.	2	50	—	28	—	Nil.	—	—	—	—
Government Police School	1	34	—	21	—	Nil.	—	—	—	—
Total	2,685	75,952	49,815	45,907	27,383	—	£32,335 10s.	40	42	7,615 5 1

Vocational Training.

The training of carpenters, builders, printers, medical assistants, agricultural instructors, etc., is still chiefly in the hands of the larger missions, except for a number who receive practical training in the various Government Departments in Zomba, or in workshops run by the railway, or by private European contractors.

A free grant of £8,040 from the Colonial Development Fund has been approved for the establishment of a Training Institute and Hostel at which instruction will be given in teaching, telegraphy and telephony, printing and composing, commercial and accounting work, carpentry, joinery, masonry, and smith's work. In the hostel will also be accommodated those who are being trained as dispensers, hospital assistants, and sanitary inspectors in the medical school at the new native hospital in Zomba.

The hostel will provide accommodation for 126 pupils and the recurrent expenditure is estimated to be between £3,000 and £3,500.

The following note on practical handwork in the new scheme of work for elementary schools should help to impress upon teachers the importance of this subject :—

> " Handwork is as important as any other subject in the curriculum. The aim of the handwork lesson is not to prepare pupils for the particular work, trade, or profession which they may adopt in after life, but to train their hands and eyes, to develop self-expression and observation and even to cultivate their sense of the beautiful. Utility must not, however, be neglected, and whatever is made should be useful and of a definite economic value. The mechanical output of stereotyped objects defeats entirely the spirit of the lesson."

Female Education.

In most village schools there is co-education of boys and girls, though the Universities Mission have a large number of girls' schools, and in some mission station schools there are special classes for older girls, in addition to boarding schools, where vocational training is given to a limited number.

The opening of child welfare centres both by Government and the Missions should do much to help the mothers of the country to prevent the terrible wastage due to infant mortality, to widen their outlook, and to give them a share with the men in the improvement of their village conditions.

The wives of students at the Government " Jeanes " Training Centre have a two years' course of training which includes child welfare and mothercraft, hygiene, sick nursing, homecrafts, sewing, housewifery, cooking, and occupation of spare time.

The native prejudice against educating girls still persists strongly in many districts, as is proved by the fact that the number of

girls on the roll of schools in the Protectorate has remained almost stationary during the past 10 years, while the number of boys has increased by 12,000.

Government Schools.

"Jeanes" Training Centre, Zomba.—When the Phelps-Stokes Commission visited Nyasaland in 1924, it urged that the primary need of native education was efficient and constructive supervision of village schools.

The accomplishment of similar work, modified to suit conditions in Nyasaland, is the object of the "Jeanes" Training Centre. For the first five years a yearly grant-in-aid of £1,000 for this type of training is being received from the Carnegie Fund in America.

The first session was completed in September, 1930, and it is gratifying to be able to report the willing support given to this first Government School by all the missions in the Protectorate. Provisional certificates were granted after examination to 18 students from eleven different missions. The students returned to the mission areas from which they came to begin their two years of practical work in the improvement of village schools and communities. Their final certificate will be awarded on the results of their work during these years. Thus, students engaged in "Jeanes" supervision work are attached to most of the missions operating in the country and spread over the whole area from north to south.

The second session commenced in November when 24 new students representing 8 missionary societies were admitted. All were accompanied by their wives and families, since the training of the teachers' wives is regarded as an integral part of the scheme, and there is now a community of 93 under training in the model village. The various activities in the school and village are controlled by committees appointed by the students themselves—a noteworthy example of indirect rule. The tone and conduct of the students has been excellent and no discipline cases had to be referred to the Principal during the year.

Each student, while in residence, is paid a monthly allowance of £1, from which he has to provide food, clothing, etc., for himself and family.

A book of household expenses is kept by each student, and an abstract made up monthly and handed in for discussion and criticism.

An attempt is being made to show the value of co-operative schemes by the purchase of a community maize mill for the village, and the buying in bulk of salt and paraffin, which are always in demand. It is hoped later to expand this part of the training, as the benefits of co-operation in buying and selling, and the causes of the rise and fall of market prices are subjects only dimly understood.

Police School.—The Education Department continues to maintain the school for native police constables at Police Headquarters. The school has been carried on on the same lines as last year. The men are divided into three classes, viz., (1) those who can read and write well, (2) those who are able to read and write a little, (3) those who know nothing. Each class does three-quarters of an hour's work every morning Saturdays and Sundays excepted, and in addition there is an hour's class in the afternoon for those who are backward and any of the others who wish to attend. Most of the men have shown great keenness, and a great improvement has been noticed—this being especially the case in the men who knew a little previous to the school being instituted.

Out of a total strength of 516 there are now 6 who can read and write in English and 215 in Chinyanja, besides which a number can read and write Yao or Swahili. The number of men on the school register on 31st December, 1930, was 55, but this number varied during the year on account of the normal transfers and postings from the depot.

The school is undoubtedly fulfilling its purpose in teaching recruits to read and write English characters, and every man who is now being drafted out as a trained constable is able to make simple notes in his pocket book which from a police point of view is so important.

Government Schools in Muhammadan areas.—No additional schools have been opened during the year. At the moment Muhammadan teachers are very difficult to find.

European Education.

During the year the following four schools for the education of European children continued :—

Sunnyside School, Blantyre :—Proprietor : Rev. W. W. Wratten, B.A., L.Th.

Convent de la Sagesse, Limbe :—Proprietor : Montfort Marist Fathers' Mission.

Zomba School :—Proprietor : Mrs. Dally.

Mkhoma School :—Proprietor : Dutch Reformed Church Mission.

The total enrolment at these private elementary schools during 1930 was 41 boys and 40 girls. No boarders were on the roll of the Sunnyside School during the year : there were 20 at the Limbe Convent. From careful enquiries made of a representative number of parents it appears that the prevailing opinion favours sending children to the homeland when they reach the age of eight or nine years on account of the climatic and other factors. This is endorsed by the Medical Department. But financial considerations unfortunately in a great many cases prevent parents from sending

their children out of the country to be educated. In some cases even fees to the local schools cannot be paid. For example, at the end of the year, the Limbe Convent School received notice from the parents of practically one-third of the pupils that they could not be sent back at the beginning of the new term because of financial difficulties which would continue at least until the tobacco crop had been reaped and sold. The disastrous effect of such discontinuity of attendance on the pupils' progress needs no comment.

A select Committee on European Education has been appointed under the new Rules and Regulations.

XI.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

No event of outstanding importance has taken place during 1930, the demand for leases of Crown Land being very similar to that in the two previous years.

During the year, 21 leases, with a total acreage of 7,542 acres, were issued as compared with 26 leases totalling 5,983 acres in 1929 and 23 leases totalling 8,410 acres in 1928.

Seven leases totalling 2,711 acres were surrendered and three leases were allowed to expire without application for renewal.

The leases issued were primarily for the cultivation of tobacco, but two of them were for the establishment of leper stations in the Zomba and Upper Shire districts.

The comparatively small demand for leases of agricultural land may be attributed to two causes; the depressed state of the tobacco market, and the fact that a large proportion of the most fertile parts of the Protectorate has been set aside as Trust Lands for the use and settlement of the natives and is no longer available for alienation for ordinary agricultural purposes.

The demand for trading plots on yearly tenancy has increased, 168 agreements having been issued during the year as against 135 in 1929 and 151 in 1928. A further indication of the revival of native trade is that only 38 tenancy agreements were cancelled during the year as against 63 in 1929 and 40 in 1928.

Progress has been made in the mapping of the Protectorate and a revised Protectorate map was issued during the early part of the year.

The Geological Survey Department has received a report from the Imperial Institute upon the samples of limestones and clays forwarded during the preceding year from the country traversed by the proposed railway extension from Blantyre to Lake Nyasa. The report shows that at a number of points along the extension there exist limestones suitable for all constructional purposes.

Investigations into the possibility of utilizing the calcareous clay of Lake Malombe in the manufacture of cement have been continued, and numerous samples have been dispatched to the Imperial Institute for examination and technical tests.

The deposits of corundum at Tambani Hill, Mwanza area, have attracted interest, and it is proposed to begin working these deposits early in 1931. The mineral is used particularly for abrasive purposes.

Towards the end of the year the British Museum East African Expedition crossed from Tendaguru in Tanganyika to the North Nyasa shores of Lake Nyasa in order to make a collection of fossil dinosaurs, as well as of fossil vertebrates of earlier (Karroo) age, and of fossil mammals of a later (Tertiary) age. The expedition, comprising Mr. F. W. Migoed and Mr. F. R. Parrington, was well satisfied with its finds, and a report of great interest is anticipated.

Native Lands.

Good progress has been made in the systematic examination of all land not yet alienated to Europeans so as to ascertain what areas are necessary for the proper development of the native tribes and what may be regarded as available for leasing to Europeans and others.

Definite areas in every district in the Northern Province have been proclaimed as set aside for native use, the only exception being the North Nyasa district in which areas have been demarcated but not yet gazetted.

In the Central Province similarly areas have been proclaimed in every district except Fort Manning, Lilongwe, and Dowa. In these three districts and in the Zomba and Southern Provinces detailed investigations continued throughout the year and there is every reason to believe it will be possible to complete the proclamation of specific areas throughout the Protectorate in the near future.

It may be confidently stated there is now little apprehension in the mind of the native as to his future security on his land.

XII.—LABOUR.

A Bill, modelled on the legislation in force in the Tanganyika Territory, has been drafted to amend the Employment of Natives Ordinance, 1909, and will be introduced in the Legislative Council early in 1931. This Bill is designed to make the legislation affecting the conditions of native labour more complete and up-to-date.

A native labour census was taken in August in order to reflect labour statistics in the non-planting season as against those taken

in the preceding January at a time when agricultural labour is in greatest demand. The result disclosed that there is little difference in the numbers actually employed at the two seasons. There is nothing surprising in this. In January natives are extensively engaged in the cultivation of their own crops, while in August, their crops having been harvested, they are free to seek employment which is always available at that time of year when brickmaking, house-building, bridge and road construction, and similar works are undertaken. The statistics obtained in August were as follows :—

Actually at work.

Total number of skilled Native labourers (including clerks, bricklayers, mechanics, etc.)		*Total number of unskilled Native labourers (including carriers, cultivators, watchmen, etc.)*		*Total number of domestic servants.*		*Grand Total.*	
Male.	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*
10,655	204	41,115	2,933	4,895	252	56,665	3,389

Number of Natives receiving under 6s. a month.		*Number receiving 6s. to 20s. a month.*		*Number receiving over 20s. a month.*		*Grand Total.*	
Male.	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*
11,617	3,120	41,984	269	3,064	—	56,665	3,389

Number of temporary alien natives, 4,521.

Enrolled (including absentees), males 73,148, females 4,290.

These figures, while of interest, give a quite inadequate idea of the labour force of the Protectorate. The estimated native male population, including children, at 31st December, 1929 was 625,537 ; if from this number is deducted 33 per cent. for children, there still remain some 420,000 males of whom say 300,000 are between the ages of 17 and 45. Of these the census shows only 73,148 at work for non-natives. But, this figure omits all natives working on their own account or for other natives. Thus, some 32,000 were engaged in growing cotton for sale and 48,419 were registered as tobacco growers. In addition, not less than 30,000

are temporarily working outside the Protectorate chiefly in the Rhodesias and the Union of South Africa. 15,000 are on the mines in Southern Rhodesia alone. It must not be inferred, however, that the remaining 100,000—150,000 natives are idle. Every year new huts have to be built and old huts need repair. The life of a hut is about six years and each takes two men one month to build; and there is the agricultural work necessary to supply food for a man and his family.

The number of natives working for other natives is difficult to estimate. The tobacco and cotton growers already mentioned often employ assistance. The fish industry occupies large numbers, certainly not less than 10,000. Attempts are now being made to assess the wealth of natives in certain districts and from the figures so obtained it is hoped it will be possible soon to arrive at a closer and more detailed estimate of the numbers employed in mat and basket making, the brewing and sale of beer, and the host of other employments peculiar to village communities.

It may be said that on the whole little difficulty is experienced in the recruiting of labour for Government and private undertakings save in the Central Province. There may at times be a slight shortage during the planting season, but this is only to be expected and the falling-off is not sufficient to cause serious inconvenience. In the Central Province there is, however, a good deal of difficulty owing to the tradition which has grown up among tribes such as the Angoni, Atonga, Achipeta, and Achewa of wandering far afield.

In the opinion of administrative officers and missionaries who know them best it is as much the desire for travel as the desire for higher wages that impels them to go so far. In the vast majority of cases they return home sooner or later, and it is found that then they are not difficult nor dissatisfied but are perfectly content to resume their comparatively primitive mode of life. The distance travelled is often not more than is travelled by the men of certain tribes in other countries, and emigration as such is created only by the establishment of boundaries which mean nothing to them. They return in good health, with money in their pockets, with some knowledge of a trade or profession, and in most cases with characters developed and their sense of enterprise quickened by regular toil under proper supervision. It may well be that these men will play a considerable part in the opening up of the northern districts of Nyasaland which is now being undertaken. Meanwhile, the policy of the Government is to regulate emigration by encouraging those who wish to go away to take out passes by which they may be identified and by facilitating the distribution of the remittances which in most cases they make to their families.

Wages for unskilled labour remain at about the same level as in 1929. As a rule they are from 6s. to 8s. a month with firewood and food, or an allowance of 6d. or 1s. a week in lieu, but in many cases they are higher than this. This low wage is not conducive to efficiency, either on the part of the employer or the employed, and public opinion is slowly coming to the conclusion that it will be profitable to pay more and to receive more in return. The Government is using all its influence in support of this view, and it is hoped that the results obtained during the construction of the railway, when work will be carried on at full pressure and wages will be correspondingly higher, will afford a proof of its soundness. One reason for the low wage is, of course, the extreme cheapness of all native foodstuffs.

The conditions under which labour is employed in this country are on the whole satisfactory, and the native is also safeguarded by the fact that he need not work unless he likes. This is shown by the relatively small numbers who were in the employment of non-natives in August. Housing and feeding is improving year by year, and on many of the estates are dispensaries in charge of native hospital assistants which are visited periodically by Government or missionary medical officers. During the year there has, of course, been the usual number of petty cases under the Employment of Natives Ordinance, but the majority of planters rarely have occasion to bring a case before a magistrate.

No unpaid labour has been employed by the Government during the year.

The numbers of female and child workers are small: they are found principally on the tea estates and their engagement is purely voluntary. They appear to be very happy and the task which they are expected to perform is light: it consists principally of picking out defective leaves and stalks from partially manufactured tea. On some of the tobacco estates they are employed in stripping the stalks from the leaf.

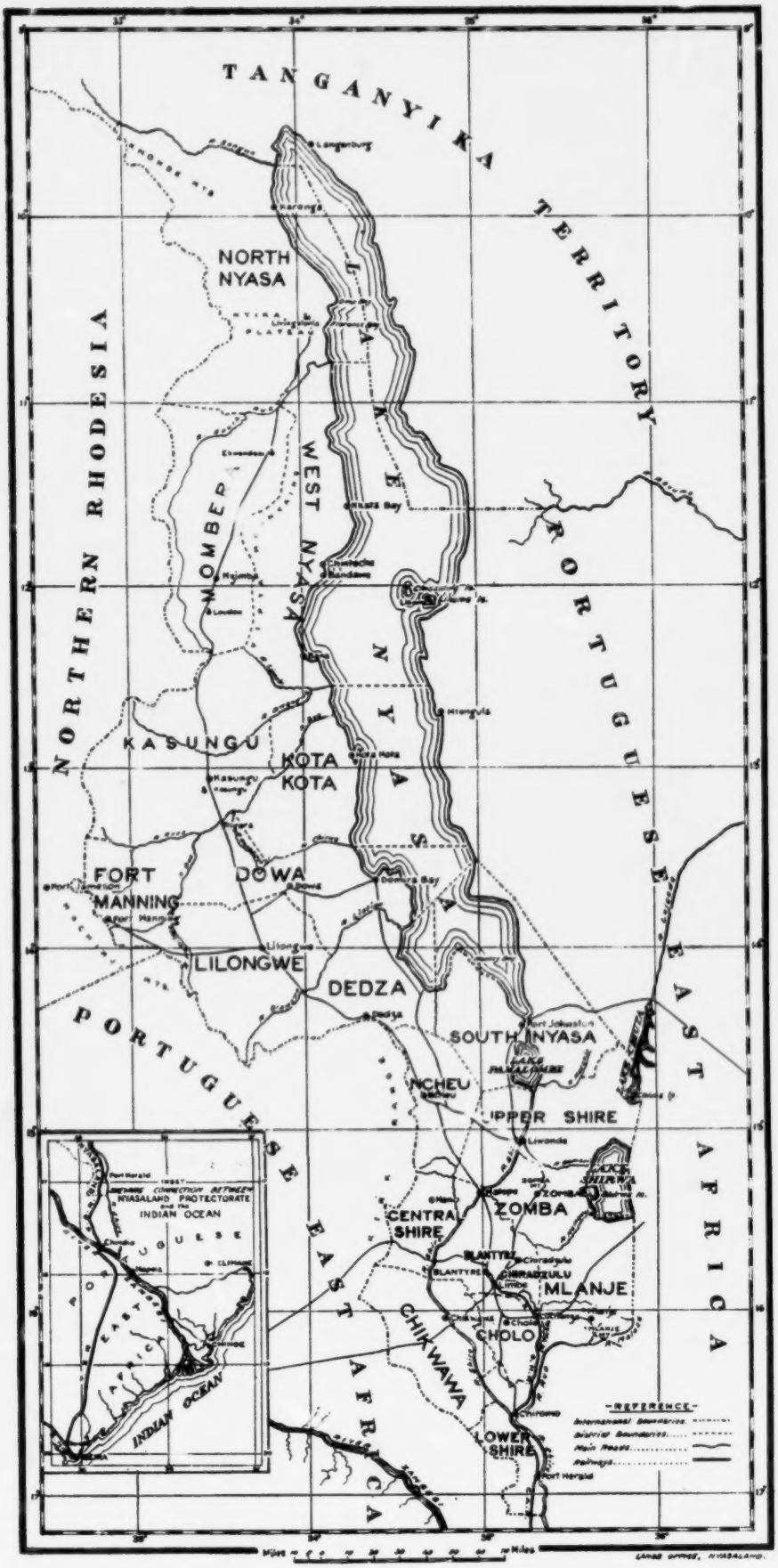
There is little actual recruiting of labour: nearly all requirements are met by workers who apply for employment. The usual agreement is from month to month, and men will remain for six months or more under this system. Given satisfactory conditions, they will also return in future years to the same employer.

In case of accident, adequate compensation is always paid, generally after consultation between the employer and the administrative officer of the district. The new Bill as drafted provides for compensation by order of the Court and, if enacted, will give legal sanction to the existing practice.

The Native Civil Service.

The year 1930 marked a definite step forward in the history of the Native Civil Service in that approval was given to the revised regulations which were devised to cover all permanent Government native employees, whether technical or clerical, and to enable all Departments to bring their varied and specialized organizations within a general frame-work. Hitherto, the regulations only applied to those officers whose duties were of a clerical nature and to this class alone was the privilege of permanent and pensionable employment prospects extended.

Administration of the regulations has been facilitated by the inclusion of clear and comprehensive pension rules based upon the Imperial Superannuation Acts, to which reference is consequently no longer necessary.



ELEVATION ABOVE SEA LEVEL OF PRINCIPAL PLACES (approximate)

Zomba	2940 Ft.	Fort Johnston	1700 Ft.	Luchenza	3530 Ft.
Blantyre	3200 Ft.	Dedza	4500 Ft.	Kota Kota	1800 Ft.
Limbe	4000 Ft.	Mahau	3800 Ft.	Chikwawa	127 Ft.

(11935—21) Wt. 1323—1150 625 10/31 P. St. G. 7/8

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1930. Cmd. 3637. 6d. (7d.).

Agricultural Economics in the Empire. (E.M.B. 1.) 6d. (7d.).

Tropical Agricultural Research in the Empire, with special reference to Cacao, Sugar Cane, Cotton and Palms. (E.M.B. 2.) 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.).

Geophysical Surveying. Report of a Sub-Committee of the Committee of Civil Research. November 1927. (E.M.B. 6.) 6d. (7d.).

The Chemistry of Wine Making. A Report on Oenological Research. (E.M.B. 7.) 1s. 0d. (1s. 2d.).

Grass and Fodder Crop Conservation in Transportable Form. (E.M.B. 8.) 1s. 0d. (1s. 2d.).

Empire Grown Sisal and its importance to the Cordage Manufacturer. (E.M.B. 10.) 6d. (8d.).

Viticultural Research. (E.M.B. 11.) 1s. 0d. (1s. 2d.).

Report on Insect Infestation of Dried Fruit. (E.M.B. 12.) 1s. 0d. (1s. 2d.).

Grapefruit Culture in the British West Indies and British Honduras. (E.M.B. 13.) 1s. 0d. (1s. 2d.).

Survey Method of Research in Farm Economics. January, 1929. (E.M.B. 14.) 6d. (8d.).

Oranges. World Production and Trade, Memorandum prepared in the Statistics and Intelligence Branch. April, 1929. (E.M.B. 15.) 1s. 0d. (1s. 3d.).

Schistosomiasis and Malaria in Relation to Irrigation. May, 1929. (E.M.B. 17.) 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

Composition of Pastures. June, 1929. (E.M.B. 18.) 9d. (11d.).

Panama Disease of Bananas. Reports on scientific visits to the Banana growing countries of the West Indies, Central and South America. July, 1929. (E.M.B. 20.) 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.).

Wool, a study of the fibre. September, 1929. (E.M.B. 21.) 1s. 6d. (1s. 11d.).

The Demand for Cheese in London. November, 1929. (E.M.B. 22.) 1s. 0d. (1s. 2d.).

The Growing Dependence of British Industry upon Empire Markets. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 23.) 1s. 0d. (1s. 1d.).

Insect Infestation of Stored Cacao. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 24.) 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Indian Sunn (or Sann) Hemp. Its Production and Utilization. February, 1930. (E.M.B. 25.) 1s. 0d. (1s. 1d.).

British Industries and Empire Markets. March, 1930. (E.M.B. 26.) 1s. 0d. (1s. 2d.).

Cocoa. World Production and Trade. May, 1930. (E.M.B. 27.) 1s. 0d. (1s. 3d.).

Empire Marketing Board. May, 1929 to May, 1930. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 28.) 1s. 0d. (1s. 3d.).

The Biological Control of Insect and Plant Pests. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 29.) 1s. 0d. (1s. 4d.).

Canadian Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the Deterioration in Transit of Imported Canadian Fruit, 1927–29. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 30.) 1s. 0d. (1s. 2d.).

The Production of Tung Oil in the Empire. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 31.) 1s. 0d. (1s. 1d.)

All Prices are net. Those in brackets include Postage.

OBTAINABLE FROM THE SALE OFFICES OF

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,

AT THE ADDRESSES SHOWN ON THE FRONT COVER OF THIS REPORT,

OR THROUGH ANY BOOKSELLER.

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS.

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on British Colonies and Protectorates. These Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 40s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF.
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
COLONIAL SURVEY COMMITTEE REPORT.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.
KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES.

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

BRITISH CAMEROONS.
BRITISH TOGOLAND.
PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

IRAQ.

For further particulars as to the latest reports and prices apply to any of the

SALE OFFICES OF H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1580

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

NYASALAND, 1931

(For Report for 1929 see No. 1489 (Price 1s. 0d.) and for Report for 1930 see No. 1545 (Price 2s. 0d.))

Crown Copyright Reserved

LONDON
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120, George Street, Edinburgh
York Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff
15, Donegall Square West, Belfast
or through any Bookseller

1932

Price 2s. 6d. Net

58—1580

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.
Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3*s.* (3*s.* 3*d.*).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1927.
Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 2883.] 1*s.* 3*d.* (1*s.* 4*d.*).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 2884.] 4*s.* 6*d.* (4*s.* 10*d.*).

SYSTEM OF APPOINTMENT IN THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND IN THE COLONIAL SERVICES.
Report of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. [Cmd. 3554.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

REPORT OF THE SECOND IMPERIAL MYCOLOGICAL CONFERENCE, 1929. [Colonial No. 45.] 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 7*d.*).

EMPIRE CONFERENCE OF SURVEY OFFICERS, 1928.
Report of Proceedings. [Colonial No. 41.] 12*s.* (12*s.* 6*d.*).

EAST AFRICA COMMISSION.
Report. [Cmd. 2387.] 3*s.* 6*d.* (3*s.* 9*d.*).

MALAYA, CEYLON, AND JAVA.
Report by the Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore on his visit during the year 1928. [Cmd. 3235.] 4*s.* 6*d.* (4*s.* 9*d.*).

WEST AFRICA.
Report by the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, M.P., on his visit during the year 1926. [Cmd. 2744.] 3*s.* 6*d.* (3*s.* 9*d.*).

PAPERS RELATING TO THE HEALTH AND PROGRESS OF NATIVE POPULATIONS IN CERTAIN PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.
[Colonial No. 65.] 3*s.* (3*s.* 3*d.*).

HONG KONG CURRENCY.
Report of a Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, May, 1931. [Cmd. 3932.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA, Joint Select Committee on. H.C. 156.
Vol. I.—Report and Proceedings ... 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 8*d.*).
Vol. II.—Minutes of Evidence ... ... £1 10*s.* (£1 10*s.* 9*d.*).
Vol. III.—Appendices ... ... 4*s.* 6*d.* (4*s.* 11*d.*).

REPORT AND PROCEEDINGS OF CONFERENCE OF COLONIAL DIRECTORS OF AGRICULTURE, JULY, 1931.
[Colonial No. 67.] 1*s.* 3*d.* (1*s.* 5*d.*).

CONSTITUTION OF CEYLON. [Cmd. 3862.] 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 8*d.*).

INFORMATION AS TO THE CONDITION AND COST OF LIVING IN THE COLONIES, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.
[Colonial No. 56.] 3*s.* (3*s.* 3*d.*).

FINANCIAL SITUATION OF BRITISH GUIANA.
Report of a Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. [Cmd. 3938.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

MALTA ROYAL COMMISSION, 1931.
Report. [Cmd. 3993.] 3*s.* 6*d.* (3*s.* 11*d.*).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5*s.* (5*s.* 9*d.*).

'IRAQ.
Special Report by H.B.M. Government to the Council of the League of Nations on the Progress of, during the period 1920–1931.
[Colonial No. 58.] 5*s.* 6*d.* (5*s.* 11*d.*).

All prices are net, and those in parentheses include postage.

Obtainable from the Sale Offices of
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
At Addresses shown on the Front Cover, or through any Bookseller.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NYASALAND FOR THE YEAR 1931.

CONTENTS.

Chapter.		Page.
I.	Geography, including Climate, and History	2
II.	Government	5
III.	Population	6
IV.	Health	9
V.	Housing	12
VI.	Production	15
VII.	Commerce	21
VIII.	Wages and Cost of Living	39
IX.	Education and Welfare Institutions	41
X.	Communications and Transport	45
XI.	Banking, Currency, Weights, and Measures	50
XII.	Public Works	51
XIII.	Justice and Police	53
XIV.	Legislation	56
XV.	Public Finance and Taxation	61
XVI.	Miscellaneous	63
	Map.	

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The territory comprised in the Nyasaland Protectorate is a strip of land about 520 miles in length and varying from 50 to 100 miles in width. It lies approximately between 9° 45′ and 17° 16′ south latitude and 33° and 36° east longitude. The area is roughly 40,000 square miles, or about one-third the area of the British Isles. The most southerly portion of the Protectorate is about 130 miles from the sea as the crow flies.

The Protectorate falls naturally into two divisions:—

(1) consisting of the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Luangwa River in Northern Rhodesia, and

(2) the region between the watershed of the Zambesi River and the Shire River on the west and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the Ruo River, an affluent of the Shire, on the east,

including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje and a small portion, also mountainous, of the south-eastern coast of Lake Nyasa.

Lake Nyasa, the third largest lake in Africa, is a deep basin 360 miles long and 10 to 50 miles wide, lying at an altitude of 1,555 feet above the sea. Its greatest depth is 386 fathoms.

The chief towns are Blantyre, with about 300 European inhabitants, Limbe, near Blantyre, and Zomba, the seat of the Government.

Climate.

The climate of Nyasaland in its essential features is similar to that of the rest of Eastern Africa within the tropics.

The climate is necessarily diversiform in various Districts, owing to variations in latitude, altitude, and general configuration of the terrain, presence or absence of rivers, forests, etc., but, as a large proportion of the Protectorate lies at an altitude of 3,000 feet or more, the heat is not generally excessive. The monsoon commences to blow strongly in September, in conjunction with the sun's increase in southerly declination, and the first rains may be expected any time after mid-October. From their commencement to the end of December it is usual to experience violent thunderstorms and heavy precipitations in a few hours, followed by intervals varying from one to fifteen or twenty days of considerable heat. With the return of the sun from its southern limit of declination, the thunderstorms diminish in intensity and frequency, and are replaced by steady rain—January, February, and March being usually the wettest months as regards duration of rainfall as well as actual amount. After March the frequency and intensity of the rainfall diminishes rapidly and from May to September the climate is comparatively cool and dry.

History.

Very little is known of the history of the region now called Nyasaland before the middle of the past century. Jasper Bocarro, a Portuguese, is said to have been the first European to visit Nyasaland; he appears to have travelled, early in the 17th century, from the Zambesi to the Junction of the Ruo and Shire Rivers and thence via the Shire Highlands and the Lujenda River to the coast at Mikandani.

The real history of Nyasaland begins with the advent of Dr. Livingstone, who, after experiencing considerable difficulty in ascending the River Shire, discovered Lakes Shirwa and Pamalombe, and on 16th September, 1859, reached the southern shore of Lake Nyasa. Livingstone was closely followed by a Mission under Bishop Mackenzie, sent out by the Universities of Oxford and

Cambridge. The Mission settled in the Shire Highlands, but on account of loss of its members by sickness and otherwise, it withdrew in 1862. It was subsequently re-established in 1881 on Lake Nyasa, with headquarters on the island of Likoma, where it still remains.

In 1874, the Livingstonia Mission, named in honour of the great explorer, was founded by the Free Church of Scotland. They were joined in 1876 by the pioneers of the Church of Scotland Mission, who chose the site of the present town of Blantyre and established themselves in the Shire Highlands, while the Free Church applied itself to the evangelization of the inhabitants of the shores of Lake Nyasa.

The Missions were followed by the African Lakes Corporation, and in 1883 Captain Foote, R.N., was appointed first British Consul for the territories north of the Zambesi, to reside at Blantyre.

A serious danger had arisen in connexion with Arab slave traders who had settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa. At the time of Livingstone's first visit he found the Arabs established in a few places on what is now the Portuguese shore of the Lake and at Kota Kota on the west side. Arab caravans, trading with tribes in and beyond the valley of the Luangwa, were in the habit of crossing the Lake on their way to and from the sea coast. Opposition of the new settlers to the slave trade carried on by Arab coastmen and natives alike resulted in a conflict with the Arab traders under Mlozi, settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa, which spread to the Yao Chiefs, who were under their influence.

In the summer of 1889, the late Mr. Johnston (afterwards Sir H. H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.), arrived at Mozambique as His Britannic Majesty's Consul and proceeded to travel in the interior to inquire into the troubles with the Arabs.

Treaties having been concluded with the remaining Makololo Chiefs and with the Yaos around Blantyre, Mr. Johnston proceeded up Lake Nyasa, leaving Mr. John Buchanan, Acting Consul, in charge, who, after the first encounter between Major Serpa Pinto and Mlauri, a powerful Makololo Chief, proclaimed on 21st September, 1889, a British Protectorate over the Shire Districts.

In 1891, an Anglo-Portuguese Convention ratified the work of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sharpe (now Sir A. Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.), and other pioneers of British Central Africa, and in the following spring a British Protectorate over the countries adjoining Lake Nyasa was proclaimed. The Protectorate of Nyasaland, under the administration of a Commissioner, was confined to the regions adjoining the Shire and Lake Nyasa, the remainder of the territory under British influence north of the Zambesi being placed, subject to certain conditions, under the British South Africa Company.

On 22nd February, 1893, the name of the Protectorate was changed to "The British Central Africa Protectorate", but the old name "Nyasaland Protectorate" was revived in October, 1907, by the Order in Council which amended the Constitution.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Central Government.

The Protectorate is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council composed of the Chief Secretary, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Secretary for Native Affairs. The laws of the Protectorate are made by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council constituted by the Nyasaland Order in Council, 1907. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor and four official members, namely, the members of the Executive Council, and four unofficial members. The unofficial members are nominated by the Governor without regard to any specific representation, are selected as being those most likely to be of assistance to the Governor in the exercise of his responsibilities, and hold office for a period of three years. There is at present no native member of the Council, but this is not to say that the large body of natives is altogether unrepresented. In addition to indirect representation by at least one of the unofficial members, who for many years has been selected from one of the Missionary Societies, their interests are directly in the hands of the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Chief Secretary, and the Governor himself.

Departments of Government.

The principal departments of Government whose headquarters are in Zomba are those dealing with Finance, Legal, Medical and Sanitary Services, Agriculture, Public Works, Education, Police, Prisons and Lunatic Asylum, Geological Survey, Veterinary, Forestry, Mechanical Transport, and Posts and Telegraphs. The High Court and Lands Office, including Surveys and Mines, are in Blantyre, and the headquarters of Customs and Marine Transport are at Limbe and Fort Johnston respectively.

Provincial Administration.

For administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into two Provinces, each of which is in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner responsible to the Governor for the administration of his Province. The Provinces are divided into Districts in charge of District

Officers responsible to the Provincial Commissioner. The Provinces of the Protectorate are as follows :—

Province.	*Comprising Districts.*	*Land Area. Square miles.*	*Population.*	*Headquarters.*
Southern	Lower Shire, Chikwawa, Central Shire, Cholo, Mlanje, Blantyre, Chiradzulu, Zomba, Upper Shire, South Nyasa.	12,296	760,344	Blantyre.
Northern	Ncheu, Dedza, Fort Manning, Lilongwe, Dowa, Kota Kota, Kasungu, Mombera, West Nyasa, North Nyasa.	25,300	843,110	Lilongwe.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The decennial census of Nyasaland was taken on the night of Sunday, the 26th of April, 1931, in the case of Europeans and Asiatics, and round about that date in the case of natives. The number of Europeans was returned at 1,975, an increase of 33 per cent. during the decennial period. Over one-third of the European population (35 per cent.) lives in the Blantyre District which contains the commercial centres of Blantyre and Limbe, and just over one-sixth (17 per cent.) in the Zomba District in which is situated the seat of Government.

In the Census Report for 1931 it was stated " It might have been supposed that, as the country became more healthy, and as the amenities of civilization increased, the female element would show a rather larger proportionate increase." In 1921 there were 1,034 male and 452 female Europeans, or 437 females to each 1,000 males. In 1931 the figures were 1,168 males and 807 females, giving 691 females to each 1,000 males. Whereas the males increased by only 134, the females increased by 355. This difference in the rate of increase is not of course due to any physiological causes but is almost entirely due to immigration as the country becomes increasingly more suitable for European women. Of the 295 children under the age of 15, there were 150 males and 145 females, whereas in 1921 there were 107 males and 76 females. Of children under 5 there were 83 males and 78 females as against 71 males and 45 females in 1921. Thus, the sexes are tending towards numerical equality.

The number of European residents born in England remains about the same and is just over one-third of the total European population. There is an increase of 47 in the number born in Scot-

land, or just under one-fifth of the total. The number born in Nyasaland has increased from 108 to 225, or from 7.26 per cent. to 11.39 per cent. of the total European population. Europeans of South African origin have increaed by 87. The number of births registered during 1931 was 47 or 24.6 per 1,000. The proportion of married persons to the total population is 51 per cent., as compared with 36 per cent. in England and Wales. During the year there were 18 marriages. The death-rate for the year was 10.47 per 1,000, representing a total number of 20 deaths.

The census revealed that Asiatics had increased in number from 481 in 1911 to 1,591 in 1931; of the latter number 1,257 were adult males and 149 adult females. About 84 per cent. of the Asiatic population is to be found in the following eight Districts, Blantyre 40 per cent., Zomba and Mlanje 8 per cent. each, Lower Shire 7 per cent., Cholo 6 per cent., and Chiradzulu, Lilongwe, and Dowa each 5 per cent. In 1926 there were only 2 Asiatics living in the five northern Districts, whereas in 1931 there were 42, the majority being in the North Nyasa District in which in 1921 there were none. It is interesting to note that of the Asiatic children in Nyasaland 61 per cent. are males and 39 per cent. females. In the Indian Census Report of 1911 it was sated that "sons are earnestly longed for while daughters are not wanted". The Asiatic immigrant into Nyasaland must deem himself happy in his choice of country. There is, indeed, evidence of an increasing tendency for immigrants to bring their wives and become domiciled in the Protectorate. The number of Nyasaland Asiatics born in British India is 1,412, in Nyasaland 105, in Portuguese India 58, in Portuguese East Africa 5, and in other countries 11. The number born in Nyasaland has increased from 21 in 1911 to 105 in 1931, that is from 4 per cent. to 7 per cent. of the total Asiatic population. Annual statistics of Asiatic marriages and deaths are not available.

The total number of natives enumerated at the census was 1,599,888, an increase of 399,954 or 33.3 per cent. over the 1921 figures. It is reasonably safe to ascribe the advance approximately half to natural increase, and half to immigration. The inference that the increase in population is largely due to immigration is supported by the fact that the increase is disproportionately greater in the tribes that do not properly belong to Nyasaland but have their parent stock just across the border. The Nguru, whose real home is Portuguese East Africa, have almost doubled their numbers (95 per cent.) in ten years; the Chikunda on the Lower Shire River (116.7 per cent.) and the Wemba, from Northern Rhodesia (117.9 per cent.) have more than doubled. The next largest increase is found among the Nkonde (63 per cent.) of which people the greater number live in the Tanganyika Territory although their Chief has his headquarters on the southern fringe of his people's land some 20 miles inside the Nyasaland border. The actual

figures of tribal increases during the decennial period are as follows:—

NATIVE TRIBES, 1931, COMPARED WITH 1921.

Tribe.	*1921.*	*Per cent. of total population 1921.*	*1931.*	*Per cent. of total population 1931.*	*Increase over 1921.*	*Per cent. of increase over 1921.*
Chewa ...	261,703	21·8	371,473	23·2	109,770	41·9
Ngoni ...	245,833	20·5	216,810	13·6	29,023 (decrease)	11·7 (decrease)
Yao ...	185,363	15·4	246,713	15·4	61,350	33·7
Nyanja ...	217,847	18·2	274,988	17·2	57,141	26·2
Nguru ...	120,776	10·1	235,616	14·7	114,840	95·0
Tumbuka	75,924	6·3	110,267	6·9	34,343	45·2
Tonga ...	46,953	3·9	55,835	3·5	8,882	18·9
Chikunda	21,893	1·8	47,438	3·0	25,545	116·7
Nkonde ...	18,852	1·6	30,731	1·9	11,879	63·0
Wemba ...	2,173	0·2	5,736	0·4	3,563	117·9
Swahili ...	386	0·03	520	0·04	134	34·7
Others ...	2,231	0·19	3,761	0·2	1,530	68·5
Grand Total	1,199,934		1,599,888		399,954	

It must again be emphasized that the various tribes of Nyasaland are not pure homogeneous divisions of the native race, representing a fixed partition of the indigenous inhabitants of the Protectorate. If remote history is ignored, the indigenous tribes of the country may be taken to be the Tumbuka and kindred tribes such as the Tonga of North Nyasa: the main Nyanja stock, includes the kindred Chewa and Chipeta of Central Angoniland, Upper Shire and Shire Highlands and Lower River. About the middle of last century the Yao from the Rovuma-Lujenda region in Portuguese East Africa having driven out the indigenous tribes round the south end of Lake Nyasa were in turn attacked by the Angoni who had spread northwards from south of the Zambesi and were now moving south again. The Yao, driven out by the Angoni, pressed on the Nyanja of the Shire Highlands driving them into the Cholo and Mlanje Districts. Later began the peaceful penetration of the Nguru which continues to-day with increasing vigour. All the tribes, with the sole exception of the Angoni, have increased.

It is important to ascertain how the population is distributed within a country because so much must depend on such knowledge, politically, socially, and economically. The population of the whole Protectorate averages 42.55 per square mile. The average for Africa is 10.55.

Although little useful purpose may be served by comparing the density of population in different countries, because conditions vary

so widely as to render such comparisons hazardous, yet it is interesting to note the native population per square mile in some other African territories as follows :—

	Per square mile.
Nyasaland	42.5
Basutoland	42.5
Transkei (Native Reserve)	59
Nigeria	53
Gold Coast Colony	50
Uganda	33
Tanganyika Territory	11
Kenya	11
Northern Rhodesia	3

It will be observed that Nyasaland is remarkably more densely populated than the other East African territories. The population of Chiradzulu District is 296.77 per square mile. In England the population per square mile increased from 152 in 1801 to 618 in 1911. The population of Portugal is 180 and of Spain 102 to the square mile ; that of China is 270.

While the District density varies from 296.77 in Chiradzulu to 10.95 in Kasungu, the population by sections shows even wider variations, falling as low as 3 per square mile in part of North Nyasa and rising to over 300 per square mile in Section 4 of Lower Shire.

The population of the Protectorate also includes a few half-castes, whose precise position and status is at present under consideration.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

The Medical Staff consists of a Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, a Senior Health Officer, a Senior Medical Officer, a Medical Entomologist, thirteen Medical Officers, and a nursing staff consisting of a Matron and ten Nursing Sisters.

The Sanitation Division under the Senior Health Officer consists of two European Sanitary Superintendents, eighteen African Sanitary Inspectors, forty-four Vaccinators and a varying number (according to immediate needs) of sanitary labourers. The Medical Division in addition to the European officers consists of nine Sub-Assistant Surgeons, twelve African Hospital Assistants, and two hundred African dispensers.

Hospitals.

European.—There are hospitals for Europeans at Zomba and Blantyre. Both are small and of the cottage hospital type.

During 1931, 190 Europeans were admitted to the two hospitals, 79 at Zomba, and 111 to Blantyre hospital.

The prevailing disabilities necessitating admission were :— malaria 23 cases, dysentery 22, accouchement 16, and accidental injuries 16.

The out-patients numbered 710 at Blantyre and 338 at Zomba.

Amongst out-patients the prevailing disabilities were malaria 175 cases, skin affections 139, injuries 87, sore throats 75, influenza 72, common colds 58, diarrhoea 52, bronchitis 47, and dysentery 38 cases.

There were 20 European deaths during the year of which 4 were from blackwater fever, 4 from malaria, 2 from dysentery, and 2 from pneumonia.

Native.—For the medical treatment of natives there are 13 general hospitals, not counting the special hospitals which are attached to the Central Prison, and the Central Lunatic Asylum, and the military hospital.

In addition, some of the rural dispensaries, which are managed by African hospital assistants, have a room where patients may be detained and treated as in-patients. Although these dispensary detention wards are not regarded as hospitals they nevertheless had 313 admissions during the year.

There were 91 rural dispensaries working during 1931, three additional ones having been opened during the year.

To the hospitals there were admitted as in-patients 5,160 patients as compared with 3,958 during the year 1930.

The most frequent causes of admission were injuries 769, hookworm disease 520, malaria 474, venereal diseases 374, influenza 321, ulcers 281, abscesses, etc., 251.

The cases treated as out-patients at the hospitals and rural dispensaries during the year 1931 numbered 266,090 as compared with 225,361 during 1930.

Amongst out-patients the commonest disabilities were injuries 46,660 cases, bronchitis 34,824, ulcers 31,395, conjunctivitis 18,825, constipation 18,008, chronic rheumatism 10,203, malaria 9,413, scabies 9,406, and diarrhoea 9,563.

Diseases.—Other diseases which are very common although they are not seen at the hospitals in such large numbers as those above mentioned, are schistosomiasis, yaws, dysentery and, during recent years, smallpox.

The 1930 epidemic of smallpox has gradually extended southwards during 1931 following the principal native traffic routes. There were 7,414 cases reported, with 239 deaths, in 1931, compared with 4,762 cases and 211 deaths in 1930.

There were 2,624 cases of yaws during 1931 as against 1,707 in 1930. Most of these cases were seen in Karonga, and the incidence of yaws there amongst all diseases during the last five years has been :—

	1927.	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*
Per mille	75·9	74·8	23·2	30·3	46·8

Hookworm disease is extremely common and the majority of natives are infected even though the infection does not necessarily give rise to very obvious symptoms. The incidence of hookworm varies in different Districts, and also according to the different methods employed by medical officers when examining stools. In the Port Herald District a number of stools examined showed 99 per cent. of them to be infected. At Kota Kota out of 232 stools examined just over 74 per cent. were infected.

Leprosy is dealt with by leprosy treatment centres. There are eleven centres controlled by the various Missionary Societies. A grant is given by Government to each centre in proportion to the number of lepers maintained at the centre.

The grants by Government in 1931 totalled £1,400, plus drugs, etc., to the value of £200. A free supply of Alepol was maintained by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

At the end of 1931 there were 560 lepers being maintained and treated as compared with 618 in 1930. In addition there were 160 being treated as out-patients. A number are also treated at the general hospitals. In 1931 the Government hospitals and dispensaries treated 35 in-patients and 317 out-patients.

Venereal diseases, though not by any means uncommon, are not so prevalent as in some countries. During the year 1931, 1,251 cases of syphilis and 842 of gonorrhoea were treated.

Provision has been made from the Colonial Development Fund for extending the activities of the Medical Department. Many of the native hospitals which are dilapidated are being rebuilt. In 1931 a new hospital to accommodate 50 patients was completed at Lilongwe and the old hospital at Dowa was replaced with a new hospital of 30 beds. Others are in course of construction and should be ready for occupation in 1932. Twenty-two new dispensaries were built during 1931. Child-welfare and maternity centres are being built at Fort Johnston, Port Herald, and Kota Kota.

A sum of £2,000 has been provided from the Colonial Development Fund for the improvement of village water-supplies. During the year 33 wells have been made at various villages and also four dams.

Lunatic Asylum.

The Central Lunatic Asylum is at Zomba and consists of blocks for African males and females. The former consists of 57 single rooms, hospital accommodation for 13 patients, observation ooms for 9 inmates, an association ward of 6 beds and a reception room. The female block contains accommodation for 20 inmates. Considerable improvements have been carried out and additions made to the male block during the year. The female block was only built during the previous year and is self-contained.

The number of admissions to the Asylum during 1931 was 23 as compared with 10 during the previous year. The daily average

numbers of inmates were, African males 60.71, African females 11.52, a total average of 72.23 as compared with 64.23 in the previous year. The health of the inmates is good; the daily average number in hospital was 7, and deaths numbered 4.

Inmates who are able to work are given every encouragement to engage in useful occupations such as cultivating gardens, repairing buildings, making bricks, etc. Members of the Church of Scotland Mission in Zomba give religious services to the male inmates and weekly instructional talks to the female inmates.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

European residences are usually brick bungalows of modest proportions roofed by corrugated iron in the townships and by thatch on the plantations. Electric light is available in the townships of Blantyre, Limbe, and Zomba, and a pipe-borne supply of drinking water has recently been installed at Blantyre and Lilongwe. Of sanitation as understood in more advanced communities Nyasaland knows nothing, and the following extract from a memorandum by the Senior Health Officer on the state of affairs in Zomba, the capital of the Protectorate, with a resident population of 190 Europeans, 76 Asiatics, and 554 natives, may be read as illustrative of the conditions prevailing generally:—

> "Zomba's method of water-supply and of refuse disposal are of the most primitive description: indeed they differ from the methods of the raw native in his village only in the fact that a kerosene tin instead of a clay-beaker is used for drawing water, and faecal material and household refuse is deposited in the garden plot instead of on it. This practice of burying night-soil and refuse in the compounds of houses has been going on for about 40 years, with the result that in nearly all the older compounds there is no virgin soil left, and the ground is practically a block of decomposing animal organic matter 4 or 5 feet thick. The township is drained by numerous water courses which carry perennial streams and receive, during 4 or 5 months rainy season, surface washings and the superfluous, heavily-polluted sub-soil water.
>
> "Drinking water is theoretically obtained at a specially selected spot direct from the Mlunguzi stream, where the water is of undoubted purity, but this spot is situated in a most inaccessible part of the township entailing in most cases a considerable climb and a journey of as much as a mile and a half. The water-carriers are native servants of individual householders, and they are supposed to carry a kerosene tin or some similar receptacle to the source and fill it there; all too frequently, however, they go to a secluded spot on the banks

of the nearest stream and there fill the tin. This is a very natural procedure for a native who thinks it foolish to undertake a long and tedious journey when one of a few yards will suffice, and it is a procedure which an army of supervisors could hardly prevent. Moreover, even if all the drinking water were obtained from the official watering point, there is still the water used for all other household purposes to be accounted for.

"Zomba can thus, without very great exaggeration, be said to be built on a sewage farm and to draw its water-supply from the irrigation ditches. It is a fortunate circumstance that the town has a small population scattered over a relatively large area, so that no considerable group of people is likely to be infected from any single source of water- or fly-borne disease.

"The district which Zomba Hospital serves has a European population of 311, the majority of whom live in Zomba. In the years 1930 and 1931, 54 and 67 cases respectively of the enteric fevers, dysentery, and enteritis were treated at the hospital, and a disquietingly large proportion of these cases in 1931 were amoebic dysentery. It is probably the tropical sun alone which saves us from an epidemic of disease, which the conjunction of a polluted water-supply, a heavily infected soil, and the prevalence of flies would normally produce."

A grant has, however, recently been made available for 1932 from the Colonial Development Fund for the establishment in Zomba of a pipe-borne water-supply and a system for the disposal of sewage.

The housing conditions of natives in their villages are primitive in the extreme and it is only through education that the problem can be attacked. Hygiene and sanitation, both personal and communal, is stressed by all educationists engaged in the uplift of the native and their efforts are surely, if slowly, making themselves felt.

At the "Jeanes" Training Centre, reference to which is made in Chapter IX, a model village has been constructed where, for two years, the students are in residence with their wives and families. The planning of house improvements and new village enterprises requires the co-operative effort of every member of the village population. Nothing is introduced which cannot, with a little enterprise, be reproduced in most native villages. Improved sun-dried brick and plastered houses with thatched roofs and mudded floors, good ventilation, plain home-made furniture and household utensils, separate kitchens, flower and vegetable plots, individual sanitary arrangements, crop rotations in the home acres, community blocks for fruit and timber trees, simple domestic science, child-welfare and mother-craft instruction for women; all these are parts of the "better home" scheme. Each student, after training, returns to his village to demonstrate in his own home, modelled on what he has learnt at the centre, what can be done to improve living conditions in the villages. A large part of his task is to supply those essential elements in education which are seen in satisfactory home

conditions. He plans a " better home " project for the people of his own village and, by influencing the teachers or leaders in other villages in his area to carry out similar improvements, aims first at one model home in each of those villages. His watchword is " example before precept ". Simplicity and the minimum of expense are fundamental features in his scheme for rural reconstruction.

Thus radiating out from the experimental model village, trained village leaders go to strategic villages throughout the Protectorate to demonstrate and help in improved housing and living conditions. They are kept in touch with any new improvement adopted, after experiment at the Centre.

The influence of the first batch of students trained is evident and their work in the villages appreciated by headmen and villagers in widely scattered Districts.

At the Centre new methods are explained and demonstrated to any seeking help in village housing problems, and visits to the model village are being planned for principal headmen from various Districts. This model village will continue to be a laboratory for experiments in the personal and social problems of village life.

Various schemes are under consideration for the controlled housing of natives employed in townships in order that " native locations " may be instituted on a satisfactory footing both as regards housing and sanitation. It is suggested that—

(*a*) The land available should be laid down in plots of a definite size;

(*b*) The plots should be allotted free of rents to native applicants working in the township;

(*c*) The allottee of a plot should be under the obligation to erect thereon a dwelling of an approved type; the dwelling so erected to be the allottee's personal property;

(*d*) The tenure of the plot should be a " right of occupancy ", i.e., the native should have the right to occupy the plot for residential purposes and, with the approval of Government, to transmit it to his offspring or to transfer it to another native working in the township.

The main difficulties in such a scheme are the love of the native for his natural village life and the fact that natives of varied tribes do not find it easy to live in harmony in confined areas.

Government provides housing accommodation for most of its senior employees and although the older types of quarters leave much to be desired, the construction of more satisfactory brick buildings with corrugated iron roofs is being proceeded with as funds permit.

Until recently the sleeping accommodation provided for Indian storekeepers was usually most unsatisfactory, but township by-laws are to be introduced to ensure that every room used as a sleeping room shall not be less than ten feet in height from floor to ceiling and shall have a clear superficial floor area of not less than

fifty square feet for each person, subject to a minimum floor area of one hundred square feet. It is also to be provided that no premises used as a bakery, butchery, dairy, restaurant, laundry, wash-house, or for the manufacture, storage, sale, or preparation of food or drink shall be used as a sleeping room.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

The year under review began with a shortage of rainfall. In January, however, rains were excessive in most Districts of the Northern Province and along the Zomba-Blantyre road. The mid-season was normal, and the March and April rainfall was again short. Planting-out was therefore later than usual and early root development was not as free as it should have been. Conditions improved as the season advanced and allowed the tobacco crop, for example, to be of fair quality and yield. In the northern lake-shore area conditions were more or less normal. In the Southern Province the tobacco-growing areas had a normal season until March, after which much cold, misty weather was experienced until May. In the tea belts rains were good on the whole, but were absent in the hot months. At lower elevations, March and April rains were generally short. In the Lower River cotton district early conditions were good, but the drought was harmful in the later stages of growth and ripening.

Economic conditions were such as to eliminate profits and restrict development in several directions, sisal, cotton, and rubber being most severely affected. Government found it necessary to grant a temporary remission of a percentage of agricultural rents, and advances to tobacco planters were continued during the 1930-31 season. A subsidy of ¼d. per lb. of seed cotton was paid by Government to native growers in the northern part of the cotton-growing area in which the British Cotton Growing Association, which again bought the crop, found itself able to offer only ¼d. per lb. Financial conditions did not permit of the contemplated extension of the work and staff of the Department of Agriculture.

Nyasaland was threatened with a locust invasion during the latter half of the year, and steps were taken to acquaint all Administrative Officers and the inhabitants of the threatened area with the measures to be taken against the locusts and to advise the natives to supplement their graminaceous food plants with increased plantings of root and other crops.

A Bush Fires Committee was appointed to consider the important question of the bush burning that takes place annually. The Committee regarded the burning as a practice which, unless controlled,

would cause extensive and irreparable damage to the natural resources of the Protectorate, and made certain recommendations involving educative work and changes in legislation.

The following table shows the amounts exported and the local values of the five principal products of the Protectorate for the five-year period 1927-1931. Both quantities produced and values have been affected by the world-wide depression. The net decrease in weights of the 1931 exports of agricultural produce and raw materials from the preceding year was 20.66 per cent.

	1927.		*1928.*		*1929.*		*1930.*		*1931.*	
	Tons.	£	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£
Tea ...	522	56,640	637	73,599	784	74,383	866	56,543	876	49,129
Coffee ...	16	1,203	21	1,542	44	3,239	48	3,109	42	1,988
Tobacco ...	6,905	780,964	5,193	496,561	4,616	403,678	5,775	484,738	4,772	400,897
Fibre ...	801	24,428	1,162	29,814	1,200	34,465	1,284	29,607	242	2,661
Cotton ...	826	45,834	797	58,264	947	62,661	1,696	72,881	1,010	37,729

Native Food Crops.—On the whole, food crops bore well and were sufficient for native needs. Maize is the staple foodstuff and it is supplemented by various millets, peas, beans, groundnuts, and rice. Efforts were made to extend the cultivation of pulses. Wheat was grown in small quantities in the Ncheu and North Nyasa Districts. Special mention may be made of rice. In North Nyasa the native growers sold approximately 107 tons valued at £669 7s. 6d., and in other lake-shore districts Government bought over 100 tons and other buyers over 30 tons. In North Nyasa the Department of Agriculture devoted much attention to the improvement of the rice crop by inducing the growers to lay down pure instead of mixed plots and by instruction in the correct time of harvesting and the grading of the crop for the market. The proportion of No. 1 grade rice was increased, and the rice met with a ready sale to Indian traders and others.

Tobacco.—Tobacco is grown by Europeans on their own estates with hired native labour or under the tenant system. In the latter case the native is given a piece of land, free seed, and free tuition in growing and curing, and he usually sells his crop to his European landlord. The latter does not take a percentage of the crop and the tenant may sell elsewhere is he is dissatisfied with his landlord's price. The tenant system is popular and works well on the whole. It is in the interest of the native to produce the best possible leaf, and in the interest of the landlord to do all he can to assist his tenants to maintain and improve the quality. On Crown land, again, the native tobacco grower is assisted by the field staff of the Native Tobacco Board which numbered eleven Europeans during the growing and marketing season of 1931. The Board is at present confining its operations to the Northern Province. In preparation for

the 1931-32 season, the Board appointed towards the end of the year a European supervisor for work in the Southern Province. The European field staff was assisted by a large number of native capitaos. Broadly speaking, European production is mostly flue- and air-cured leaf while native growers, whether on Crown land or on private estates under the tenant system, produce dark-fired leaf.

The total exports of tobacco from Nyasaland during 1931 are given in the following table with the 1930 figures for comparison. Generally speaking, the 1931 crop was of fair quality and yield.

	1930.		*1931.*		*Increase or decrease.*
	Amount.	*Value.*	*Amount.*	*Value.*	
	lb.	£ s. d.	lb.	£ s. d.	lb.
Dark-fired	10,030,016	375,992 14 3	7,952,873	298,232 14 9	−2,077,143
Flue-cured	2,866,569	107,310 2 1	2,590,253	97,134 9 9	− 276,316
Air-cured	38,329	1,435 6 7	147,455	5,529 11 3	+ 109,126
	12,934,914	484,738 2 11	10,690,581	400,896 15 9	−2,244,333

In 1931, the European acreage was 13,482, and the production amounted to 4,168,528 lb. The 1930 figures were 17,481 acres, and 6,508,768 lb., respectively. The foregoing table shows that in 1931 flue-cured production declined and air-cured became much more popular than in the previous year. Of the actual 1931 European production, 3,374,112 lb. were sold locally, 442,736 lb. were exported direct, and 351,680 lb. remained unsold or unsaleable.

Native-grown tobacco was purchased in the following amounts:—

	Ex private estates.	*Ex Crown land.*	*Total.*
	lb.	*lb.*	*lb.*
Northern Province ...	994,613	5,292,877	6,287,490
Southern Province	431,852	1,163,797	1,595,649
	1,426,465	6,456,674	7,883,139

The number of registered Crown-land growers was 32,153 in the Northern Province, an increase of 1,039 over the previous season, and 10,708 in the Southern Province, a decrease of 323. In the area supervised by the Native Tobacco Board in the Northern Province the average price paid to the grower was 3½d. per lb. On the whole the demand was keen, and buyers expressed approval of the new arrangement whereby all leaf was graded and passed by the staff of the Board before being offered for sale in the Central Buying Stations.

Cotton.—225 acres were devoted to European-grown cotton and gave a yield of 159 cwt. of seed cotton. European production is thus almost negligible and has been declining steadily over the past few years.

Native cotton growing, on the other hand, had been expanding until 1931, when low prices and unfavourable weather decreased the planting and the yield. The amount of seed distributed for the 1931 crop was 760 tons and a good season would have given at least 5,000 tons of seed cotton. The amount actually bought was 2,477 tons. Only first-grade cotton was purchased and the prices per lb. were ¾d. in the Lower Shire and ½d. in other areas. The crop was bought by the British Cotton Growing Association despite the fact that the Association's five-year agreement with Government has expired and the Association was under no obligation to buy. Cotton seed was exported to the amount of over 628 tons valued at £1,256 15s. 3d., a large decline from the 1,619 tons of 1930.

Tea.—Tea is entirely a European crop. The acreage increased by 1,728 during the year under review, and is now 11,414 acres, of which 8,287 are in the Mlanje District and 3,127 in Cholo. The acreage harvested in 1931 was 6,514. Production amounted to 2,193,296 lb. of made tea as against 1,904,000 lb. in 1930. Local sales disposed of 179,536 lb., while actual export of tea in 1931 amounted to 1,963,452 lb., valued at £49,129. The tea industry employs many natives but conditions in 1931 were such that wages and labour had to be reduced. European staffs also suffered reductions of salary and the services of ten assistants and managers were dispensed with.

Coffee.—Like tea growing, coffee growing is entirely in European hands. The acreage increased from 1,256 in 1930 to 1,542 in 1931 but the total yield declined from 1,286 cwt. to 1,175 cwt. The acreage in the hands of individuals and companies is 1,288, and in the hands of Missions 254. The number of holdings of the former class is 34 and of these only three amount to or exceed 100 acres. The number of Mission holdings is 11. They are distributed over six Missions and the largest of them is 85 acres. Of the total yield about 417 cwt. were disposed of in the country and about 757 cwt. were available for export direct from the estate.

Sisal.—Production of sisal fibre fell from 26,106 cwt. in 1930 to 3,060 cwt. in 1931. The number of estates in the Protectorate is four, and of these three were closed during the year.

Rubber.—There is only one rubber (Para) estate in Nyasaland. Prices were so unremunerative in 1931 that no tapping was done and no rubber exported. In the previous year exported rubber amounted to 94,185 lb.

Other Agricultural Produce.—Under this heading are included items of agricultural produce which are of comparatively small amount. Figures of export for 1930 and 1931 are given below.

	1930.		*1931.*	
	Amount.	*Value.*	*Amount.*	*Value.*
	lb.	£ s. d.	lb.	£ s. d.
Capsicums and chillies ...	10,205	301 7 3	1,098	14 4 6
Maize and maize flour ...	349,500	645 17 3	311,452	558 3 3
Potatoes	2,284	12 7 6	34,150	181 13 10
Rice	—	—	2,176	9 14 3
Groundnuts	1,216	6 10 9	1,100	5 17 10
Beeswax	17,604	880 4 0	21,835	1,091 15 0

Portuguese East Africa took all the maize, maize flour, potatoes, and groundnuts, and a proportion of the capsicums and chillies. The remainder of the capsicums and chillies went to the United Kingdom, Northern Rhodesia, and Tanganyika Territory. The rice was exported to Northern Rhodesia and the beeswax to the United Kingdom and Germany.

Live-stock.

The live-stock census for the year 1931 was as follows :—

Live-stock.	*European owned.*	*Native owned.*	*Total.*
Cattle	19,810	155,326	175,136
Sheep	1,899	92,507	94,406
Goats	761	224,368	225,129
Pigs	1,155	69,108	70,263
Horses	5	—	5
Donkeys	220	—	220

It is difficult to put a value on the total live-stock in the Protectorate. There are no external markets and the numbers of live-stock which come on to the internal markets are very small in comparison with the numbers of live-stock in the Protectorate, while the local prices for cattle and small stock, whether for slaughter or for other purposes, vary very considerably.

In districts where there is any considerable European and Asiatic settlement, and where there are fairly large native markets, cattle are sold at from £3 10s. 0d. to £5 10s. 0d. per head, and pigs at an average price of £2 10s. 0d., sheep at 8s. to 12s. and goats at about 6s. In other parts of the Protectorate cattle can be bought at prices varying from about 10s. up to £2 per head, and small stock at anything from 3s. to 6s.

Pigs slaughtered at the various recognized butcheries are entirely European-owned, but the majority of cattle, and practically all

sheep, whether slaughtered by Europeans or natives, are native-owned. All goats are native-owned and are slaughtered only at the native slaughter-houses.

Ghee Industry.—Considerable efforts have been made during the past two years to establish a ghee industry for the benefit mainly of the natives of the northern Districts of Nyasaland who own large numbers of cattle and have no outlet for their produce. Separators were supplied to a few of the more intelligent cattle-owners and extensive instruction has been given in the preparation of the commodity.

The experiments have not met with the complete success which was anticipated but a certain amount of progress has been achieved and production is continuing.

During 1931 the amount of ghee made in the North Nyasa District was 5½ tons. The trade is almost solely in the hands of Indians at present and the prices paid by them to the natives are approximately 2d. a pound for butter and 6d. a pound for ghee. Two pounds of native butter will make 12 oz. of ghee, so that for every ton of ghee manufactured the native receives approximately £50 for his butter. All ghee produced is consumed in the Protectorate.

Hides and Skins.—The volume of trade in this produce is very small. There is only one buyer in the Protectorate, and his activities have been confined to the Zomba, Limbe, and Blantyre Districts of the Southern Province where he has purchased hides and skins chiefly from the local slaughter-houses.

The chief factors operating against more extensive dealing in this produce are—

(*a*) depressed state of markets,
(*b*) poor quality of produce,
(*c*) high railway freight between Limbe and Beira.

Towards the end of the year 1930 dealings in hides and skins were discontinued, and there is little hope of improvement until such time as there is some definite sign of a market revival.

During the year 1931, 724 goat skins were exported. The prices paid by the local dealer varied from 3d. down to 1d. per skin.

Large numbers of hides and skins are utilized in Nyasaland by the natives. They are used chiefly as ground mats, for chair seats, and also for beds.

When a time favourable for attempting to encourage natives to produce hides and skins for market arrives steps will be taken to bring about improvement in quality.

Fish.

Among the subsidiary industries fishing occupies an important place as it affords a means of livelihood to thousands of natives and a much valued food to many more thousands all over the Protectorate. Lake Nyasa, Lake Malombe, and Lake Chirwa, the

more important rivers draining into them, and the Shire River, which has its source in Lake Nyasa, are all abundantly stocked with excellent fish of many varieties.

Fish are not exported from the Protectorate and no figures are available on which to estimate the volume or value of the industry as a whole. It may be of interest, however, to record that a District Commissioner, whose District is astride part of the Shire River, has expressed the opinion that one-half of the adult male population of his District is engaged in work connected with the fishing industry and that its value to the District is not less than £1,200 per annum.

Minerals.

The following minerals are known to exist in the Protectorate :— gold, galena, copper ores, iron ores, bauxite, asbestos, mica, graphite, manganese, corundum, zircon, monazite, talc, coal, limestone, and cement materials.

Four licences to prospect for minerals were issued during the year but no discoveries have been reported.

Interest has been displayed in the deposit of bauxite on the Lichenya Plateau of Mlanje Mountain and in the corundum and zircons of the Central Shire District but operations have not yet been commenced.

The Geological Survey Department has received from the Imperial Institute a detailed report of analyses and tests made upon a number of samples of clay from Lake Malombe, south of Lake Nyasa. This report shows that the clay forming the bed of the lake is suitable for the manufacture of Portland cement of British standard specification by the fairly simple process of grinding, burning in a suitable kiln, and re-grinding. The deposit is large and readily accessible, and it will doubtless receive further attention with a view to forming a local industry as economic conditions improve.

Apart from this investigation, and representation at the Conference of African Geological Surveys at Kigoma in July, the Geological Survey during the year has concentrated mainly on the improvement and extension of village water-supplies, with the aid of grants from the Colonial Development Fund.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

Nyasaland being wholly within the regions covered by the Congo Basin Treaties, 1885, and the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, 1919, may not grant preferential rates of duty. Its customs tariff, therefore, applies equally to imports from all nations.

Export Duties.

A cess on unmanufactured tobacco exports, at the rate of 1½d. per 100 lb., became effective from 1st April, 1931. The purpose of the fund so created, to which Government contributed a sum of £55 during the year, is to assist, with other Empire tobacco-producing countries, in financing the Federation of British Empire Tobacco Producers formed in 1930 for the encouragement of research, collection of statistics, and information, and for the general advancement of Empire tobacco-growing interests. In the year just ended the cess payable by exporters produced £635.

There are no other export duties on produce, but on merchandise re-exported, a charge of 2 per cent. *ad valorem* for road and river dues is levied.

Drawback.

A drawback of the full import duty paid on all goods lawfully imported is allowed if such goods are exported by the importer within twelve months of the first entry of such goods.

A rebate of the full import duty on all goods lawfully re-imported is allowed if such goods are re-imported within eighteen months of exportation.

Revenue.

The Customs revenue collected during the year, amounting to £126,427 gross, reflects a short-fall of £21,874 (14.75 per cent.) when compared with the actual revenue brought to account in 1930, and £14,673 (10.39 per cent.) when compared with 1929. Import duty with a total of £106,706 is less than the preceding year's total by £6,604 (5.83 per cent.) but it exceeds the 1929 amount by £632 (.59 per cent.). Road and river dues, amounting to £19,640, are less than similar dues collected in the previous year and during 1929 by £15,213 (43.65 per cent.) and £15,204 (43.64 per cent.), respectively.

Tariff.

For the purpose of rectifying to some extent the loss in revenue resulting from the comparatively heavy fall in prices of many commodities, and for assisting development by relieving certain building and permanent-way materials of Customs dues, the tariff was amended in November.

The principal features of the new tariff comprise a temporary additional duty of 10 per cent. on cotton piece-goods, handkerchiefs, scarves, cotton blankets, etc.; an increase of 50 per cent. on

matches; an additional 2d. per gallon on petrol and 1s. per cwt. on soap; specific duties on hurricane lamps at 1s. each, singlets at 2d. each, and umbrellas at 1s. each; an increase of 5 per cent. on the 30 per cent. and 25 per cent. tables and the extension of the latter by the inclusion of arms and ammunition, bicycles, carpets and rugs, confectionery, furniture, musical and wireless instruments, and silks; the elimination from the 10 per cent. list of building materials, and complete exemption for permanent-way materials. The general *ad valorem* impost of 17 per cent. remains the same, as, also, does the levy of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* for road, river, and wharfage dues on the majority of import commodities.

Import dues are levied on a c.i.f. basis.

No import duty is charged on motor lorries of a carrying capacity of one ton or more, nor are any dues levied on bona fide tourists' motor vehicles, camp equipment, and firearms. Agricultural implements, machinery, building materials, and certain other goods imported for development purposes, and drugs and travellers' samples, also, are free of import duty. Passengers' effects of a value not exceeding £100 per adult, are admitted free of all Customs dues.

Imports and Exports.

The total value of the domestic import and export trade, respectively, from all sources for the past three years is given in the following table :—

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
	£	£
1929	... 806,053	680,779
1930	... 804,201	776,413
1931	... 803,223	586,404

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, GOVERNMENT STORES AND SPECIE INTO NYASALAND, AND RE-EXPORTS, 1929-31.

Year.	*Merchandise.*	*Government Stores.*	*Specie.*	*Total.*	*Imported Goods Re-exported.*
	£	£	£	£	£
1929 ...	743,540	27,315	35,198	806,053	36,297
1930 ...	744,372	39,768	20,061	804,201	28,482
1931 ...	726,550	54,752	21,921	803,223	35,729

Principal imports for the years 1929-31.

Articles.	*Units.*	*1929.*		*1930.*		*1931.*	
		Quantity.	£	*Quantity.*	£	*Quantity.*	£
Agricultural machinery and implements.	Tons	444	15,005	286	9,249	237	7,352
Bicycles	Number	2,046	7,488	2,789	8,750	2,105	7,777
Blankets	,,	160,289	18,465	118,969	14,605	145,274	14,785
Cotton piece-goods	Lineal Yards.	9,415,048	232,013	9,917,753	221,538	10,726,615	202,952
Electrical and industrial machinery	Tons	369	21,250	180	17,490	146	12,858
Handkerchiefs	Doz.	36,414	6,184	49,962	7,541	43,477	8,344
Iron, steel, and metal manufactures	Tons	779	29,155	2,970	50,524	2,900	49,261
Linen, hemp, and jute manufactures	Cwt.	3,355	8,751	4,896	10,019	3,636	8,066
Motor cars	Number	106	17,992	126	20,271	61	10,866
Motor lorries and tractors	,,	55	7,348	84	12,525	41	9,279
Motor spirit	Gal.	429,356	40,370	453,365	42,826	450,446	41,180
Provisions, various	Cwt.	4,955	18,029	4,797	17,401	4,470	15,961
Salt	Tons	3,471	11,797	2,764	6,754	2,925	6,516
Shirts and singlets	Doz.	22,524	8,514	35,233	11,466	20,206	7,298
Spirits	Proof Gal.	6,690	9,638	7,823	10,842	6,877	10,546
Sugar	Cwt.	9,739	7,960	10,657	8,987	10,006	7,445

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE FROM NYASALAND, 1929-31.

Year.	*Merchandise.*	*Specie.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£
1929	625,480	55,299	680,779
1930	691,908	84,505	776,413
1931	537,887	48,517	586,404

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1929-31.

Articles.	*Unit.*	*1929.*		*1930.*		*1931.*	
		Quantity.	£	*Quantity.*	£	*Quantity.*	£
Coffee	lb.	100,117	3,239	106 595	3,109	93,424	1,989
Cotton	,,	2,121,618	62,661	3,798,338	72,881	2,263,728	37,729
Fibre	,,	2,688,266	34,465	2,875,954	29,606	543,035	2,660
Rubber	,,	172,305	3,345	94,185	1,628	—	—
Tea	,,	1,755,419	74,383	1,939,756	56,543	1,963,452	49,129
Tobacco	,,	10,340,217	403,678	12,934,914	484,738	10,690,581	400,897

TRADE DISTRIBUTION.

Principal Imports.

Articles.	*Unit.*	*1929.*		*1930.*		*1931.*	
		Quantity.	£	*Quantity.*	£	*Quantity.*	£
(a) *British Empire.*							
Canada—							
Motor vehicles	Number	19	2,308	72	8,056	29	3,745
Motor accessories	Pckgs.	123	1,415	187	2,121	577	3,602
India—							
Blankets	Number	60,140	5,489	22,050	2,108	15,470	1,349
Cotton piece-goods	Lineal yards.	3,910,251	77,163	3,562,088	61,592	3,580,136	54,920
Ghee	Cwt.	207	1,376	179	1,382	112	921
Linen, hemp and jute manufactures	,,	1,040	2,203	1,132	1,736	1,045	1,365
Plants, trees, and seeds	,,	449	2,843	43	298	575	3,580
South Africa—							
Aerated waters and syrups ...	,,	148	334	234	425	162	314
Cigarettes	,,	6	262	6	302	3	141
Fertilizers	,,	8,544	8,713	5,724	5,847	8,740	7,123

Flour	„	1,403	1,017	2,043	1,350	317	182
Fruits	„	196	673	218	601	196	591
Motor cars	Number	8	1,209	2	265	2	313
Motor lorries	„	30	3,998	15	1,970	12	1,774
Motor accessories	Pckgs.	364	6,850	372	3,489	280	3,227
Stationery	Cwt.	66	717	73	666	55	556
Tobacco	„	13	319	8	214	5	138
United Kingdom—							
Agricultural machinery and implements.	Cwt.	6,224	11,679	498	6,776	1,958	3,765
Bicycles	Number	1,814	6,649	2,344	7,217	1,552	5,603
Cotton piece-goods	Lineal Yards.	1,218,460	34,466	940,432	26,379	953,383	24,503
Electrical and industrial machinery	Cwt.	6,481	15,583	2,675	12,211	2,220	10,207
Handkerchiefs	Doz.	26,496	4,480	35,424	4,940	30,022	6,040
Iron, steel and metal manufactures	Cwt.	8,909	13,337	13,153	17,713	51,271	36,249
Motor bicycles	Number	63	2,406	62	2,470	51	1,885
Motor cars	„	54	9,538	48	9,848	31	6,243
Motor lorries	„	—	—	4	2,272	4	2,592
Motor accessories	Pckgs.	695	11,605	675	9,841	511	13,075
Provisions, various...	Cwt.	4,805	15,639	3 595	14,013	2,862	11,192
Soap	„	3,811	6,173	3,139	5,774	3,891	7,389
Spirits	Proof Gal.	6,139	8,765	7,284	10,135	6,328	9,719
Stationery	Cwt.	1,560	6,309	1,951	7,673	1,812	5,973
Tobacco (all kinds)	„	74	2,787	38	1,763	63	3,075

Articles.	Unit.	1929.		1930.		1931.	
		Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£
(b) *Foreign Countries.*							
Germany—							
Beads	Cwt.	405	3,815	163	1,000	103	1,010
Beer and ale	Gal.	4,780	691	4,436	625	3,892	682
Blankets	Number	15,708	1,668	16,596	1,712	20,832	1,948
Cotton piece-goods ...	Lineal Yards	1,732,948	49,097	1,569,457	44,832	1,042,048	29,800
Hoes	Cwt.	2,045	1,948	1,457	1,258	2,184	2,372
Hollow-ware	„	656	1,799	816	1,524	240	581
Lamps and lanterns	„	92	3,6	150	530	131	640
Sewing machines	Number	342	1,914	364	2,135	85	684
Japan—							
Cotton piece-goods	Lineal Yards	923,422	18,561	1,833,758	28,409	3,430,956	46,302
Hollow-ware	Cwt.	191	422	211	374	560	1,086
Shirts and singlets	Doz.	13,037	3,595	28,786	8,247	13,531	4,344

Netherlands—							
Beads	Cwt.	406	2,405	106	522	104	450
Beer and ale	Gal.	2,941	425	5,617	813	3,767	633
Blankets	Number	52,950	5,174	40,086	3,804	80,105	6,772
Cotton piece-goods	Lineal Yards	226,440	7,278	253,160	7,894	377,634	10,892
Hollow-ware	Cwt.	90	366	172	353	80	208
Portuguese East Africa—							
Blankets	Number	15,067	3,584	21,093	4,060	7,747	1,181
Cement	Cwt.	7,527	1,691	6,633	1,448	5,460	1,238
Cotton piece-goods	Lineal Yards	401,702	13,995	366,478	11,423	379,026	8,705
Iron, steel and metal manufactures	Cwt.	3,829	5,623	4,901	8,695	2,991	4,535
Lubricating oils	Gal.	30,450	5,288	31,504	6,668	24,048	5,005
Motor spirit	,,	429,356	40,370	453,365	42,826	450,446	41,180
Paraffin	,,	81,639	5,732	78,600	5,634	75,207	5,322
Salt	Cwt.	58,788	10,526	31,990	4,302	48,100	5,326
Sugar	,,	8,658	7,185	10,445	8,834	9,820	7,292
United States—							
Cotton piece-goods	Lineal Yards	780,213	24,728	723,244	22,112	467,422	14,433
Motor cars	Number	8	998	19	2,546	2	401
Motor lorries	,,	2	265	25	3,755	2	352
Motor accessories	Pckgs.	175	2,994	1,115	4,441	342	2,759

Principal Exports.

Articles.	*Unit.*	*1929.*		*1930.*		*1931.*	
		Quantity.	£	*Quantity.*	£	*Quantity.*	£
(a) *British Empire.*							
Northern Rhodesia—							
Tea	lb.	7,687	293	7,886	230	6,522	135
South Africa—							
Coffee	,,	69,513	2,305	20,995	612	32,356	674
Southern Rhodesia—							
Tea	,,	2,096	79	13,133	383	45,369	1,023
United Kingdom—							
Beeswax	,,	18,262	981	8,726	436	14,197	710
Coffee	,,	30,268	924	84,273	2,458	58,177	1,253
Cotton	,,	2,121,618	62,661	3,798,338	72,881	2,263,728	37,729
Cotton seed	,,	1,932,892	1,726	3,627,917	3,239	1,407,534	1,257
Fibre	,,	2,688,266	34,465	2 875,954	29,607	542,569	2,658
Rubber	,,	172,305	3,345	94,185	1,628	—	—
Tea	,,	1,741,586	73,832	1,909,463	55.652	1,901,765	47,753
Tobacco	,,	10,339,401	403,647	12,934,786	484,733	10,687,404	400,778

Articles.	*Unit.*	*1929.*		*1930.*		*1931.*	
		Quantity.	£	*Quantity.*	£	*Quantity.*	£
(b) *Foreign Countries.*							
Portuguese East Africa—							
Beeswax	lb.	787	43	4,366	218	—	—
Maize flour	,,	352,390	602	349,500	646	311,452	558
Potatoes	,,	5,406	30	2,284	12	34,150	182
Tea	,,	3,055	138	8,105	244	6,708	144
Tobacco	,,	746	28	128	5	3,177	119
Germany—							
Beeswax	,,	—	—	4,512	226	7,638	382
Tea	,,	—	—	—	—	1,115	33

Most of the European tobacco, the whole of that grown by natives, and all the cotton produced were sold locally.

Imports.

It was anticipated that the railway extension to Lake Nyasa and the Zambesi Bridge construction, both of which were commenced during the year, would improve Protectorate trade. Although the import trade did benefit to some extent from the railway extension no appreciable benefit resulted from the Bridge construction because the labour employed on the work is mainly Portuguese. Colonial Development Fund works helped to stem the tide of falling imports.

Imports for estate development were much reduced as also, except in a very few instances, were consumable goods imported for European trade.

Bazaar trade was dull; firstly, on account of the reduced purchasing power of the native community and, secondly, for the reason that the number of trading stores is in excess of local requirements. The quantity turnover of cotton piece-goods, the principal item of native trade, exceeded that of any previous year, but owing to the cheapness of these commodities the sales were much less in value.

The incidence of the import trade for 1931 was borne by Europeans to the extent of 57.1 per cent., Asiatics 4.3 per cent., and natives 38.6 per cent. In the previous year the percentages, respectively, were 54, 4, and 42, and in 1929 52, 4.6, and 43.4. The rise for 1931 in the European incidence is due partly to abnormal imports for railway construction.

Imports of cotton piece-goods increased by 808,862 lineal yards (the 1930 increase over 1929 was 502,705 yards), but the value was £18,586 less. The average price per yard of the current year's imports was 4.54d., as compared with 5.79d. in 1930 and 6.38d. in 1929. The averages for 1929 and 1930 have been taken on a c.i.f. basis so that a correct comparison with the 1931 imports can be drawn. Cotton blankets increased in number and value by 26,305 and £180 when compared with 1930 imports, but were less than the 1929 imports by 15,015 and £3,680. The port of discharge average value was 2s. each; a year ago it was 2s. 8d., and 2s. 5½d. in 1929. It is probable that had the 1929-30 prices been maintained little or no increase in the imports of cotton piece-goods and cotton blankets would have occurred owing to scarcity of money. Natives purchased larger quantities only because these goods were so much cheaper. They were cheaper not only because of the reduced original cost, but on account of the under-cutting of retail prices due to acute competition amongst store-keepers.

Cotton Manufactures.—With a record total of 10,726,615 lineal yards, cotton piece-goods show an increased quantity import of

808,862 yards (8.2 per cent.), but a decreased value of £18,586 (8.4 per cent.) when compared with the 1930 imports. The countries contributing mainly to the current year's imports are given hereunder:—

Country.	*Quantity. Yards.*	*Value.*	*Quantity. Percentage.*		*Average price per yard C.I.F.*	
			1931.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1930.*
		£			*d.*	*d.*
United Kingdom	953,383	24,503	8·8	9·5	6·17	7·40
India	3,580,136	54,920	33·3	35·9	3·68	4·56
P.E.A. (Beira)	379,026	8,703	3·5	3·7	5·51	7·48
Holland	377,634	10,892	3·5	2·5	6·92	8·20
U.S. America ...	467,422	14,433	4·3	7·3	7·41	8·07
Germany... ...	1,042,048	29,800	9·7	15·8	6·86	7·54
Italy	94,333	2,787	0·9	1·9	7·09	7·63
Japan	3,430,956	46,302	31·9	18·5	3·23	4·09
Other foreign countries.	387,289	10,187	3·6	4·2	6·31	6·89

Japan's large increase was due to the sales of its grey sheetings and drills which, on account of their cheapness, created a further demand and reacted on sales of the more expensive cotton piece-goods.

Blankets (cotton), with a total of 145,274, valued at £14,785, increased by 26,305 (22.1 per cent.) and £180 (1.2 per cent.). Of this commodity India supplied 15,470 (10.6 per cent.), Holland 80,105 (55.1 per cent.), and Germany 20,832 (14.3 per cent.). The United Kingdom, Portuguese East Africa, France, and Belgium supplied less than 10,000 each.

Handkerchiefs totalled 43,477 dozen, valued at £8,344: a decrease of 6,485 dozen (12.9 per cent.), but an increase in value of £803 (10.6 per cent.); 30,022 dozen (69 per cent.) were imported from the United Kingdom and small quantities from Germany, Japan, and Portuguese East Africa.

Scarves, with a total of 5,149 pairs, valued at £760, decreased by 1,573 pairs (23.4 per cent.), and £223 (22.6 per cent.). Of these 3,907 pairs (75.8 per cent.) were consigned by the United Kingdom.

Shirts and singlets, with a total of 20,206 dozen, valued at £7,298, declined by 15,027 dozen (42.6 per cent.) and £4,168 (36.3 per cent.). The United Kingdom supplied 387 dozen (1.9 per cent.), Portuguese East Africa 5,866 dozen (29 per cent.), and Japan 13,531 dozen (66.9 per cent.).

The following table shows the value of the direct importations of cotton manufactures as a whole for each of the last five years,

with the proportions of this trade allocated to the United Kingdom, India, the rest of the Empire and foreign countries :—

Year.	*Total Value.*	*From United Kingdom.*		*From India.*		*From rest of the Empire.*		*From Foreign Countries.*	
	£	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
1927	275,954	62,257	22·6	95,446	34·6	7,272	2·6	110,979	40·2
1928	268,016	43,651	16·3	76,988	28·7	10,267	3·8	137,110	51·2
1929	269,978	42,174	15·6	83,301	30·9	1,139	0·4	143,364	53·1
1930	258,073	33,131	12·8	64,052	24·8	2,283	0·9	158,607	61·5
1931	237,612	33,135	14·0	56,822	23·9	744	0·3	146,911	61·8

A quantitative statement of cotton manufacture imports for each of the last five years is given hereunder :—

		1927.	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*
Cotton piece-goods	Yards	8,870,230	8,190,440	9,415,048	9,917,753	10,726,615
Handkerchiefs, Shirts, etc.	Doz.	67,596	48,270	58,938	85,195	63,683
Chuddars, Scarves, and Blankets.	Pairs	167,613	105,591	96,981	68,592	79,203

Other items of importance the majority of which are imported for native consumption are shown in the following table :—

	1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.	
	Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£
Salt	60,994	9,277	43,863	6,966	69,429	11,797	55,272	6,754	58,500	6,516
Second-hand clothing	Unknown.		263	1,992	321	2,236	585	3,925	512	3,230
Hollow-ware ...	2,147	6,111	3,042	8,811	1,398	4,489	1,669	3,846	1,580	3,731
Soap	7,453	10,947	5,700	9,627	4,582	7,496	3,117	4,965	3,919	6,738
Beads	1,345	11,187	1,108	9,825	1,171	3,057	767	3,964	538	3,308
Lamps and lanterns	671	2,163	672	2,352	151	1,024	323	1,475	274	1,799
	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Sewing machines ...	1,025	5,210	708	3,530	605	2,998	644	3,305	339	1,711
Bicycles	Unknown.		1,895	6,844	2,046	7,488	2,789	8,750	2,105	7,777
	gross.		gross.		gross.		gross.		gross.	
Matches	25,895	2,662	16,970	1,797	16,102	1,540	22,383	2,096	13,570	2,179
					doz.		doz.		doz.	
Umbrellas	Unknown.		Unknown.		2,029	2,583	1,997	2,684	771	1,125

After many years of gradual decline the import trade with the United Kingdom has taken a turn for the better. Compared with the 1930 percentage to the total value of this trade there is shown an increase of 6.8 per cent. It must be recorded, however, that of this increase only 2 per cent. can be attributed to normal imports; the remaining 4.8 per cent. improvement is due to the abnormal import of railway construction materials and other railway stock. Although the increase on United Kingdom merchandise is only 2 per cent. it is a particularly significant one as it shows that the tide is again beginning to move in the desired direction.

Direct imports from the United Kingdom were valued c.i.f. at £302,534 (41.63 per cent. of the total) as compared with the f.o.b. value £258,957 (34.79 per cent.) shipped in 1930, £269,703 (36.28 per cent.) in 1929, £343,383 (39.49 per cent.) in 1928, and £410,659 (43.76 per cent.) in 1927. Twenty years ago the value was £183,963 (77.7 per cent.).

Other Empire Countries consigned goods to the value of £136,662 (18.8 per cent.) as against £147,642 (19.83 per cent.) in 1930, £165,808 (22.29 per cent.) in 1929, £175,557 (20.19 per cent.) in 1928, and £211,065 (22.49 per cent.) in 1927. Twenty years ago the value was £15,992 (6.7 per cent.).

Foreign countries supplied goods valued at £287,354 (39.6 per cent. of the total) as against £337,773 (45.38 per cent.) in 1930, £308,029 (41.42 per cent.) in 1929, £350,523 (40.32 per cent.) in 1928, and £316,737 (33.75 per cent.) in 1927. Twenty years ago the value was £36,673 (15.6 per cent.).

Direct shipments of domestic imports from the whole of the Empire to the Protectorate were valued at £439,196, equal to 60.4 per cent. of the total, as compared with a value of £406,599, equal to 54.6 per cent., imported during the year immediately preceding.

Analysing the direction of Empire trade it is observed that India, retaining her position as the largest contributor outside Great Britain, shipped goods to the value of £72,100 (£78,419 in 1930 and £100,618 in 1929). South Africa, next in importance, supplied goods valued at £32,981 (£33,874 in 1930 and £41,955 in 1929), followed by Southern Rhodesia with a value of £17,934 (£18,527 in 1930 and £14,844 in 1929).

Of the import trade with foreign countries, Portuguese East Africa (mainly Beira—Nyasaland's second largest purchasing market) consigned goods to the value of £104,914 (£122,370 in 1930 and £120,764 in 1929). Japan, this year, took second place with £56,364 (£41,757 in 1930 and £25,169 in 1929). Trade with Germany amounted to £47,669 (£67,568 in 1930 and £78,466 in 1929); imports from Holland amounted to £21,223 (£15,404 in 1930 and £18,501 in 1929) and from the United States of America £19,570 (£35,561 in 1930 and £31,965 in 1929).

It should be noted that the values recorded above are for the year under report based on c.i.f., and those for the previous years on f.o.b., costs.

EXPORTS.

Tobacco.—Of all the Empire-grown tobacco shipped to the United Kingdom during the last five years the Nyasaland product, averaging over 12,200,000 lb. yearly, has accounted for about a third. Latterly the continuing uncertainty of the market and the low prices offered have restricted European production. In consequence the acreage of flue-cured tobacco under European cultivation was reduced this year to less than half that of five years ago. Yields have been affected also by adverse climatic conditions. In 1927, the peak year, Europeans produced 8,753,775 lb., equal to 56.6 per cent. of the total quantity shipped, last year 5,303,314 lb., 41 per cent., and this year only 4,201,399 lb., 39.3 per cent. Acreages under native-grown tobacco yielded in 1927 a shipment weight of 6,712,257 lb., 43.4 per cent., last year 7,631,600 lb., 59 per cent., and this year 6,489,182 lb., 60.7 per cent.

Shipments during the year, of which all but 3,177 lb. were consigned to the United Kingdom, totalled 10,690,581 lb. (4,772½ tons) and included 2,078,630 lb. (928 tons) of stripped tobacco. This weight is 2,244,333 lb. (1,002 tons), representing 17.35 per cent. less than the preceding year's total.

Cotton.—The depressed condition of the market caused not only a further reduction in the local purchase price of this native-produced commodity, but restricted purchases to first grade. The acreage planted was less, and to aggravate the position the rains were unfavourable. The net weight shipped during the year was 2,263,728 lb. (5,659 bales), or a drop of 3,837 bales, equal to 40.4 per cent., when compared with the quantity exported during 1930. As there was a carry-over from 1930 of 1,287 bales, as compared with an estimated carry-over to next year of 100 bales, the current year's crop amounted to 4,472 bales. All was consigned to England.

Tea.—The growing importance of this product is reflected by its yearly increasing export weight. It is worth noting that, although the two million pounds mark has not yet been reached, the difference between this weight and that exported during the year has been reduced to 36,548 lb., as against last year's short fall of 60,244 lb. The low prices prevailing throughout the year, improving slightly towards its end, necessitated finer pluckings. This procedure increased the value of the manufactured article, but led to a considerably smaller quantity of tea being available for export than would have been available had conditions been normal. Acreages under tea are increasing yearly and, given economical prices, will result in a year or two in the present export weight being more than doubled.

The net weight exported, of which 96.86 per cent. was consigned to England and 2.31 per cent. to Southern Rhodesia, reached the record total of 876½ tons as compared with 866 tons in 1930—an increase of 10½ tons, equal to 1.21 per cent.

Sisal.—Shipments of this commodity, all of which were directed to the United Kingdom, totalled only 242 tons—a decrease of 1,042 tons, or 81.15 per cent., when compared with the previous year's exports. At the present market prices sisal-growing is not an economic proposition. Factories, therefore, closed down early in the year.

A great deal of capital has been spent on fibre production which, up to the beginning of the year, had become one of the most important of the Protectorate's industries. In five years the export weight had increased from 529 tons to 1,284 tons, with every promise of expansion.

Domestic Exports.—Domestic exports in general weighed 9,867 tons and were valued at £537,887 as against 12,436½ tons, valued at £691,908 exported during the preceding year, a decline in weight of 2,569½ tons (20.66 per cent.), and in value of £154,021 (22.26 per cent.). Eliminating re-exports, weighing 892 tons, valued at £35,729, the resulting figures, representing the actual products of the Protectorate, are 8,974½ tons, valued at £502,158, as compared with similar exports of a year ago weighing 11,637½ tons, and valued at £663,426, a decrease in weight of 2,663 tons (22.88 per cent.), and in value of £161,268 (24.3 per cent.).

Direction of Export Trade.—Domestic products consigned to the United Kingdom weighed 7,542 tons, equal to 84.04 per cent. of the whole, valued at £494,694, equal to 98.51 per cent of the total value, as compared with 11,322 tons (97.29 per cent.), valued at £658,433 (99.2 per cent.), shipped during 1930. The large decrease in the comparative percentage of weight is due to abnormal exports of poles to Portuguese East Africa. Otherwise the percentage would have shown little variation from that of previous years. Other countries of the Empire (the Rhodesias in particular—with tea, followed by South Africa with coffee), absorbed 223 tons, equal to 2.49 per cent., valued at £4,636, equal to .93 per cent., as against the preceding year's quantity and value of 25½ tons (.22 per cent.) and £2,627 (.39 per cent.). Foreign countries, mainly Portuguese East Africa, accounted for the balance of 1,209½ tons, or 13.47 per cent., valued at £2,828 or .56 per cent., as against the 1930 quantity and value of 290 tons (2.49 per cent.) and £2,367 (.35 per cent.).

The values of manufactured import commodities fell in sympathy with the reduced market prices of raw materials. Import values, generally, when compared with those which obtained in 1930, were from 10 to 25 per cent. lower. Compared with 1929 prices the drop was greater still. The local f.o.b. export values of

most of the Protectorate productions decreased in a greater ratio than the import values. No change in the export value of tobacco has occurred since early in 1929, but cotton fell from 8d. per lb. in that year to 4d. per lb., tea from 10d. per lb. to 4d. per lb., and sisal from £25 per ton to £8 per ton.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

European.

The following is a table of European incomes as returned to the income-tax authorities during 1931 :—

	Percentage of total number of incomes.
No income, or "Nil" returns, e.g., persons suffering losses owing to deflated markets.	6.50
Incomes up to £100 (mainly missionaries) ...	7.88
Incomes over £100 under £200	5.53
Incomes over £200 under £300	9.68
Incomes over £300 under £400	14.80
Incomes over £400 under £500	14.80
Incomes over £500 under £600	12.73
Incomes over £600 under £700	7.88
Incomes over £700 under £800	6.22
Incomes over £800 under £900	3.73
Incomes over £900 under £1,000	2.90
Incomes over £1,000 under £1,100	2.07
Incomes over £1,100 under £1,200	1.25
Incomes over £1,200 under £1,300	1.11
Incomes over £1,300 under £1,400	.28
Incomes over £1,400 under £1,500	.28
Incomes over £1,500 under £1,600	.14
Incomes over £1,600 under £1,700	.14
Incomes over £1,700 under £1,800	.14
Incomes over £1,800 under £1,900	.14
Incomes over £1,900 under £2,000	.28
Incomes over £2,000 under £2,500	.69
Incomes over £2,500 under £3,000	.28
Incomes over £3,000	.55

It may be said that there is only one standard of living for Europeans in Nyasaland. There has been a considerable increase in the cost of local produce in recent years, owing partly to increased demand and partly to increased wealth among the native

population with a consequent lowering in the value of money. It is estimated that the general cost of living for Europeans has increased by approximately 10 per cent. during the last five years.

The following is a list of the average prices of the principal articles of use or consumption. Imported foodstuffs are expensive and cost approximately 100 per cent. more than the prices of similar articles in the United Kingdom.

	s.	d.
Wheaten flour per bag of 14 lb.	4	9
Rice (local) per lb.	0	2
Coffee (local) per lb.	1	6
Tea (local) per lb.	1	6
Sugar per lb.	0	4½
Maize meal per bag of 56 lb.	3	6
Salt per lb.	0	2
Potatoes (local) per lb.	0	1
Eggs per dozen	0	6
Chickens per dozen	6s. to 12s.	
Ducks each	2	0
Mutton per lb.	1	0
Beef per lb.	1	6
Cheese per lb.	2	6
Butter per lb.	2	6
Milk per quart	6d. to 8d.	
Wine, claret, per bottle	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	
Wine, port, per bottle	6s. to 10s.	
Beer per quart	2	6
Whisky per bottle	11s. 9d. to 14s. 6d.	
Brandy per bottle	15	0
Tobacco (local) per lb.	2	6
Tobacco (imported) per lb.	10s. to 22s.	
Petrol per gallon	3	6
Paraffin per gallon	3	6

Native.

Rates of pay for unskilled labour vary from 6s. to 8s. a month in the Northern Province and from 7s. to 9s. in the South. Housing, firewood, and food or food allowances at the option of the employee are provided in addition. Drugs for the treatment of the more common complaints are stocked by employers and free treatment is given; more serious cases of illness are sent to the nearest hospital, usually at the expense of the employer. An average day's work for unskilled labour varies from four to six hours, dependent as a rule on the worker's energy.

Skilled labour is paid according to qualifications and efficiency at rates varying from 10s. to about £6 a month.

The rates of pay of the Native Civil Service are as follows:—

Grade III—£15 to £27 per annum by increments not exceeding £2 per annum.

Grade II—£30 to £45 per annum by increments not exceeding £3 per annum.

Grade I—£50 to £150 per annum by increments varying from £4 to £10 per annum.

The Nyasaland native is not a provident person but the total number of African accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank rose from 729 in 1930 to 809 in 1931, an increase of 11 per cent.; while the amount standing to their credit rose from £8,703 to £9,463, an increase of nearly 9 per cent.

The vast extremes in their mode of life render it impossible for any definite statement to be made as to the cost of living to natives.

At a labour census taken in August, 1930, it was shown that, of a total population of one and a half million, some sixty thousand natives only were working for non-native employers. Even if account be taken of the large number of natives working for native employers, there must remain many who live almost entirely on the produce of their own labours in the village communities in which they spend their lives. Cost of living to such natives is almost negligible. On the other hand an educated native living in a township may adopt a mode of life not dissimilar to that of an Indian. The cost of living in a township to a native of the domestic servant class is approximately 3d. a day.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The European staff of the Education Department on 31st December, 1931, consisted of a Director, two Superintendents of Education, three teachers at the "Jeanes" Training Centre and a clerk. The African staff consisted of seven teachers and two clerks. The two Superintendents were appointed during the year for inspection work and for the systematic study of native languages and customs.

Education, both European and native, is governed by the 1930 Education Ordinance and Rules. The legislation allows of Government inspection of all schools and admits of the closing and forbids the opening of any school which might militate against the interests of the community, but gives, in general, the widest scope to mission and private education. The rules provide for systems of grants-in-aid to such schools.

European Education.

Most parents for reasons of health and environment prefer, if financial circumstances permit, to send their children out of the Protectorate between the ages of seven and twelve years. This is well illustrated by the 1931 census figures: in 1931 there were 161 children in the Protectorate under the age of five, 125 between the ages of five and twelve, and only 14 between the ages of twelve and sixteen.

Four schools maintained by Missions and private individuals, with assistance from Government, afford primary education. They are situated at Zomba, Blantyre, Limbe, and Mkhoma; the last two are under Mission management and include boarding establishments. The Limbe school provides a few girls with secondary education.

The enrolment at these schools during 1931 was 100, and Government grants totalled £810.

It was intended to introduce in 1931 a system of bursaries whereby parents could be assisted, when necessary, to send their children to Southern Rhodesia for secondary education. Owing to the financial crisis the scheme has been postponed but will be re-considered when circumstances permit.

A small company of "Brownies" has been formed in the Blantyre-Limbe area and officially registered under the Girl Guides Association.

Native Education.

The history of native education is the history of the Missions and dates from 1861 when the first Mission station was established. There are now twelve Missionary Societies engaged in education work in the Protectorate.

In 1926 the Government Education Department was inaugurated, and the policy of co-operation with the Missions was adopted. Thus the number of Government schools has been kept at a minimum, a large proportion of the funds available for native education being devoted to the assistance of Mission schools.

Primary Education.

The outstanding feature of primary education is the very large number of schools maintained by the Missions; a large proportion of these schools are "bush" or "ungraded" schools maintained principally as centres of evangelical work. The standard of education varies considerably in the different Missions. Generally speaking the curriculum is confined to the 3 R's, religious instruction, and a little hygiene. Government recognizes the part which such schools play in the uplift of the masses but cannot subsidize them. They may be regarded as the substratum on which the foundation of the primary system rests. That foundation is the elementary vernacular village school.

Elementary vernacular schools follow the Government syllabus through a four, or an optional five, years' course. The curriculum include the three R's, history, geography, hygiene, nature-study, and handicrafts. Religious instruction is of course a central subject. All instruction is given in the vernacular. These schools, with the " bush " schools, represent " education " to more than 80 per cent. of the children in the Protectorate. For various reasons, which are being carefully investigated, most children leave school finally after completing the second year and of the remainder many leave after the third year. Approximately only 15 per cent. proceed on to the lower middle schools—known better locally as central schools. During the three-year course at the lower middle school, in which English is introduced as a subject, there is a further wastage. The upper middle—or station schools—are attended by less than 5 per cent. of the original pupils; specialization is almost universal in this final stage.

There is a growing demand for higher education, particularly in the Northern Province. Missions and Government are agreed that they must concentrate most of their resources on the Teachers' Training Institute and the village school. Fortunately there are signs that the educated African is beginning to realize his own responsibility. One Missionary has reported that during 1931 a body of Nyasaland natives in employment outside the Protectorate has formed itself into a society and pays the fees of relatives and friends in the Mission school. In another case an educated African in Government employment is intending to leave that employment and set up on his own a lower middle school.

Census figures and Mission reports indicate that 50 per cent. of children of school age are enrolled in schools and total illiteracy is much lower than in adjoining territories. It is interesting to note that 6 per cent. of the population claim some knowledge of English.

Apart from three village schools maintained by Government in Mohammedan areas, all primary schools are maintained by the Missions. Their elementary vernacular, and lower and upper middle schools are assisted by Government grants.

Teacher Training.

A very great advance has been made in the past two years in the systematic training of African teachers. There are now ten Mission institutions devoted entirely to this work, each of which is under the direct supervision of at least one European educationist. There are two courses—(1) for the training of teachers for elementary vernacular schools, and (2) for teachers for lower and upper middle schools. The course of training for the former lasts two years and for the latter four years. A large proportion of the money available for grants is paid to these institutions.

The one training institute maintained by Government is the Jeanes Training Centre near Zomba. The European staff consists of a Principal, an Assistant Master, and an Assistant Mistress. The Principal, an ex-Missionary, has had many years' experience of educational work in the Protectorate and is a recognized authority on native customs and languages. The Assistant Master is a trained agriculturist, and the Assistant Mistress a certificated midwife and nurse. The students at the Centre are picked Mission teachers. They, with their wives and families, reside at the Centre for two years. The men are given an intensive course in school method and management, in hygiene, agriculture, and handiwork, and generally in all the activities which most closely concern village life. The women receive very careful instruction in household economics, in infant welfare, and maternity work. The children attend the practising school. After training, the men are sent back to their Missions and put in charge of an area which comprises 6 to 12 schools. They act not only as the guide and friend of the teachers but they and their households give a practical example of what can be done in the village to raise the standard of hygiene and comfort in the home. The Centre was established in 1928. The first course was completed in 1930 and the reports received on those trained supervisors who have begun to put into practice what they learned at the Centre are very encouraging.

The Carnegie Corporation has agreed to make an annual grant of £1,000 towards the maintenance of the Centre during the 5 years 1928-1932.

Vocational Training.

For many years past the two Scotch Missions at Livingstonia and Blantyre have enjoyed a great reputation in East and Central Africa for their work in the training of carpenters, builders, and other artisans. The Universities Mission at Likoma has similarly trained many printers. In the Scotch Missions, and quite recently in the White Fathers Mission, African boys are apprenticed to these trades and follow a definite course of instruction. Government pays a grant in respect of European industrial instructors and for the maintenance of boarders at such institutes.

Many Government departments train artisans for specialized work. In 1930 a scheme was approved for the creation of a Central Technical Institute and Hostel at Zomba which would cater for the housing, discipline, and literary instruction of boys undergoing such training. The scheme included the training of teachers and clerks. Owing to the financial crisis it has been postponed.

Female Education.

All primary schools are co-educational but at Mission stations, where European ladies are resident as nurses or educationists, special hostels are maintained for girls. In these hostels the girls reside, and, in addition to attending the primary school on the

station, receive special instruction in cookery, sewing, and household economy. Although the difficulties in the way are considerable it is intended to include definite training in mothercraft.

Two institutes for half-caste girls are conducted by Catholic Missions, in which domestic training plays an important part.

Special Institutions.

Leper schools, attended both by children and adults, are maintained by five Missions.

A special school for the blind is established at Likoma, the headquarters of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

At the Central Prison in Zomba all long-term prisoners are taught a trade and considerable efforts are made to place them in employment at the expiration of their sentences.

Miscellaneous.

At all assisted schools, football, native games, and physical drill are included in the syllabus. Some Missions teach native folk-dancing and the acting of fables and historical events, particularly in schools for girls. Two Missions issue quarterly newspapers in the vernacular which are intended primarily for church members but contain items of news and general interest. A newspaper for Africans, printed in the vernacular, is published monthly by a commercial firm and has a circulation of about 2,000 copies.

Few of the native handicrafts are surviving in the fight against imported manufactured articles but mat and basket making, pottery, and wood carving still flourish. In all schools these crafts are encouraged.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Except for the steamers of the British India Line which maintain a regular mail service there are no fixed sailing dates from Beira, and passengers are often delayed some days at that port awaiting the departure of the ship on which they are booked. The voyage from England to Beira takes about 30 days by mail steamer and from five to six weeks by other vessels.

There are five steamers on Lake Nyasa, the *Guendolen* and *Pioneer* belonging to Government, the *Chauncy Maples* and *Charles Janssen* belonging to the Universities Mission to Central Africa, and the *Malonda* owned by a private individual but at present out of commission. The *Guendolen* and *Chauncy Maples* make regular monthly calls at lake ports, the former carrying mails, passengers, and Government and commercial cargo, while the latter is run solely for Mission purposes.

During 1931 the *Guendolen* carried passengers and cargo as under :—

Passengers.			*Cargo.*
European	...	125	1,306 tons.
Asiatic ...	...	83	
Native ...	...	6,595	

In addition to the above the Mission steamers carried :—

Passengers.			*Cargo.*
European	...	108	390 tons.
Native ...	...	1,742	

Air.

Seasonal aeroplane landing grounds, suitable for light planes, have been prepared at Limbe, Fort Johnston, Dedza, and Lilongwe. The Limbe ground is normally in satisfactory order but, in the case of the other three, funds do not permit of their permanent upkeep in view of the present scarcity of traffic, and airmen visiting Nyasaland are warned to make due enquiry as to the condition of the grounds before attempting a landing.

There is a small local passenger air service of two Puss-Moth machines centred on Limbe but air mails travel at present by rail to Salisbury to connect with the Imperial Airways service.

Railways.

The Trans-Zambesia Railway connects Beira and Murraca on the south bank of the Zambesi (147 miles). Passengers and cargoes cross the river by a ferry-steamer. From Chindio, opposite Murraca, the Nyasaland Railways run to Port Herald (61 miles), the port of entry to the Protectorate, and thence to Blantyre (113 miles). The journey normally occupies about 24 hours, passengers sleeping on the train. Passenger trains are run twice a week in each direction; from Beira on Mondays and Fridays and from Blantyre on Sundays and Thursdays.

Work on the construction of the Zambesi Bridge, which will connect the Trans-Zambesia Railway with the Nyasaland Railways, has proceeded satisfactorily during the year, as has also the construction of the northern extension of the Railway from Blantyre to Lake Nyasa.

The Shire Highlands Railway (Port Herald to Blantyre) was opened to traffic in 1905, the Central Africa Railway (Chindio to Port Herald) in 1915, and the Trans-Zambesia Railway in 1922 These railways may be said to have served one-third only of the total area of the Protectorate, and the remaining two-thirds, including the fertile lands adjacent to Lake Nyasa, have remained comparatively undeveloped owing to lack of transport. With the construction of the Zambesi Bridge and the extension of the railway northwards from Blantyre almost all of the productive areas of the Protectorate will be brought within reasonably direct railway communication with the port of Beira.

Roads.

The 2,666 miles of road (of which 88 miles only are metalled, the remainder being earth) comprised in the road system of the Protectorate serve all the principal centres of production, European and native, and give access by motor car, but in some cases only in the dry season, to all administrative stations. Porterage of goods by carrier, in which formerly immense numbers of natives were continually engaged, is now confined only to local transport on a small scale.

A Road Guide published by Government contains full particulars of the main roads, and their condition is reported monthly in the Government Gazette.

The authorizing of expenditure to a total of £161,050 from the East Africa Guaranteed Loan, of which about £104,000 had been spent to the end of 1931, has enabled important capital improvements and extensions to be undertaken, so that it may safely be claimed that the general standard and condition of the road system compares favourably with those of other countries in a similar stage of development. Already most of the important river crossings on the main roads have been provided with permanent steel or reinforced concrete bridges in place of temporary wooden structures, and bush-timber culverts have been replaced by corrugated iron or brick.

Work carried out in 1931 is briefly reviewed in the chapter dealing with Public Works, but it may here be mentioned that the major portion of the balance of loan funds will be expended on the construction of feeder roads to the railway, including the northern extension, and the lake ports.

Motor Transport.

The following table indicates the increase in the use of motor transport in Nyasaland between 1924 and 1930 and its decline in 1931 :—

Type of Vehicle.	*Dec. 1924.*	*Dec. 1925.*	*Dec. 1926.*	*Dec. 1927.*	*Dec. 1928.*	*Dec. 1929.*	*Dec. 1930.*	*Dec. 1931.*
Cars and lorries ...	300	446	519	763	1,044	1,096	1,267	1,255
Trailers	12	31	41	82	105	98	104	102
Motor bicycles and side-cars.	547	801	908	1,052	1,139	1,187	1,211	866
Totals ...	859	1,278	1,468	1,897	2,288	2,381	2,582	2,223
Percentage Increase ...	55·3	48·7	14·9	29·2	20·6	4·1	11·85	—
Percentage Decrease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14·17

Government maintains a Transport Department with a fleet of vehicles consisting of eleven lorries, four touring cars, and one box-body. The total mileage travelled by the fleet during 1931 was 231,019 miles and the value of the services rendered, based on commercial charges, exceeded the total cost by over £6,000.

Touring cars and lorries can be hired from commercial firms at varying rates, approximately 1s. per mile being charged for passengers and 1s. per ton mile for cargo, dependent on tonnage, route, season, etc.

Postal.

There are 32 post offices in the Protectorate, excluding three telegraph offices at which postal business is not transacted. These post offices cover the country from Karonga in the north to Port Herald in the south and are connected by mail services varying in frequency from once daily to once weekly. Twenty-two offices are connected to the main telegraph system and six to the telephone trunk system.

Mails are forwarded by rail, motor lorry, lake steamer, and mail carrier; some of the carrier services being extremely well maintained considering the long journeys involved and adverse weather conditions experienced during the rainy season. An overnight carrier service, six days a week, operates between Zomba and Limbe, a distance of 39 miles. Two relays of men are employed on the journey. Leaving each end at 3.30 p.m. the mail arrives at the opposite ends of the route by 8 a.m. the following day, the carriers walking throughout the night, each carrying the mail and a spear.

The main mail route to the north is maintained under contract by a weekly motor lorry service between Limbe and Fort Jameson, 318 miles, via Lilongwe. From Lilongwe to Karonga, a distance of 384 miles, the service is performed by carriers who work to a scheduled time-table, covering the whole journey in 16 days. Owing to the difficulty at several stations of obtaining special carriers at short notice when the mail arrives overweight, a revision in the system of working was under consideration at the close of the year.

From Karonga the carrier services radiate west to Abercorn and Fife in North-Eastern Rhodesia, and north to Tukuyu in Tanganyika Territory.

Other branch carrier services connect the lake stations to the main route.

Letter mails for the lake stations, and parcel mails for all stations north of Kasungu, are forwarded by the P.A.V. *Guendolen*, which sails from Fort Johnston on a round trip of Lake Nyasa every four weeks, the journey occupying 15 days.

Mails from South Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa are received by rail twice weekly. Overseas mails arrive once weekly, the letter mails from Europe being

disembarked at Cape Town and forwarded overland by rail via Salisbury and Beira. The time taken from Southampton to Blantyre by this route is 22¼ days. Overseas parcel mails are despatched by steamer to Beira and thence by rail to Nyasaland, the transit time from London averaging 41 days.

Telegraphs.

The main telegraph system was originally constructed by the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company, a subsidiary of the British South Africa Company, whose driving force, the late Cecil Rhodes, conceived the idea of linking up by telegraph the distant territories under British control north of the Zambesi, and, by connecting with the Egyptian telegraph system to Cairo, thereby securing a cheaper route from South Africa to Great Britain than was at that time available by submarine cable from Cape Town, where the rate charged was 11s. a word.

The line was built from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, via Tete in Portuguese territory, to Blantyre, in 1896. From Blantyre the construction proceeded northwards along the Lake Nyasa shore to Karonga, in the extreme north of the Protectorate, where it branched north-west to Fife and Abercorn and, crossing the then German East African border, proceeded northwards through Bismarcksburg (now Kasanga) to Ujiji on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika.

Ujiji was reached in 1902, the year in which Cecil Rhodes died, and with his death the construction ceased. The dream of linking up the south by direct telegraph line with the north never matured. The advent since those days of railways, motor roads, and wireless telegraphy, including beam working, has helped to achieve in other ways the objects for which the line was built. Cable rates by beam wireless from Southern Rhodesia to Great Britain are now 1s. 2d. and 7d. a word. From Nyasaland the charges are 1s. 7d. and 9½d.

A branch line was also constructed by the Company from Domira Bay to Fort Jameson, where a telegraph office was opened in 1898.

In 1925 the Telegraph Company went into liquidation and its immovable assets, represented by over one thousand miles of well built telegraph line and numerous telegraph offices in Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Tanganyika, were taken over by the respective Governments at a purchase price of £12,500, the Nyasaland share being £10,750. The section running through Portuguese territory was purchased for £2,000, the Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesian Governments sharing the cost on the basis of line mileage each side of the Zambesi.

Since that date new lines have been built by Government and additional telegraph offices opened, the total number of offices being now 22 of which five were opened during the year.

A grant of £9,250 in 1930 and another of £3,060 in 1931 from the Colonial Development Fund enabled a large programme of telegraph and telephone development to be undertaken. This work is still proceeding.

Telephones.

The public telephone service is a recent innovation which has grown rapidly in spite of the general financial depression. The number of telephones in use increased from 185 in 1930 to 229 in 1931.

Although trunk-call rates and business telephone rentals were substantially reduced early in the year, the receipts for trunk calls remained the same as in 1930 while rentals increased by £140 to £995

Three new telephone exchanges and public call offices were opened for service, making six in all.

Wireless.

There are no wireless transmitting stations operating in the Protectorate either for commercial or broadcasting purposes.

Wireless receiving sets are allowed under licence for which at present no charge is made. At the end of the year the number of licensed wireless listeners was 63. The Johannesburg station, which is well received in Nyasaland, provides a very satisfactory programme and the latest news.

Wireless sets, which had previously been admitted into the country free of duty for experimental purposes, became liable in November to an import tax of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, maintains branches at Blantyre, Limbe, Lilongwe and Zomba, and an agency at Dedza, while Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) has branches at Blantyre and Limbe.

The Post Office Savings Bank conducts business at the 20 more important post offices.

The currency of the Protectorate was entirely English sterling until Britain departed from the gold standard in September, 1931. Under Proclamation No. 11 of 1931 Nyasaland also abandoned gold with effect from 12th October and authorized the circulation within the Protectorate of bank-notes issued within the territory of Southern Rhodesia by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas). Such notes were declared to be legal tender, to be regarded as money and received at par. Neither of the Banks is required to redeem the notes in gold.

Under Proclamation No. 10 dated 8th October the exportation of gold coin current within the Protectorate was prohibited save for exchange purposes between banks licensed in the Protectorate and banks in the Union of South Africa.

Proclamation No. 12 prohibited the exportation of silver and bronze coins in excess of sums reasonably required by persons leaving the Protectorate unless authorized by special permit.

Imperial weights and measures are in standard use throughout the Protectorate.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The following are the figures for expenditure in 1930 and 1931 :—

	1930.	1931.
	£	£
Public Works Department ...	19,361	22,380
Public Works Recurrent	16,439	17,202
Public Works Extraordinary ...	9,846	14,190
Loan Works :—		
East African Loan (Roads) ...	29,786	24,801
Colonial Development Loan (Buildings, etc.)	8,597	34,011
Total	£84,029	£112,584
Increase		£28,555

As usual, buildings and roads formed the principal part of both the constructional and maintenance programme of the Public Works Department in the year under review.

In the category of buildings the most important items of construction were native hospitals, rural dispensaries, and cattle-dipping tanks, comprised in schemes financed from the Colonial Development Fund.

New hospitals at Lilongwe (50 beds) and Dowa (30 beds), which had been commenced in the previous year, were completed, as also were extensions to the existing hospital at Dedza. New hospitals were commenced at Zomba (100 beds), Cholo (50 beds), Port Herald (30 beds), and Chiradzulu (30 beds). Eighteen rural dispensaries were completed, of which 14 had been begun in 1930, and 11 more were commenced.

Sixteen cattle-dipping tanks were completed by the department in the former Central Province, while 15 tanks in the North Nyasa District, having proved unsatisfactory owing mainly to hasty construction, were taken over by the department for re-conditioning and completion.

Of other building works, the commencement of houses for the Medical Officer at Lilongwe, the Assistant District Commissioner at Ncheu, and a third-grade official quarter at Blantyre may be mentioned, also the new hydro-electric power station at Zomba; and amongst minor items the completion of a Magistrate's Court and Police Lines at Limbe, and quarters for native Government employees at various stations. Government buildings were, in general, maintained in fair order and some much needed improvements were effected.

As regards road work, construction was continued in accordance with the programme of extensions and improvements financed from the East Africa Guaranteed Loan. The Ruo Bridge near Mlanje, comprising a steel centre span of 100 ft. clear with four reinforced concrete approach spans of 20 ft. each on masonry piers and abutments, was completed and opened for traffic in May. On the Luchenza-Mlanje Road the Likabula Bridge, comprising five reinforced concrete spans of 25 ft. each on masonry piers, was continued and had reached an advanced stage of construction by the end of the year. The re-construction of the Blantyre-Limbe road was commenced and most of the material for the stone foundation was quarried and stacked along the road. The installation of permanent bridging in reinforced concrete, and of corrugated iron culverts, was continued on most of the existing main roads included in the East Africa Loan scheme, while construction proceeded on the new roads which have been located to act as feeders to the northern extension of the railway and lake ports, viz., Hewe Valley to Ekwendeni and Chinteche to Nkata Bay. Further location work on feeder roads in the North Nyasa District was prevented by the necessity of taking over the dipping tanks already referred to, but a preliminary reconnaissance of the country provided information as to feasible routes which will be of use in the ensuing year when locating is resumed.

Improvements in the organization for maintaining the road system, which have been evolved over several years past, achieved considerable success in keeping certain roads in passable condition throughout the rains, which had formerly closed them to traffic, and generally in reducing the frequency and duration of the periods of closure in the wet season. Moreover the condition of roads in the dry weather was generally better than at any time since the increase in volume, weight, and speed of motor-traffic occurred. The principal factors in these improvements are the increase in permanent European supervisory staff and the introduction of modern mechanical appliances. In addition, permanent gangs, supplemented as necessary by casual labour, have now been established on most sections of the main road system.

Many well-linings and windlasses, also some pumps and water-elevators, were supplied for the scheme to improve village water-supplies under the Colonial Development Fund.

The execution of the relatively extensive programme of works (both of buildings and road construction) financed from loans and grants, necessitated a temporary expansion in the resources of the department in staff and materials.

With headquarters' offices, workshops, and stores at Zomba, the department is organized on a de-centralized basis. The Southern and Central Divisions each under an Executive Engineer, have central offices at Blantyre and Dedza, respectively, and embrace the more highly developed portions of the Protectorate. The South Nyasa and the northern areas of the Protectorate are each in the charge of Assistant Engineers responsible direct to headquarters.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

Justice.

Responsibility for the due administration of justice in the Protectorate rests entirely with the High Court, though naturally the vast bulk of the work falls upon the Subordinate Courts presided over by District Magistrates. There are three grades of Subordinate Courts known as courts of the first, second and third class, with jurisdiction in criminal matters varying from two years to one month in all save native cases. Every sentence of over six months must be confirmed by the High Court.

In addition to the usual provisions with regard to appeals, supervision over the Subordinate Courts is exercised by the High Court through monthly returns. Each month a return is sent to the Judge, giving short details of every case disposed of during the month. After perusal of this return the Judge may call for the complete file of any particular case which for any reason whatsoever he may consider requires revision. Upon revision the Judge may make any legal order which the justice of the case may demand.

At least once yearly the Judge visits every Subordinate Court in the Protectorate inspecting the books and files and generally advising and directing the Magistrates with regard to any matters of procedure or legal difficulty. The duties of Magistrate are discharged by non-legal men. All Magistrates have passed however the by no means easy examination in the general principles of English law and a searching examination in local law and it is a matter of satisfaction to note how efficiently they discharge their duties.

In civil cases Magistrates of the second class and third class exercise jurisdiction to an amount not exceeding £50 and £25, respectively, in all non-native cases, with adequate provision for revision by and appeal to the High Court.

In purely native civil cases there is no theoretical limit to the jurisdiction of a first and second class Subordinate Court but in practice every case of importance is finally determined by the High Court. In recent years there have been no native civil cases of any importance for two reasons. In the first place, natives as individuals seldom own property or are involved in disputes where the subject matter is of greater value than a few pounds, and, secondly, communal disputes are settled by or through the Administration. The number of small native civil cases is also declining as the growing importance of native councils enable many small disputes to be settled without recourse to the Magistrates.

In native criminal cases a Subordinate Court of the second class has jurisdiction in all cases save treason, subject, of course, to the above-mentioned confirmation by the High Court of all imprisonments of over six months. Where the case is one of murder or manslaughter the Magistrate is assisted by three assessors.

Special provision is made for the trial of Europeans, who in all save the most trivial cases are entitled to be tried by a jury.

At the moment there are no special enactments dealing with juvenile offenders, but in practice none save the most hardened young criminals are ever imprisoned. Special arrangements have been made in the Central Prison for the confinement and training of juveniles who have to be committed.

The probation system, as it is understood in more civilized countries, is not in force in Nyasaland, but in a country where the communal spirit is so strong its absence is not noticed, for the relations or villagers, who are constantly called upon to pay the small fines of their recalcitrants, form an excellent unofficial body of probation officers.

The usual provisions for the payment of fines by instalments are in force and it is interesting to note that there are few, if any, fines outstanding. This again is due to the fact that the villagers will usually advance the money to pay the fine for one of their number and, where they will not, experience has shown that there is always some very good reason for their refusal, and that it is unlikely that the offender will receive any benefit by the granting of time for payment.

Police.

The establishment of the Police Force consists of 13 European Officers, 2 European Assistant Inspectors, 3 Asiatic Sub-Inspectors, and 500 Africans.

European and Asiatic Officers are stationed only in the more important settled areas of the Southern Province. In all other Districts the African police are under the direction of Administrative Officers.

The headquarters of the Force is at Zomba, where there is a training depot, criminal investigation department, including a central finger-print bureau, and an immigration department.

Crime in the settled and urban areas has not increased, and serious offences show a slight tendency to decrease. The number of cases reported to the police in these areas was 2,341, of which 312 or 13.32 per cent. were offences against the person and 917 or 39.17 per cent. against property. The number of cases taken to court was 1,622, resulting in 1,486 convictions—a percentage of 91.67 per cent. convictions to prosecutions. The percentage of undetected cases to cases reported was only 14.78. The declared value of property reported stolen was £1,830, of which £690 or 37.70 per cent. was recovered by the police.

Prisons.

The established prisons consist of a Central Prison at Zomba for the detention of European, Asiatic, long-sentence and recidivist Africans, and 19 District prisons, situated at the headquarters of each District, for short-sentence non-recidivist Africans.

The Central Prison is supervised by a European Superintendent with a Deputy Superintendent and Gaoler to assist him. The warder staff is composed of Africans. The accommodation consists of a section for Europeans consisting of 5 single cells, one ward for 4 Asiatics, two main blocks for African males, only one of which is completed and contains 16 wards accommodating 12 prisoners each and 11 wards for 8 prisoners each. The other block is not yet finished; it will contain 50 single cells. There is a separate hospital building and isolation sections which are situated outside the main wall of the prison. These consist of 1 ward and 4 single cells for lepers, 1 ward and 4 single cells for venereal cases, and 2 wards and 4 cells for infectious cases. In addition there are two wards for new admissions and a female section containing 1 ward and 4 cells.

Male adult prisoners are classified as follows:—

Section I.—Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of three years and upwards.

Section II.—Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of less than three years.

Prisoners in each Section are graded as follows according to their character and antecedents, so far as these can be ascertained:—

Grade A.—Not previously convicted of serious crime and not habitually criminal.

Grade B.—Previously so convicted or habitually criminal and of corrupt habits (recidivist grade).

At present the accommodation of the prison will not permit prisoners in A and B Grades being kept separate.

Technical training is given in the prison shops and comprises carpentry, tinsmithery, tailoring, shoemaking, etc.

The older types of District prisons mostly consist of association wards but all new prisons are being built to a standard plan on

modern lines. These prisons are under the supervision of Administrative or Police Officers, the African staff consisting of either warders or policemen.

The total number of persons committed to prison in 1931 was 3,226, of whom 782 were detained for safe custody pending trial and 2,444 for purposes of penal imprisonment. The admissions comprised 15 European males, 12 Asiatic males, 3,140 African males, and 59 African females. The daily average number of persons in all prisons was 724.42, an increase of 56.20 as compared with the previous year.

The health of the prisoners was satisfactory. The number of admissions to hospital was 831, and the daily average on the sick list 42.27. The total number of deaths during the year was 14, not including executions, of which there were 7.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

Ordinances.

During the year 1931 the following Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council :—

Date passed.	*Title.*
28th April ...	No. 1—Crown Lands.
29th April ...	No. 2—Nursing Sisters Retiring Allowances (Amendment).
29th April ...	No. 3—Townships.
29th April ...	No. 4—Supplementary Appropriation.
29th April ...	No. 5—Diseases of Animals (Amendment).
29th April ...	No. 6—Employment of Natives.
29th April ...	No. 7—Immigration Restriction (Amendment).
29th April ...	No. 8—District Administration (Native) (Amendment).
29th April ...	No. 9—Tobacco (Amendment).
29th April ...	No. 10—Income-tax (Amendment).
29th April ...	No. 11—Deeds of Arrangement.
29th April ...	No. 12—Waterworks (Amendment).
22nd September ...	No. 13—Supplementary Appropriation (No. 2).
22nd September ...	No. 14—The Appropriation Ordinance, 1932.
22nd September ...	No. 15—Nursing Sisters Retiring Allowances (Amendment No. 2).
22nd September ...	No. 16—Native Hut and Poll Tax (Amendment).
5th November ...	No. 17—Nyasaland Loan.

Of the above, the following are the most important :—

Crown Lands.—Ordinance No. 1 repealed and replaced the Crown Lands Ordinance of 1912, and introduced the 99-year lease, with rent revisable after a period of not longer than 33 years. Under the earlier law, leases were obtainable for 21 years only, except in

the case of land for slow-maturing crops, and were revisable every seven years.

The new Ordinance requires that improvements of a certain value shall be executed after a given number of years on the land leased in accordance with the Schedule which forms part of the Ordinance, and also provides for certain afforestation measures to be undertaken by the lessee.

Townships.—Ordinance No. 3 repealed the Townships Ordinance, 1912, and re-enacted it in a more up-to-date and comprehensive form, embodying amendments made to the original Ordinance, and in many cases amplifying the original clauses. By Section 7 the Governor is now empowered to appoint persons to serve on Town Councils, in addition to the elected councillors, with a view to enabling the Councils to have the benefit of professional advice from Government officers who are stationed in townships, and Section 10 introduces a provision whereby a councillor who absents himself from three consecutive meetings of the Council without permission shall be disqualified from continuing as a councillor.

Employment of Natives.—Ordinance No. 6 repeals and replaces the former 1909 Ordinance. The provisions of Sections 10 to 16 deal with the care of employees during their period of service and set forth the employer's responsibilities with regard to providing housing, food, and medical attention for his servants.

Section 14 introduces for the first time the principle of "workmen's compensation" and provides that the employee, or if the injury results in death, his legal personal representative, shall be entitled to receive reasonable compensation from the employer, the amount to be assessed by a Subordinate Court, and not to exceed two years' wages. Sections 16 and 17 empower the Governor to make rules prescribing the precautions to be taken to ensure the safety of employees engaged in dangerous trades or with machinery and engines, and regulating the employment of girls and boys under sixteen years of age. This Ordinance has not yet received the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Deeds of Arrangement.—Ordinance No. 11, which is based upon the Imperial Act of 1914, has the effect of bringing the Nyasaland law into line with that of the neighbouring Colonies and Protectorates

By Section 29 provision is made for the Imperial Deeds of Arrangement Rules, 1915, to apply in the Protectorate until such time as rules are made by the Judge of the High Court.

Nyasaland Loan.—Ordinance No. 17 provides the Imperial Treasury with authority to float a loan to an amount not exceeding £3,500,000, in order to finance the works in connexion with the railway extensions and improvements, road construction, and for the provision of a lake steamer and wharves.

Subsidiary Legislation.

The following is a list of subsidiary legislation issued during the year :—

Proclamations.

Date issued.		
26th January	...	No. 1—Game Ordinance, 1926 : Schedule I replaced.
28th January	...	No. 2—Forest Ordinance, 1926 : Tuma Forest Reserve.
28th January	...	No. 3—Forest Ordinance, 1926 : Matandwe Forest Reserve.
26th February	...	No. 4—B.C.A. Order in Council, 1902 : Division of Protectorate into Provinces and Districts.
9th March	...	No. 5—District Administration (Native Ordinance) 1924 : Mlanje District division into sections.
8th October	...	No. 10—Customs Ordinance, 1906 : Prohibited export of gold coin except by banks.
10th October	...	No. 11—Order in Council of the 13th day of June, 1913 : Certain bank-notes declared legal tender.
12th October	...	No. 12—Customs Ordinance, 1906 : Export of silver and bronze coin restricted.
7th November	...	No. 13—Customs Ordinance, 1906 : Prohibited import of gas pistols.
23rd December	...	No. 14—Plants Pests and Diseases Ordinance, 1924 : Mwanza port of entry for plants.
28th December	...	No. 15—District Administration (Native) Ordinance, 1924 : Extent of application.

Rules, Orders, and Notices.

10th January	...	Treaty of Extradition with Colombia : Extended to Nyasaland.
21st January	...	Education Ordinance, 1930 : Education Rules, 1930.
30th January	...	East African Fugitive Offenders Order in Council : Appointment of Magistrates.
30th January	...	Confirmation of Ordinance, No. 9/30.
5th February	...	Game Ordinance, 1926 : Fishing Rules, 1931.
5th February	...	Forest Ordinance, 1926 : Village Forest Area Rules, 1931.
10th February	...	Order in Council, Copyright Act, 1911 : Copyright (Irish Free State) Order, 1930 ; Berne Copyright Convention (French Colonies and Protectorates) Order, 1930 ; and Berne Copyright Convention (Jugoslavia) Order, 1930.
12th February	...	Sale of Drugs and Poisons Ordinance, 1912 : Rules of 1921, amended by additional Drug.
12th February	...	Census Ordinance, 1921 : Census Rules, 1931.
17th February	...	Native Tobacco Growers Rules, 1928 : Appointment of Inspectors.
20th February	...	B.C.A. Order in Council, 1902 : Legal Practitioner (Amendment) Rules, 1931.
1st March	...	Telegraphs Ordinance, 1926 : Telegraph (Telephone) Amendment Rules, 1931.
21st March	...	Government Veterinary Officers services to the public and schedule of fees.
21st March	...	Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1922 : Government Veterinary services schedule of fees.
2nd April	...	Asylums Ordinance, 1928 : Asylums Rules, 1931.
2nd April	...	Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1929 : Lilongwe Sanitary Board.
9th April	...	Confirmation of Ordinance No. 13 of 1930.

22nd April	...	Immigration Restriction Ordinance, 1922: Appointment of Assistant Immigration Officer at Mwanza.
24th April	...	Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1920: Motor Traffic Rules, 1931.
28th April	...	Customs Ordinance, 1906: Amendment of Schedule I.
30th April	...	Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1922: Compulsory Dipping.
7th May ...	...	Tobacco Ordinance, 1926. Rules, 1931.
7th May ...	...	Tobacco Ordinance, 1926: Tobacco Buyers (Central Buying Station) Rules, 1931.
7th May ...	...	Townships Ordinance, 1931: Blantyre and Limbe By-Laws.
7th May ...	...	Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1931: Compulsory Dipping.
11th May ...	...	Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1922: Amendment of schedule of fees in Government Notice No. 20/31.
12th May ...	...	Public Roads Ordinance: Declaration of Public Roads.
18th May ...	...	Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1922: Rules (Section 9).
18th May ...	...	Asylums Ordinance, 1928: Corrigendum. Government Notice No. 22 of 1931.
20th May ...	...	Courts Ordinance, 1929: Places at which Subordinate Courts may be held.
22nd May	...	East Africa Fugitives Offenders Order in Council, 1924: Appointment of Magistrate.
22nd May	...	Prison Ordinance, 1924: Prison (Amendment) Rules, 1931.
22nd May	...	Waterworks Ordinance, 1926: Blantyre Waterworks By-Laws, 1931.
22nd May	...	Telegraph Ordinance, 1926: Amendment of Telegraph Rules, 1926, Receipts for telegrams.
27th May ...	...	Deeds of Arrangement Ordinance, 1931: Amendment of printer's error.
1st June ...	...	Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1928: Kenya a reciprocating territory.
1st June ...	...	Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1928: Uganda a reciprocating territory.
2nd June ...	...	Immigration Restriction Ordinance, 1922: Cancellation of Government Notice 10/30.
11th June...	...	Crown Lands Ordinance, 1931: Date of commencement.
15th June...	...	Railway Ordinance, 1907: Northern extension plans deposited for public inspection.
16th June...	...	Asylum Ordinance, 1928: Asylum (Gratuities) Rules, 1931.
18th June...	...	Prison Ordinance, 1924: Corrigendum. Government Notice No. 41, 1931.
18th June...	...	Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1928: Lilongwe Sanitary Board Fees.
19th June...	...	Order in Council. Copyright Act, 1911: Copyright (Federated Malay States) Order, 1931.
4th July ...	...	Plants Pests and Diseases Ordinance, 1924: Cotton (Uprooting) Rules, 1926. Dates for uprooting.
5th July ...	...	Customs Ordinance, 1906: Overtime fees (Section 9).
13th July	...	International Convention relative to Motor Traffic: Distinguishing marks.
20th July	...	Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1929: Rule 10 Sanitary Boards Rules, 1930, Amended.
27th July	...	Confirmation of Ordinances: Nos. 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 12 of 1931.
6th August	...	East Africa Fugitive Offenders Order in Council, 1924: Appointment of Magistrates.
15th August	...	Education Rules, 1930: Date of commencement.
17th August	...	Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1930: Speed Restriction (Exemption) Rules, 1931.
21st August	...	Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1929: Karonga Sanitary Area.
24th August	...	Confirmation of Ordinance: No. 1 of 1931.
27th August	...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916. Transmission of coin and notes. (Cancelled by Government Notice 80/31).

29th August	...	Customs Ordinance, 1906: Evidence of disinfection for importation of second-hand clothing (Proclamation No. 9 of 1931).
9th September	...	Tobacco Ordinance, 1926: Cancellation of Government Notice No. 19 of 1929.
24th September	...	Treaty of Extradition with Monaco: Extended to Nyasaland.
28th September	...	Tobacco Ordinance, 1926, Tobacco Buyers (Central Buying Station) Rules, 1931, Central Buying Station at Likani: Application for tobacco-buying licences in Northern Province.
8th October	...	European Officers' Pensions Ordinance, 1927: Pensionable offices.
9th October	...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Postal Orders, rates of poundage.
9th October	...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Money Orders, rates of discount.
9th October	...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Suspension of Telegraph Money Order Service (Cancelled by Government Notice 79/31).
9th October	...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Postal Orders, rates of discount.
15th October	...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Suspension of Telegraph Money Order Service to and from the Union of South Africa.
15th October	...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Transmission of coin, bank-notes, etc., prohibited. Limit of compensation £2.
15th October	...	Stage Plays and Cinematograph Exhibition Ordinance, 1912: District Commissioner appointed Assistant Licensing Officer.
15th October	...	Stage Plays and Cinematograph Exhibition Ordinance, 1912: Stage Plays and Cinematograph Exhibition (Amendment) Rules, 1931.
15th October	...	Townships Ordinance, 1931: Town Council Election Rules, 1931.
20th October	...	Railway Ordinance, 1907: Lodgment of plans for public inspection (Section 4).
31st October	...	Public Roads Ordinance, 1913, Public Roads (Bicycle) Rules, 1928. Registration fee amended.
5th November	...	Customs Ordinance, 1906: New Customs Schedules under Sections 4 (*b*) and 5 (*b*).
12th November	...	Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1922: Appointment of Inspectors in Karonga (Section 13).
16th November	...	Telegraphs Ordinance, 1926: Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 1931, charge for external telegrams.
16th November	...	Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1929: Application of Sanitary Boards Rules, 1930, to Karonga.
16th November	...	Forest Ordinance, 1926: Forest Rules, 1926, Rule 26 amended.
7th December	...	High Court Practice and Procedure Ordinance, 1906: Schedule II of Ordinance amended.
8th December	...	Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes Ordinance, 1907: Northern Extension of Railway from Balaka.
9th December	...	Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1905: Appointment of Inspectors.
10th December	...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Suspension of Money Order Service with Portuguese East Africa.
12th December	...	Licensing Ordinance, 1910: Schedule I repealed and replaced.
17th December	...	Natives on Private Estates Ordinance, 1928: Economic crops (Section 20).
23rd December	...	Order in Council. Copyright Act, 1911: Copyright Convention (Liechtenstein) Order, 1931. Order in Council. Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890: Nyasaland Protectorate (Coinage and Currency) Order in Council, 1931. Order in Council. Copyright Act, 1911: Copyright Convention (Siam) Order, 1931. Order in Council Companies Act, 1929: Certain sections extended to Nyasaland.

23rd December ... Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1929: Sanitary Boards Rules, 1931, applied to Lilongwe.
23rd December ... Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1929: Sanitary Boards Rules, 1931.
29th December ... Confirmation of Ordinance: No. 16 of 1931.

There is at present no locally enacted legislation dealing specifically with factory control, compensation for accidents, and provision for sickness, old age, etc., but the enactment of a Workmen's Compensation Ordinance is under consideration.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure for the past three years was as follows :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1929	389,294	410,688
1930	442,663	428,900
1931	482,500	501,975

Loans in aid of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Annuities, and grants from the Colonial Development Fund are included under revenue, while under expenditure are also included disbursements in respect of the same services.

Public Debt.

The public debt of the Protectorate on 31st December, 1931, amounted to £1,109,089 :—

	£
Redemption of Railway Subsidy Lands ...	137,962
East Africa Protectorate Loan, 1915-1920 ...	40,313
Trans-Zambesia Railway Guarantee and Annuities	930,814
Total	£1,109,089

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation, together with their yields, were :—

	£
Customs	106,660
Road and River Dues	19,625
Hut Taxes	128,758
Income-tax	16,938
Non-Native Poll Tax	4,773
Licences	18,719

Customs.

Duties are imposed under the Customs Ordinance, 1906, and during 1931 were distributed as under :—

Import Duty.—Table I. Specific duties on motor vehicles, ales, beers, tobaccos, umbrellas, etc.

Table II. 30 per cent. *ad valorem* on second-hand clothing and perfumed spirits.

Table III. 25 per cent. *ad valorem* on luxury articles, e.g., firearms, jewellery, silks, etc.

Table IV. 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on necessities and articles of common use, e.g., provisions, cement, tyres, and tubes, etc.

Table V. 17 per cent. *ad valorem* on articles not otherwise specifically charged under other Tables.

Export Duty.—A cess of 1½d. per 100 lb. on all unmanufactured tobacco grown in the Protectorate and exported therefrom was imposed with effect from 1st April, 1931, at the request of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association. The proceeds are earmarked to meet the subscription of the Association to the British Empire Tobacco Producers' Federation.

Road, River, and Wharfage Dues.

With certain specified exceptions an *ad valorem* duty of 3 per cent. is charged on all imports and import goods in transit through the Protectorate.

A fee of 2s. 6d. is charged for each re-importation certificate.

Hut Taxes.

A hut tax of 6s. if paid before the end of September in each year, and 9s. if paid thereafter, is payable by every native owning or occupying a hut. The tax is payable in respect of each hut owned.

Every adult male native not liable to hut tax but who has resided in the Protectorate for a period of twelve months prior to the commencement of the year is required to pay a poll tax equivalent to the tax on one hut.

The tax is imposed by the Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, 1926, as amended.

Income-tax.

Every non-native adult male is required to pay income-tax as imposed by the Income-tax Ordinance, 1925, as amended, subject to certain abatements and allowances.

No tax is payable on incomes of £300 and under and, in the case of a married man, on £600 and under. There are also allowances for children and insurance. Companies are taxed at the rate of 2s. 6d. in the pound, subject to relief in respect of double Empire tax.

A poll tax of £2 is imposed on every adult non-native male by the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance of 1928.

Licences.

These are imposed under various ordinances and consist of the following, the collection during 1931 being shown against each :—

	£
Arms and ammunition	943
Bankers	125
Bicycles	515
Bonded warehouse	80
Game	478
Hawkers	114
Liquor	960
Miscellaneous	232
Motor vehicles	4,604
Tobacco	1,541
Trading	9,127
	£18,719

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands and Survey.

Owing to the depressed state of the tobacco market and the fact that there is very little suitable land now available for alienation the demand for leases of Crown land fell off considerably during 1931.

The difficulty of disposing of crops and continued unfavourable climatic conditions in certain Districts have forced a number of planters to close down estates and surrender their leases or reduce their acreages.

During the year 10 leases, with a total acreage of 4,071 were issued as compared with 21 leases totalling 7,542 acres in 1930, and 26 leases totalling 5,983 acres in 1929.

Ten leases totalling 7,237 acres were surrendered and other leases have been allowed to expire without application for renewal.

The demand for trading plots on yearly tenancy also diminished during the year, only 74 agreements being issued as compared with 169 in 1930 and 135 in 1929. A further indication of the falling off in native trade is that 114 tenancy agreements were cancelled as against 38 in 1930 and 63 in 1929.

Variations in the Level of Lake Nyasa.—During the two years preceding 1932 the maximum height of Lake Nyasa showed an average increase of 12 inches a year, and the records for the end of 1931 and the beginning of 1932 indicate that a similar increase will be observed in 1932.

Readings taken at the lake gauge near the Bar, above Fort Johnston, show that from 1920 to 1931 the level of the lake has risen steadily through a distance of 6 feet 2 inches—an average of nearly 7 inches a year. Moreover, the average annual variation during this period, due mainly to the effects of rainfall and evaporation, has been about 3 feet.

Prior to 1928, when a maximum level was anticipated, Lake Nyasa had shown indications of an 11-year cycle similar to that observed in Lake Victoria and Lake Albert. The anticipated maximum was duly observed in the case of the last two lakes, but Lake Nyasa has maintained its annual increase of level into 1932—an effect ascribed in part to the general silting-up of the Upper Shire River, which in past times has served, at least intermittently, as the natural outlet of the lake.

Owing to the inundation of low-lying arable lands in places along the lake shore, and to the shortage of food and the movement of villages caused thereby, it has been suggested that the obstructions in the Upper Shire River due to sedimentation and the growth of reeds should be removed. In view of the length of river channel involved and the low gradients this could be done only at great expense, and it could at the most reduce the level of the lake only by a few inches a year, while this effect would for a long time be masked in the annual rise and fall of as many feet.

Immigration.

The Chief Commissioner of Police is the Principal Immigration Officer. All other Officers and Inspectors of Police, as well as certain District Officers and Customs Officers, are assistants to the Principal Immigration Officer.

The ports of entry are :—Port Herald, Mwanza, Fort Manning, Fort Johnston, Mlanje, Karonga, Mzimba, Dedza, Ncheu, and Chikwawa.

All persons arriving in the Protectorate must report to an immigration officer and satisfy him that they are not prohibited immigrants. They should be in possession of passports or other documentary evidence of identity and nationality.

Prohibited immigrants are persons previously convicted of serious crime, suffering from infectious, contagious, or mental disease, or those likely to be dangerous to peace and good order.

The following persons, if known to the immigration officer or if their identity is otherwise established, are permitted to enter the Protectorate without further formality :—members of His Majesty's regular naval or military forces; persons accredited to the Protectorate by or under the authority of the Imperial or of any foreign Government; persons domiciled in the Protectorate and not otherwise prohibited from entry; and the wives and children of such persons.

Other non-native immigrants must be prepared to make a deposit of £50 or to produce some other acceptable security from a person of known sound financial standing. This rule is strictly construed when dealing with persons who are in an impecunious condition and liable to become a public charge.

The number of non-native persons who have entered the Protectorate during the past three years is :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.
Europeans	830	1,103	2,112
Asiatics	485	542	791

The number of such persons who have left the Protectorate during the past three years is :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.
Europeans	812	1,033	2,030
Asiatics	320	335	712

The increases in the 1931 figures are due to some extent to the effect of immigration control at points other than those previously embraced.

Publicity Campaign.

A publicity campaign was undertaken by Government during the year with a view to making Nyasaland better known as an attractive country for tourists to visit, and an excellent brochure was prepared and distributed by Major H. E. Green, D.S.O., O.B.E. A Publicity Bureau has now been established at Blantyre under the directorship of Mr. D. G. Hess, the Editor of the *Nyasaland Times*. The Committee is entirely honorary and all subscriptions to the Bureau are applied to the direct purpose of advertising the Protectorate.

A revised and enlarged edition of the Handbook of Nyasaland is in course of publication and will be on sale by the Crown Agents for the Colonies at 5s. a copy.

Trout.

A Trout Acclimatization Association was formed during the year to advise Government on all matters concerning the acclimatization and conservation of trout in the streams and rivers of the Protectorate.

Conclusion.

The general trade depression of 1929 and 1930 continued throughout 1931 and it became evident early in the year that additional and serious economies in Government expenditure would have to be made. Savings to a total of £12,000 were effected on the various votes.

When the 1931 Estimates were passed expectations were :—

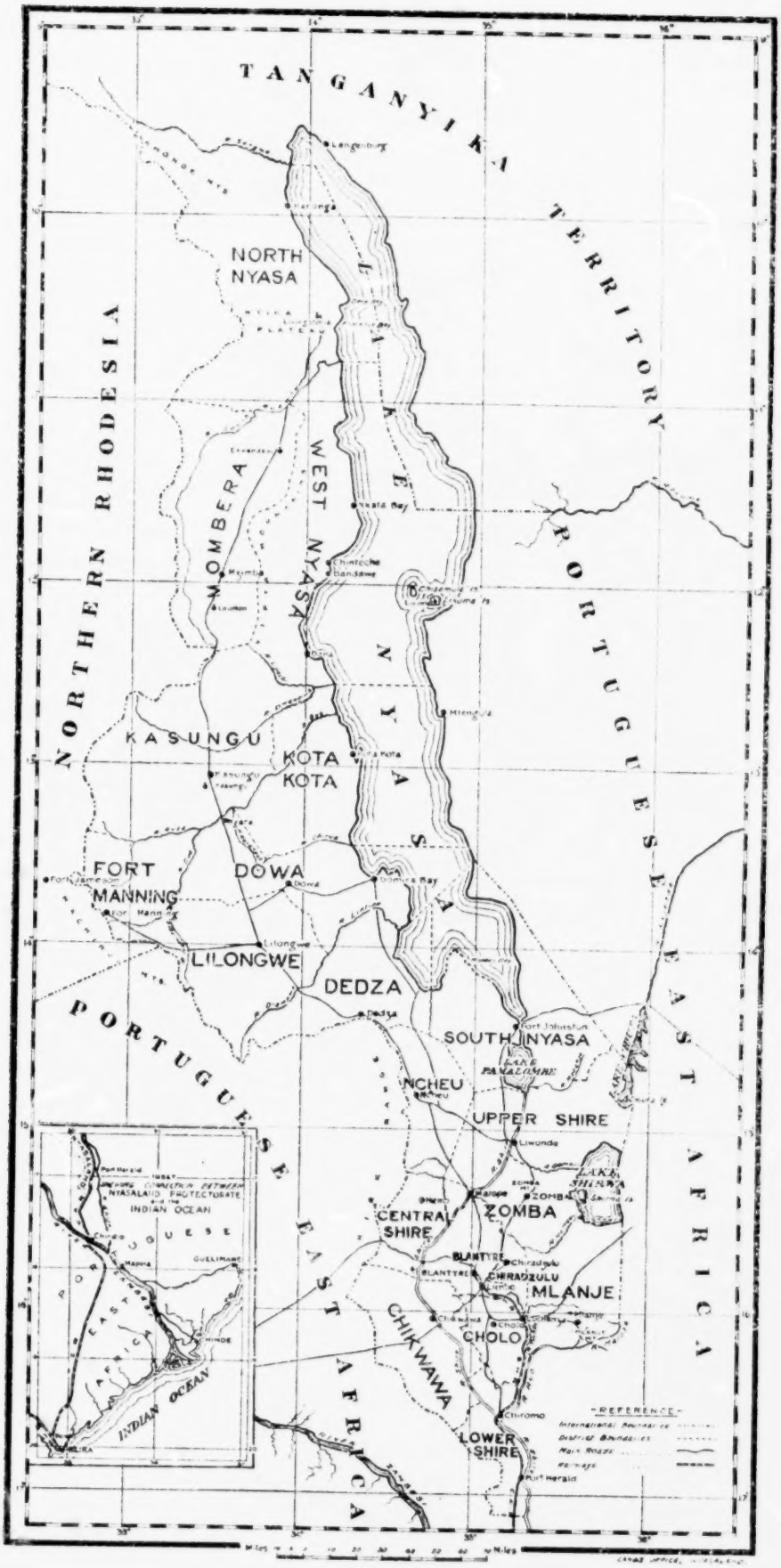
	£
Estimated balance of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1930	85,088
Estimated Revenue, 1931	518,997
	604,085
Estimated expenditure, 1931	514,055
Estimated balance of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1931	90,030

On actual results the above table reads as follows :—

	£
Actual balance of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1930	97,284
Actual revenue, 1931	482,500
	579,784
Actual expenditure, 1931	501,976
Actual balance of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1931	77,808

The revenue shortfall was £36,500. As stated above, expenditure savings amounted to £12,000 and the estimate of excess assets at 31st December, 1930, was exceeded by a further £12,000. The surplus balances at 31st December, 1931, were therefore reduced by only £12,500 of which £6,000 is due to the construction of the Zomba Electric Light and Power Scheme which will be revenue-producing in 1932 and subsequent years.

The revenue shortfall occurred entirely under the Customs head owing to the severe fall in prices in the middle of the year.



ELEVATION ABOVE SEA LEVEL OF PRINCIPAL PLACES

Zomba	2948 Ft.	Fort Johnston	1900 Ft.	Luchenza	3500 Ft.
Blantyre	3500 Ft.	Dedza	4500 Ft.	Rosa Kota	1800 Ft.
Limbe	4000 Ft.	Ncheu	3300 Ft.	Chikwawa	(27 Ft.)

(16352–28) Wt. 11746–717 625 10/32 P. St. G. 7/8

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1932. Cmd. 4121. 9*d.* (10*d.*).

The Growing Dependence of British Industry upon Empire Markets. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 23.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

Insect Infestation of Stored Cacao. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 24.) 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 8*d.*).

British Industries and Empire Markets. March, 1930. (E.M.B. 26.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Canadian Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the Deterioration in Transit of Imported Canadian Fruit, 1927-29. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 30.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

The Production of Tung Oil in the Empire. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 31.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

Report on the Cultivation, Treatment and Prospects of Rice in British Guiana. (E.M.B. 32.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

The Dissemination of Research Results among Agricultural Producers. (E.M.B. 33.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 4*d.*).

The Demand for Empire Butter. (E.M.B. 34.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

The Relative Values of Cod Liver Oils from various sources. (E.M.B. 35.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 4*d.*).

The Behaviour and Diseases of the Banana in Storage and Transport. (E.M.B. 36.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

The Demand for Canned Fruits. (E.M.B. 37.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Report of Proceedings of the Imperial Wool Research Conference, 1930. 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

Fruit Supplies in 1930. (E.M.B. 38.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

Changes in the Demand for Butter. (E.M.B. 39.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 1d.).

Report on Development of Agriculture in the Bahamas. (E.M.B. 40.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Empire Marketing Board. May, 1931, to May, 1932. (E.M.B. 53.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

A Preliminary Report on an investigation into the Control of West Indian Insect Pests. (E.M.B. 42.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 5*d.*).

Recent Advances in Pasture Management. (E.M.B. 43.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Dairy Research. (E.M.B. 44.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Transport and Storage of Bananas with special reference to Chilling. (E.M.B. 45.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

British Empire Hardwoods from the point of view of Turnery. 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

Wool Quality: A Study of the Influence of various contributory factors, their significance and the technique of their measurement. Cloth. £1 1*s.* (£1 1*s.* 9*d.*).

Australian and New Zealand Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the deterioration in transit of Imported Australian and New Zealand Fruit, 1927-30. (E.M.B. 46.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Banana Breeding at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. (E.M.B. 47.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Imperial Sugar Cane Research Conference, 1931. Report of Proceedings. 2*s.* 6*d.* (2*s.* 11*d.*).

All Prices are net. Those in parentheses include Postage.

OBTAINABLE FROM THE SALE OFFICES OF

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,

AT THE ADDRESSES SHOWN ON THE FRONT COVER OF THIS REPORT,

OR THROUGH ANY BOOKSELLER.

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS.

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on British Colonies and Protectorates. These Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 40s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF.
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
COLONIAL SURVEY COMMITTEE REPORT.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.
KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES.

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

BRITISH CAMEROONS.
BRITISH TOGOLAND.
PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

'IRAQ.

For further particulars as to the latest reports and prices apply to any of the

SALE OFFICES OF H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1658

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

NYASALAND, 1932

(For Report for 1930 see No. 1545 (Price 2s. 0d.) and for Report for 1931 see No. 1580 (Price 2s. 6d.))

Crown Copyright Reserved

LONDON
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120, George Street, Edinburgh 2
York Street, Manchester 1; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff
80, Chichester Street, Belfast
or through any Bookseller

1934

Price 2s. 0d. Net

58-1658

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE AT OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and Copies of Trade Agreements. [Cmd. 4174.] 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 8*d.*).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 4175.] 3*s.* (3*s.* 3*d.*).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of the Imperial Committee on, 1933. [Cmd. 4335.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

CONFERENCE OF EMPIRE SURVEY OFFICERS, 1931.

Report of Proceedings. [Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0*s.* 9*d.*).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission to. [Cmd. 4182.] 2*s.* 6*d.* (2*s.* 8*d.*).

Report by H.B.M. Government to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of, 1932. [Colonial No. 81.] 5*s.* (5*s.* 3*d.*).

MALAYA.

Report of Brig.-Gen. Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during the year 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

PAPERS RELATING TO THE HEALTH AND PROGRESS OF NATIVE POPULATIONS IN CERTAIN PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 65.] 3*s.* (3*s.* 3*d.*).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE NON-SELF-GOVERNING COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, MANDATED TERRITORIES, &c.

New Edition, 1933. [Colonial No. 83.] 7*s.* 6*d.* (8*s.*).

HONG KONG CURRENCY.

Report of a Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, May, 1931. [Cmd. 3932.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA, Joint Select Committee on. H.C. 156.

Vol. I.—Report and Proceedings ... 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 8*d.*).
Vol. II.—Minutes of Evidence ... £1 10*s.* (£1 10*s.* 9*d.*).
Vol. III.—Appendices ... ... 4*s.* 6*d.* (4*s.* 11*d.*).

CONSTITUTION OF CEYLON. [Cmd. 3862.] 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 8*d.*).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Report of a Commission on the Financial and Economic Position of, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3*s.* 6*d.* (3*s.* 9*d.*).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933. [Colonial No. 80.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

FINANCIAL SITUATION OF BRITISH GUIANA.

Report of a Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. [Cmd. 3938.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

MALTA ROYAL COMMISSION, 1931.

Report. [Cmd. 3993.] 3*s.* 6*d.* (3*s.* 11*d.*).

Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5*s.* (5*s.* 9*d.*).

'IRAQ.

Special Report by H.B.M. Government to the Council of the League of Nations on the Progress of, during the period 1920–1931. [Colonial No. 58.] 5*s.* 6*d.* (5*s.* 11*d.*).

Report on the Administration of, 1931. [Colonial No. 74.] 4*s.* 6*d.* (4*s.* 8*d.*).

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.

Report by H.B.M. Government to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of, 1932. [Colonial No. 82.] 9*s.* 6*d.* (9*s.* 10*d.*).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

At the Addresses on the Front Cover of this report.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NYASALAND FOR THE YEAR 1932.

CONTENTS.

Chapter.		Page.
I.	Geography, Climate, and History	2
II.	Government	4
III.	Population	6
IV.	Health	8
V.	Sanitation and Housing	10
VI.	Production	11
VII.	Commerce	19
VIII.	Wages and Cost of Living	27
IX.	Education and Welfare Institutions	28
X.	Communications and Transport	31
XI.	Banking, Currency, and Weights and Measures	36
XII.	Public Works	37
XIII.	Justice, Police, and Prisons	39
XIV.	Legislation	42
XV.	Public Finance and Taxation	47
XVI.	Miscellaneous	50
	Appendix. Government Publications.	54
	Map.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

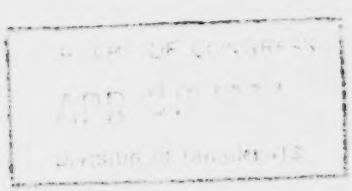
The territory comprised in the Nyasaland Protectorate is a strip of land about 520 miles in length and varying from 50 to 100 miles in width. It lies approximately between 9° 45′ and 17° 16′ south latitude and 33° and 36° east longitude. The area is roughly 40,000 square miles, or about one-third the area of the British Isles. The most southerly portion of the Protectorate is about 130 miles from the sea as the crow flies.

The Protectorate falls naturally into two divisions:—

(1) consisting of the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Luangwa River in Northern Rhodesia, and

(2) the region between the watershed of the Zambesi River and the Shire River on the west and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the Ruo River, an affluent of the Shire, on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje and a small portion, also mountainous, of the south-eastern coast of Lake Nyasa.

Lake Nyasa, the third largest lake in Africa, is a deep basin 360 miles long and 10 to 50 miles wide, lying at an altitude of 1,555 feet above the sea. Its greatest depth is 386 fathoms.



The chief towns are Blantyre, with about 300 European inhabitants, Limbe, near Blantyre, and Zomba, the seat of the Government.

Climate.

The climate of Nyasaland in its essential features is similar to that of the rest of Eastern Africa within the tropics.

The climate is necessarily diversiform in various districts, owing to variations in latitude, altitude, and general configuration of the terrain, presence or absence of rivers, forests, etc., but, as a large proportion of the Protectorate lies at an altitude of 3,000 feet or more, the heat is not generally excessive. The monsoon commences to blow strongly in September, in conjunction with the sun's increase in southerly declination, and the first rains may be expected any time after mid-October. From their commencement to the end of December it is usual to experience violent thunderstorms and heavy precipitations in a few hours, followed by an interval varying from one to fifteen or twenty days of considerable heat. With the return of the sun from its southern limit of declination, the thunderstorms diminish in intensity and frequency, and are replaced by steady rain—January, February, and March being usually the wettest months as regards duration of rainfall as well as actual amount. After March the frequency and intensity of the rainfall diminishes rapidly and from May to September the climate is comparatively cool and dry.

History.

Very little is known of the history of the region now called Nyasaland before the middle of the past century. Jasper Bocarro, a Portuguese, is said to have been the first European to visit Nyasaland; he appears to have travelled, early in the 17th century, from the Zambesi to the junction of the Ruo and Shire Rivers and thence via the Shire Highlands and the Lujenda River to the coast at Mikandani.

The real history of Nyasaland begins with the advent of Dr. Livingstone, who, after experiencing considerable difficulty in ascending the River Shire, discovered Lakes Chilwa and Pamalombe, and on 16th September, 1859, reached the southern shore of Lake Nyasa. Livingstone was closely followed by a Mission under Bishop Mackenzie, sent out by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The Mission settled in the Shire Highlands, but on account of loss of its members by sickness and otherwise, it withdrew in 1862. It was subsequently re-established in 1881 on Lake Nyasa, with headquarters on the island of Likoma, where it still remains.

In 1874, the Livingstonia Mission, named in honour of the great explorer, was founded by the Free Church of Scotland. They were joined in 1876 by the pioneers of the Church of Scotland Mission, who chose the site of the present town of Blantyre and established

themselves in the Shire Highlands, while the Free Church applied itself to the evangelization of the inhabitants of the shores of Lake Nyasa.

The Missions were followed by the African Lakes Corporation, and in 1883 Captain Foote, R.N., was appointed first British Consul for the territories north of the Zambesi, to reside at Blantyre.

A serious danger had arisen in connexion with Arab slave traders who had settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa. At the time of Livingstone's first visit he found the Arabs established in a few places on what is now the Portuguese shore of the Lake and at Kota Kota on the west side. Arab caravans, trading with the tribes in and beyond the valley of the Luangwa, were in the habit of crossing the Lake on their way to and from the sea coast. Opposition of the new settlers to the slave trade carried on by Arab coastmen and natives alike resulted in a conflict with the Arab traders under Mlozi, settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa, which spread to the Yao Chiefs, who were under their influence.

In the summer of 1889, the late Mr. Johnston (afterwards Sir H. H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.), arrived at Mozambique as His Britannic Majesty's Consul and proceeded to travel in the interior to inquire into the troubles with the Arabs.

Treaties having been concluded with the remaining Makololo Chiefs and with the Yaos around Blantyre, Mr. Johnston proceeded up Lake Nyasa, leaving Mr. John Buchanan, Acting Consul in charge, who, after the first encounter between Major Serpa Pinto and Mlauri, a powerful Makololo Chief, proclaimed on 21st September, 1889, a British Protectorate over the Shire districts.

In 1891, an Anglo-Portuguese Convention ratified the work of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sharpe (now Sir A. Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.), and other pioneers of British Central Africa, and in the following spring a British Protectorate over the countries adjoining Lake Nyasa was proclaimed. The Protectorate of Nyasaland, under the administration of a Commissioner, was confined to the regions adjoining the Shire and Lake Nyasa, the remainder of the territory under British influence north of the Zambesi being placed, subject to certain conditions, under the British South Africa Company.

On 22nd February, 1893, the name of the Protectorate was changed to " The British Central Africa Protectorate ", but the old name " Nyasaland Protectorate " was revived in October, 1907, by the Order in Council which amended the Constitution.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Central Government.

The Protectorate is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council composed of the Chief Secretary, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Secretary for Native Affairs. The laws of

the Protectorate are made by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council constituted by the Nyasaland Order in Council, 1907. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor and four official members, namely, the members of the Executive Council, and four unofficial members. The unofficial members are nominated by the Governor without regard to any specific representation, are selected as being those most likely to be of assistance to the Governor in the exercise of his responsibilities, and hold office for a period of three years. There is at present no native member of the Council, but this is not to say that the large body of natives is altogether unrepresented. In addition to indirect representation by at least one of the unofficial members, who for many years has been selected from one of the Missionary Societies, their interests are directly in the hands of the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Chief Secretary, and the Governor himself.

Departments of Government.

The principal departments of Government whose headquarters are in Zomba are those dealing with Finance, Legal, Medical and Sanitary Services, Agriculture, Public Works, Education, Police, Prisons and Lunatic Asylum, Geological Survey, Veterinary, Forestry, Mechanical Transport, and Posts and Telegraphs. The High Court and Lands Office, including Surveys and Mines, are in Blantyre, and the headquarters of Customs and Marine Transport are at Limbe and Fort Johnston respectively.

Provincial Administration.

For administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into two provinces, each of which is in charge of a Provincial Commissioner responsible to the Governor for the administration of his province. The provinces are divided into districts in charge of District Commissioners responsible to the Provincial Commissioner. The provinces of the Protectorate are as follows :—

Province.	*Comprising Districts.*	*Land Area. Square miles.*	*Population.*	*Headquarters.*
Southern	Lower Shire, Chikwawa, Central Shire, Cholo, Mlanje, Blantyre, Chiradzulu, Zomba, Upper Shire, South Nyasa.	12,296	764,273	Blantyre.
Northern	Ncheu, Dedza, Fort Manning, Lilongwe, Dowa, Kota Kota, Kasungu, Mombera, West Nyasa, North Nyasa.	25,300	842,158	Lilongwe.

III.—POPULATION.

The European population shows a decrease of 9 and the Asiatic population an increase of 46 compared with the census figures for the preceding year. 45 European and 31 Asiatic births were registered, showing a decrease of 2 and an increase of 3 respectively. The European birth-rate for the whole Protectorate represents 23·67 per 1,000 as compared with 24·6 per 1,000 in 1931: and that of Asiatics 19·57 as compared with 18·22 per 1,000. 18 deaths were registered of Europeans, a decrease of 2 and representing 9·47 per 1,000 compared with 10·47 in the preceding year. 12 Asiatic deaths were registered as against 26 representing 9·59 per 1,000 compared with 16·92 in 1931.

The following table shows the distribution of the European and Asiatic population according to districts:—

District.	*Europeans.*		*Totals.*	*Asiatics.*		*Totals.*
	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Lower Shire ...	12	6	18	73	21	94
Chikwawa	8	2	10	11	3	14
Central Shire ...	8	5	13	5	—	5
Cholo	97	81	178	81	16	97
Mlanje	70	44	114	119	7	126
Blantyre	378	288	666	518	127	645
Chiradzulu ...	20	14	34	64	11	75
Zomba	181	141	322	120	46	166
Upper Shire ...	17	10	27	16	—	16
South Nyasa ...	51	25	76	55	10	65
Ncheu	34	19	53	29	1	30
Dedza	61	52	113	30	1	31
Fort Manning ...	15	7	22	17	—	17
Lilongwe	70	36	106	76	6	82
Dowa	27	14	41	58	10	68
Kota Kota (Marimba)	12	9	21	5	—	5
Kasungu	7	6	13	12	—	12
Mombera	6	4	10	13	—	13
West Nyasa ...	6	6	12	7	—	7
North Nyasa ...	27	25	52	15	—	15
	1,107	794	1,901	1,324	259	1,583

The following summary of the occupations of European males demonstrates an interesting development in the life of the country:—

	1921.	*1932.*	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Government officials	141	231	90	—
Missionaries	107	150	43	—
Trade, Commerce, and Industry	229	275	46	—
Planters and Agriculturists ...	399	283	—	116

The noticeable decrease in European planters, while all other classes have increased, may doubtless be correlated with the considerable increase in the production of economic crops by natives, as a direct result of which the number of those engaged in trade, commerce, and industry has increased proportionately. These figures afford some confirmation of the opinion that the prosperity of the Protectorate depends largely on the development of its agricultural resources, partly by a limited number of European planters, but principally and increasingly by the natives themselves with European instructors.

European women engaged in occupations in 1921 numbered 112 of whom 50 were missionaries and 32 were nurses. In 1932 the number employed was 210 of whom 80 were missionaries and 35 were nurses. The increase in the number of those otherwise occupied is occasioned by a growing tendency amongst commercial and industrial employers to engage female assistants.

Taking first the three principal pursuits of the European population statistics show that 23·42 per cent. is engaged in the tobacco industry, the same percentage in missionary activities, and 17·69 per cent. in Government service. Transport services and commerce absorb 8·59 per cent. and 11·96 per cent. respectively. It is not possible to make a comparison with previous years as the 1931 census was the only occasion on which industrial statistics were obtained.

From returns submitted by District Commissioners the total number of natives recorded at the end of 1932 was 1,606,431 compared with 1,599,888 in 1931, and 1,199,934 in 1921. While the increase due to natural causes is estimated only at about 16 per cent. the inference that immigration is the principal contributing factor is substantiated by the reports of District Commissioners and by the fact that the increase is disproportionately greater in the tribes that are not properly indigenous to the Protectorate. These tribes are to be found in the vicinities of the Portuguese border to the east, the Northern Rhodesia border to the west and north-west, and the Tanganyika border to the north. This immigration has caused Government no little concern during the year, not so much from the point of view of the undesirability of the native himself but from the stand-point of land availability. Legislative measures were in progress at the end of the year for the purpose of controlling alien immigration and settlement, and it is anticipated that, given further power to take disciplinary action against headmen who permit unauthorized settlement and who fail to report new-comers, District Commissioners will be in a better position to regulate immigration than hitherto. It is also hoped that with facilities for stricter control it will be possible to have more accurate statistics of the number and grades of immigrants than it has been possible to compile in the past.

The density of the population varies from 297·18 per square mile in the Chiradzulu District to 10·9 in the Kasungu District, and the average density is 42·82 per square mile over the whole land area of the Protectorate.

Vital statistics are very incomplete in regard to the native population but, from figures obtained by test examinations in certain districts, infant and child mortality is revealed as a distressing feature of native life, and it is demonstrated that no fewer than 35 per cent. of the children die before reaching the age of puberty. The principal causes of this high rate of mortality are the conditions under which children are born and nurtured, the ignorance of midwifery, the unsuitable diet, and the lack of medical attention for the various ailments of childhood. Much is being done by the Medical, Education and Missionary authorities by dissemination of information, practical instruction, and personal contact whenever possible, but progress is inevitably slow on account of financial considerations.

IV.—HEALTH.

The Medical staff consists of a Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, a Senior Health Officer, a Senior Medical Officer, a Medical Entomologist, fourteen Medical Officers, one of whom is in charge of the Medical Laboratory, and a nursing staff consisting of a Matron and ten Nursing Sisters.

The Sanitation Division under the Senior Health Officer consists of two European Sanitary Superintendents, eighteen African Sanitary Inspectors, forty-four Vaccinators and a varying number (according to immediate needs) of sanitary labourers. The Medical Division in addition to the European Officers includes nine Sub-Assistant Surgeons, twelve African Hospital Assistants, and two hundred African Dispensers.

Hospitals.

European.—There are hospitals for Europeans at Zomba and Blantyre. Both are small and of the cottage hospital type.

During 1932, 189 Europeans were admitted to the two hospitals, 79 at Zomba, and 110 to Blantyre hospital.

The prevailing disabilities necessitating admission were:—malaria 24 cases, dysentery 15, accouchment 21, and accidental injuries 10.

The out-patients numbered 281 at Blantyre and 324 at Zomba.

Amongst out-patients the prevailing disabilities were malaria 141 cases, skin affections 95, injuries 87, sore throats 43, influenza 83, common colds 57, diarrhoea 44, bronchitis 17, and dysentery 23 cases.

There were 18 European deaths during the year of which 2 were from blackwater fever, 2 from malaria, 2 from septicaemia, and 2 from pneumonia.

Native.—For the medical treatment of natives there are 15 general hospitals, not counting the special hospitals which are attached to the Central Prison and the Central Lunatic Asylum, and the military hospital.

In addition, some of the rural dispensaries, which are managed by African hospital assistants, have a room where patients may be detained and treated as in-patients. Although these dispensary detention-wards are not regarded as hospitals they nevertheless had 235 admissions during the year.

There were 94 rural dispensaries working during 1932, additional ones having been opened during the year.

To the hospitals there were admitted as in-patients 6,325 patients (males 5,168, females 1,157) as compared with 5,160 during the year 1931.

The most frequent cases of admission were injuries 774, hookworm disease 484, malaria 504, venereal diseases 446, influenza 269, schistosomiasis 239, ulcers 353.

The cases treated as out-patients at the hospitals and rural dispensaries during the year 1932 numbered 303,081 (males 199,545, females 103,536) as compared with 266,090 during 1931.

Diseases.—Other diseases which are very common although they are not seen at the hospitals in such large numbers as those above mentioned, are schistosomiasis, yaws, dysentery and, during recent years, smallpox.

The 1931 epidemic of smallpox has gradually extended southwards during 1932 following the principal native traffic routes. 4,106 cases were reported, with 180 deaths, in 1932, compared with 7,414 cases and 239 deaths in 1931.

There were 2,672 cases of yaws during 1932 as against 2,624 in 1931.

Hookworm disease is extremely common and the majority of natives are infected even though the infection does not necessarily give rise to very obvious symptoms. The incidence of hookworm varies in different districts, and also according to the different methods employed by medical officers when examining stools.

Leprosy is dealt with by leprosy treatment centres. There are eleven centres controlled by the various Missionary Societies, and a grant which varies according to the number of lepers is given by Government to each centre.

The grants made by Government in 1932 totalled £1,200, plus drugs, etc. to the value of £200. A free supply of alepol was maintained by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

At the end of 1932 533 lepers were being maintained and treated as compared with the 560 in 1931. In addition 150 were being treated as out-patients and a number are also treated at the general hospitals.

Venereal diseases, though not by any means uncommon are not so prevalent as in some countries. During the year 1932, 1,266 cases of syphilis and 629 of gonorrhoea were treated.

During 1932 new native hospitals were completed at Karonga, Fort Manning, Cholo, and Chiradzulu, and the hospitals at Port Herald and Fort Johnston were enlarged. Twelve Rural Dispensaries were rebuilt in brick with iron roofs. In addition to these, buildings for Child-Welfare Clinics were erected at Port Herald and Fort Johnston, but they are not yet in use as the staff for them is not available.

Lunatic Asylums.

The Central Lunatic Asylum is at Zomba and has separate blocks for African males and females. The former consists of 57 single rooms, hospital accommodation for 13 patients, observation rooms for 9 inmates, an association ward of 6 beds, and a reception room. The female block contains accommodation for 20 inmates.

The number of admissions to the Asylum during 1932 was 14 as compared with 23 during the previous year. The daily average numbers of inmates were, African males 67·4, African females 12·8, a total average of 79·12 as compared with 72·23 in the previous year. The health of the inmates is good; the daily average number in hospital was 7·99 and deaths numbered 4.

Inmates who are able to work are given every encouragement to engage in useful occupations such as cultivating gardens, repairing buildings, making bricks, etc. Members of the Church of Scotland Mission in Zomba give religious services to the male inmates and weekly instructional talks to the female inmates.

V.—SANITATION AND HOUSING.

Sanitation in Nyasaland is still very primitive though the condition of the European townships has greatly improved in recent years. The tendency has always been, and still is, to treat disease as it occurs, and no organized attempt has been made to deal with those preventible diseases which are such a scourge to the native population.

As regards native housing, a large majority of Africans, even of those living in close proximity to towns, occupy huts of the traditional daub-and-wattle type, dark, damp, and dismal.

Nevertheless it is now not uncommon to see a square daub-and-wattle or brick hut, divided into two or more rooms, and provided with window openings, or even with glazed windows. The educated native does unquestionably appreciate a house constructed with due regard for light and ventilation, though usually not to the extent of building one at his own expense.

European residences are usually brick bungalows of modest proportions roofed by corrugated iron in the townships and by thatch on the plantations. Electric light is available in the townships of Blantyre, Limbe, and Zomba, and a pipe-borne supply of drinking water has been installed at Blantyre and Lilongwe. With the assistance of a grant from the Colonial Development Fund a pipe-borne water-supply and a system for the disposal of sewage is being established at Zomba.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Meteorological.—Excepting small areas near Michiru mountain and the administrative centres of Fort Manning and North Nyasa, weather conditions during the season and year under review were generally better than the average. At the beginning of the season the rainfall was everywhere above the average, leading to excessive leaching of plant food whereby the usually good growth in the early stages was adversely affected. During January, however, conditions were very good and crop recovery was rapid. Throughout the remainder of the season conditions for growth continued to be favourable in the parts of the Northern Province referred to above. Here the rainfall was in excess of normal during February and checks in growth were observed, but conditions improved during March and April and good ripening of many crops resulted. During the more important stages of growth of all crops in fact temperatures were slightly higher than normal with the result that good yields were generally obtained both with food and cash crops.

Economic.—Economic conditions were as difficult and discouraging in the year under review as in the preceding year. Generally speaking, demand was so poor that a normal production was an over-production, and prices continued at levels which left scanty profit for producers and gave little or no encouragement to new crops. It is to the credit of local agriculturists, both European and native, that, despite small inducement, efforts to maintain and improve the quality of our principal crops, particularly tobacco and tea, were continued during the year.

In certain directions, costs have been reduced to enable production to continue, and in others, particularly in cotton, lower

prices have been accepted by the growers and production continues, but healthy progress in agricultural production will not be possible until world conditions alter for the better and result in the improvement of purchasing power and the stimulation of demand in general. Meanwhile, efforts are being made to test a number of new products, chiefly on the Zomba Experimental Station, in order that when conditions do improve, the country will be ready to respond to any encouragement that may be given. Most of these products can be or have been grown by natives. In the latter category efforts are made to discover the best yielding varieties.

Locusts.—Nyasaland was invaded by two species of locusts in 1932. In January, North Nyasa was entered by a flying swarm of the migratory or hairy-chested locust. This was successfully dealt with, but further invasions took place in March. Considerable damage was done to graminaceous crops and bananas, but again, as with a few later swarms in July and August, departure or destruction resulted. Serious invasions followed by egg-laying occurred in September and October. Resultant hopper bands were attacked by mechanical means and were much reduced.

The position was altered considerably for the worse towards the end of the year by invasions of red-winged locusts from Northern Rhodesia.

The situation is being carefully watched. Temporary European locust officers have been employed, destruction of hoppers has been urged, and attention has been given to the increased planting of crops which are less likely to be attacked than the common graminaceous food crops, and also to the encouragement of certain short-term food plants which are not ordinarily cultivated.

Bush fires.—Progress was made during the year towards the control of a harmful practice by the enactment of the Bush Fires Ordinance.

A special committee was appointed at the first meeting of the Board of Agriculture in 1932 to consider native agricultural methods, deforestation, soil erosion, over-grazing, and immigration, and, *inter alia*, the following recommendations were made :—

> that cultivation on steep slopes should be discontinued and an extension of Village Forest Areas on such land should be advocated ;
>
> that the evils of shifting cultivation and particularly in such methods as the *Chitemene* manner of cultivating finger millet by extensive burning of bush growth should be impressed upon the native ;
>
> that wherever possible domestic water-supplies should be conserved by means of well boring and irrigation.

Production and Exports.—The following table shows the amounts exported and the local values of the five principal products of the Protectorate for the period 1928-1932. Both the quantities produced and the value of the crops have been affected by the wide depression.

	1928.		*1929.*		*1930.*		*1931.*		*1932.*	
	Tons.	£	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£
Tea ...	637	73,599	784	74,383	866	56,543	876	49,129	1,149	42,898
Coffee ...	21	1,542	44	3,239	48	3,109	42	1,988	39	1,840
Tobacco ...	5,193	496,561	4,616	403,678	5,775	484,738	4,772	400,897	6,733	565,576
Fibre ...	1,162	29,814	1,200	34,465	1,284	29,607	242	2,661	—	—
Cotton (lint)	797	58,264	947	62,661	1,696	72,881	1,010	37,729	935	34 916

NOTE.—Only 940 lb. of fibre valued at £3 were exported in 1932.

Native Food Crops.—The maize crop was very good on the whole and yields being high, supplies were abundant. Millets and rice were good almost everywhere. Peas, beans, and groundnuts yielded well and a new crop to the native husbandman is the soya bean. It has been difficult to popularize this crop but in view of its high content of protein and vitamins and the good it does to the soil in which it is grown, the efforts are justified. A vigorous strain of the nodule organism has been distributed from the Zomba station and high yields are now obtained in all districts.

Numerous issues of seeds and plants of high yielding varieties of such crops as groundnuts, maize, rice, and bananas were made from experimental stations.

The rice crop in North Nyasa sold readily and approximately 100 tons valued at £700 were purchased. It is likely that this amount would have been exceeded but for the fact that the locust menace caused growers to hold back larger food supplies than usual. The total lake shore crop amounted to over 600 tons, of which 275 tons were sold locally.

Tobacco.—The large and important dark-fired tobacco industry of Nyasaland is now well known and is regarded as being operated on sound and economic lines. The industry has passed largely into native hands both under a tenant system and on Crown land, but the grower receives assistance from the landlord in the former case and from the field staff of the Native Tobacco Board in the latter. The European grower of dark varieties has still scope in the production of dark air-cured and of a certain amount of flue-cured tobacco.

For the benefit of certain interests it must be reiterated that the soil on which Nyasa darks are now grown and the climate which prevails during the growing season are considered the best in Africa for the production of these dark types. Most of the dark tobacco is now grown at some distance from the hill regions and it can be said to grow generally under seasonal conditions which

promote rapid and unbroken growth as a result of which good yields of the best quality are produced. Unfortunately much of the flue-cured is grown in hill regions. A mountain climate is often characterized by a large range in temperature from day to day and by spells of sunless and misty weather which are conducive to severe checks in growth and to susceptibility to diseases of various kinds. It follows that in hill regions with such a climate flue-cured tobacco may suffer considerably from various causes during growth and ripening and this may explain the difficulty of maintaining regular supplies from season to season of particular types and grades Such qualities as aroma, texture, and colour may be deemed inferior in certain years.

The state of the flue-cured or bright tobacco industry as a whole might be considered somewhat unhealthy, but again it can be reiterated that if all the flue-cured were produced in those areas of the Northern Province which are as good as any in Africa for the production of the Virginian and Kentucky counterparts, the bright as well as the dark tobacco of Nyasaland would be in the front rank of Empire growths.

The 1932 crop on the whole was the best for years.

	1931.		*1932.*		*Increase or decrease.*
	Amount.	*Value.*	*Amount.*	*Value.*	
	lb.	£ s. d.	lb.	£ s. d.	lb.
Dark-fired	7,952,873	298,232 14 9	12,655,092	474,566 0 0	+4,702,219
Flue-cured	2,590,253	97,134 9 9	2,260,500	84,769 0 0	— 329,753
Air-cured	147,455	5,529 11 3	166,443	6,241 0 0	+ 18,988
	10,690,581	400,896 15 9	15,082,035	565,576 0 0	+4,391,454

Native-grown tobacco was purchased in the following amounts :—

	Ex private estates.	*Ex Crown land.*	*Total.*
	lb.	*lb.*	*lb.*
Northern Province ...	1,886,287	8,555,977	10,442,264
Southern Province	829,801	1,953,425	2,783,226
	2,716,088	10,509,402	13,225,490

The number of registered Crown land growers was 38,024 in the Northern Province, an increase of 5,871 over the previous season, and 5,767 in the Southern Province, a decrease of 4,941. In the area supervised by the Native Tobacco Board in the Northern Province the average price paid to the grower was slightly over 2d. per lb. On the whole demand was keen and practically no leaf was left on growers' hands. Only sound graded leaf was allowed to be brought into Central Buying Stations.

Cotton.—European production totalled 341 cwt. of lint from 265 acres and it is thus of minor importance compared with the

large native crop which consisted of seed cotton amounting to 1,974 tons from the Lower Shire, 682 tons from Chikwawa, and 42 tons from the Blantyre and Central Shire districts.

The crop was purchased by the British Cotton Growing Association at $\frac{5}{8}$d. per lb. for No. 1 grade, and $\frac{3}{8}$d. per lb. for No. 2 at Port Herald and Chiromo, and at $\frac{1}{2}$d. and $\frac{1}{4}$d. at most other stations.

Cotton seed was exported to the amount of over 1,138 tons.

On the whole the cotton season was more successful than was expected and there are encouraging signs of an increased interest in the crop despite the low prices. It is anticipated that the crop of 1933 will show a large increase in production, and efforts are being made to revive cotton growing in the districts adjacent to the northern extension of the railway.

Tea.—The proposed restriction scheme will soon come into operation in producing countries in the East. Prices will certainly rise, particularly with common teas, and this will be a good thing for the industry as a rise of 2d. per lb. over the prices of 1932 would make possible an extension of terracing and manurial schemes together with correct and careful manufacture.

The acreage under tea was 12,596 in 1932, an increase of 1,182 acres over the previous year. The acreage in plucking was 7,271, and the total yield was reported as 2,699,984 lb. representing an increase of more than half a million pounds over 1931.

Coffee.—The total production of coffee in 1932 was 767 cwt., a reduction of 408. The total acreage was reduced by 93 acres Local sales accounted for 241 cwt.

White stem borer is a most serious pest of coffee in Nyasaland, and it is the main determining factor in yield and in the age to which the average tree lives. Unless means can be found to reduce this pest considerably, coffee must remain a very minor crop in Nyasaland.

Sisal and Rubber.—Conditions did not allow of the resumption of operations on sisal estates and no tapping of rubber was done.

Other Agricultural Produce.

Under this heading are included items of agricultural produce which are of comparatively small amount. Export figures for 1931 and 1932 are as follows:—

	1931.			*1932.*		
	Amount.	*Value.*		*Amount.*	*Value.*	
	lb.	£	s. d.	lb.	£	s. d.
Capsicums and chillies ...	1,098	14	4 6	239	3	0 0
Maize and maize flour ...	311,452	558	3 3	5,400	9	0 0
Potatoes	34,150	181	13 10	97,136	511	0 0
Rice	2,176	9	14 3	6,201	28	0 0
Groundnuts	1,100	5	17 10	—	—	
Beeswax	21,835	1,091	15 0	19,057	953	0 0
Strophanthus	10,581	1,587	0 0	7,601	1,140	0 0

Nearly all these commodities were exported to neighbouring territories with the exception of some chillies, strophanthus, and beeswax sent to the United Kingdom and Germany.

Ghee.—Efforts to induce natives to give more attention to cleanliness in all stages of the process involved in the production of ghee have not met with complete success, but, nevertheless, considerable improvement in the industry has taken place both as regards quality and production. Production, which in 1931 had fallen to half the amount produced in 1930, increased in 1932 to about double the quantity made in 1931. This revival in the industry has been due very largely to enterprise on the part of a local Indian firm and to the activities of its agents in the North Nyasa District.

The firm buys ghee and butter from natives living in the hills—those on the lake shore appear to have lost all interest in the industry—and pays on an average 6d. per lb. for ghee and 2d. per lb. for butter; the ghee made by the natives is, however, of poor quality and has to be refined by the buyer prior to export from the district for sale. During the year 613 tins of ghee, weighing approximately 10 tons, were produced, of which natives made 167 tins.

It is all for the good of the industry that it is in the hands of an Indian firm. The Indians are the chief, if not the only, consumers of ghee made in the Protectorate, and the most certain way of effecting improvement and increasing trade in the commodity is to encourage Indians to establish centres where it can be produced from butter and milk brought for sale by natives.

Groundnuts.—Local soil conditions are said to be admirably suited to the production of groundnuts and there is an optimistic belief in agricultural circles that the crop has a considerable potential export value. The subject is at present receiving the attention of the Alternative Crops Committee of the Advisory Board of Agriculture. The local demand for groundnut oil has shown a rapid increase and in one district alone approximately 6,000 gallons were produced with a financial benefit of £750. Extended acreages are being cultivated and the number of presses and mills is increasing in order to meet the demand. Prices obtained varied from 6s. to 10s. per four gallon tin.

Live Stock.

As in previous years the activities of the Veterinary Department have been largely devoted to the interests of native stock-owners and much useful work has been done towards inculcating methods of animal husbandry with a view to improving the qualitative value of cattle and in reducing mortality. Continued instruction

and other influences, such as the examples set by European stock-owners, have done much to bring about improvement in the standard of native stock generally.

Dipping facilities have been further extended during the year and it can be said with safety, from the returns of cattle dipped, that the native owner is losing his previous reluctance and more readily admits that regular dipping reduces tick infestation and generally improves the condition of the animals. In support of this contention the Chief Veterinary Officer states that towards the end of the year a certain Principal Headman of an area where there was hitherto a strong aversion to the dipping of cattle, asked for extra facilities to be provided for the dipping of stock in his districts. This is indeed a step in the right direction and augurs well for the future of the live stock industry which forms so large a factor in the economic and domestic life of the native community.

The following comparative table shows the number of live stock returned at the end of the year according to ownership :—

Live stock.	*European owned.*	*Native owned.*	*Total.*
Cattle	19,810	155,326	175,136
Sheep	1,899	92,507	94,406
Goats	761	224,368	225,129
Pigs	1,155	69,108	70,263
Horses	6	—	6
Donkeys	220	—	220

During the year a considerable qualitative improvement has been evidenced among the European-owned stock, as a result of more general adoption of recognized methods of animal management and through the introduction of pedigree stock.

It is difficult to put a value on the total live stock. There are no external markets and the numbers which come on to the internal markets are very small in comparison with the numbers of stock in the Protectorate, while prices, whether for slaughter or other purposes, vary according to the size and condition of the animals and the locality in which they are sold. In the townships of Blantyre and Limbe, the Administrative Centres of Zomba, and where there are fairly large native markets, cattle are sold at from £3 10s. 0d. to £5 per head, sheep at 8s. and 15s., and goats at 7s. to 12s. In other parts of the Protectorate cattle can be purchased at prices varying from 10s. to £2 per head, and sheep and other small stock at about 4s.

The bulk of the cattle, sheep, and goats slaughtered for consumption is from native-owned stock, but the pigs come entirely from European farms.

Hides and Skins.—The greatly depressed state of the markets has not warranted anything being done to encourage the natives to prepare hides and skins for sale. There is still only one buyer of this form of produce in the Protectorate, and only 400 goats' skins at prices varying from 2d. to 3d. per skin according to size were purchased.

Fish.

The vast development in the fishing trade during the last few years with its attendant promise of becoming one of the most important of the minor native industries suffered a serious set-back during the year under review, with the result that a large number of natives were out of employment and tax revenue in its turn was affected. Unfavourable fishing conditions are said to account for the large decrease in the number of fish caught in Lake Nyasa and Lake Pamalombe, while an increase in competition by European and Asiatic traders with speedy transport facilities had adversely affected the native vendor who had worked up a large connexion in the various European and Asiatic settlements. It was alleged that where the fishing rights are owned by certain villages agreements had been made to supply European and Asiatic owners of motor lorries with the whole surplus catch of fish on certain days, thus virtually cutting out the native hawker. In the Southern Province the position has been equally disappointing as the continued desiccation of Lake Chilwa has to all intents and purposes closed down a once thriving industry which provided employment for several hundreds of natives. Apart from the fishermen themselves the development of the trade embraced basket makers, canteen keepers, cyclists, cycle repairers, and other enterprising natives who made a lucrative living directly out of the business.

Minerals.

The following minerals are known to exist in the Protectorate :— gold, galena, copper ores, iron ores, bauxite, asbestos, mica, graphite, manganese, corundum, zircon, monazite, talc, coal, limestone, and cement materials.

A number of inquiries were received by Government, but no active prospecting or mining were carried out during the year.

The activities of the Geological Survey Department have been principally confined to the continued improvement and extension of village water-supplies with the aid of grants from the Colonial Development Fund. A report on the progress of this work is contained in Chapter XVI under Miscellaneous.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Nyasaland being wholly within the regions covered by the Congo Basin Treaties, 1885, and the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, 1919, may not grant preferential rates of duty. Its customs tariff, therefore, applies equally to imports from all nations.

Following so closely upon the departure from the gold standard with its concomitant exchange difficulties and cautious credit facilities it is not surprising that a considerable shortfall was evidenced in the value of import trade during the first half of the year. At the end of June imports showed a fall of £83,812 or 21·89 per cent. on the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year. From July onwards, however, imports arrived more freely and the year closed with a satisfactory trade balance and a less constrained atmosphere of optimism prevailed.

The gross revenue collected during the year amounted to £133,870 and showed an increase of £7,585 or 6 per cent. over the 1931 figures. Import duty, with a total of £117,660, showed an increase of £11,114 or 10·4 per cent. in comparison with the previous year.

The trade volume which includes domestic imports and exports and goods carried in transit through the Protectorate, but excludes Government imports or specie, amounted to £1,459,103. Compared with the total for 1931 these figures show an increase of £106,363 or 7·8 per cent. Inclusive of Government imports and specie the total for the year was £1,615,319 as compared with a total of £1,484,456 in 1931.

The items comprising the volume of trade in comparison with 1931 are as follows :—

	1932.	*1931.*	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
	£	£	£	£
Imports	699,479	726,850	—	27,371
Exports	678,734	538,061	140,673	—
Transit Inwards ...	43,201	56,484	—	13,283
Transit Outwards ...	37,689	31,345	6,344	—
Total ...	£1,459,103	£1,352,740	£147,017	£40,654

By omitting from the import list the value of the abnormal imports for use on the northern railway extension the balance of trade favours exports by £62,347, but with the inclusion of such imports the position is reversed in favour of imports by £20,745.

The total values of domestic imports and exports (excluding Government imports and the movement of specie) for the last three years are as follows:—

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	
	Value.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*
	£	£	lb.
1930	744,372	691,908	27,857,760
1931	726,850	538,061	22,102,227
1932	699,479	678,734	24,329,313

In comparing figures with those those of ten years ago, when import commodity values and the market prices of Nyasaland produce were considerably higher than they are to-day, it is interesting to note that the value of this combined trade was £964,283 (comprising £522,119 in respect of imports and £442,164 in exports).

Imports and Exports.

The total value of the import and export trade, respectively, from all sources for the past three years is given as follows:—

	Imports.	*Exports.*	*Total Trade.*
	£	£	£
1930	804,201	776,413	1,580,614
1931	803,223	586,404	1,389,627
1932	740,385	788,998	1,529,383

The total value of imports of merchandise, Government stores, bullion and specie into Nyasaland and re-exports for the years 1930-32:—

Year.	*Trade Goods.*	*Government Stores.*	*Bullion Total and Specie.*	*Imported Goods Re-exported.*
	£	£	£	£
1930 ...	741,372	39,768	26,061	28,482
1931 ...	726,850	54,752	21,621	35,903
1932 ...	699,479	35,816	5,090	22,614

PRINCIPAL TRADE IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION FOR THE YEARS 1930–32.

Articles.	—	*1930.*		*1931.*		*1932.*	
		Quantity.	£	*Quantity.*	£	*Quantity.*	£
Agricultural machinery and implements.	Tons	286	9,219	237	7,352	335	9,535
Blankets	Number	118,969	14,605	145,274	14,785	68,057	7,116
Cotton piece-goods	Lineal Yards.	9,917,753	221,538	10,726,615	202,952	9,153,536	153,536
Electrical and industrial machinery	Tons	180	17,490	146	12,858	187	14,466
Iron, steel, and metal manufactures	,,	2,970	50,524	2,900	49,261	7,384	90,941
Linen, hemp, and jute manufactures	Cwt.	4,896	10,019	3,636	8,066	4,389	9,263
Motor cars	Number	126	20,271	61	10,866	43	6,455
Motor lorries and tractors	,,	84	12,525	41	9,279	55	9,218
Motor spirits	Gals.	453,365	42,826	450,446	41,180	454,569	38,402
Provisions, various	Cwt.	4,797	17,401	4,470	15,961	4,448	15,226
Salt	Tons	2,764	6,754	2,925	6,516	2,438	6,125
Shirts and singlets	Doz.	35,233	11,466	20,206	7,298	16,733	5,761
Spirits	ProofGals.	7,823	10,842	6,877	10,546	7,034	10,852
Sugar	Cwt.	10,657	8,987	10,006	7,445	10,816	7,677

The total value of merchandise, bullion, and specie exported during the years 1930-32 :—

Year.	*Merchandise.*	*Bullion.*	*Specie.*
	£	£	£
1930 ...	691,908	—	84,505
1931 ...	538,061	—	48,343
1932 ...	678,734	—	110,264

Direction of Trade.

It is gratifying to record a still further improvement in the percentage of trade with the United Kingdom. In the year 1931, following a number of years of continued decline, a turn for the better took place with an increase of 6·8 per cent., and during the year under review a further increase of 13 per cent. was achieved. In spite of this improvement, the percentage of trade with the United Kingdom now amounting to 54·4 per cent. is still below that of twenty years when it was 72·8 per cent.

The import trade is distributed among countries in the percentages shown and consists mainly of the articles indicated :—

Countries.	*Percentage to total value of trade imports.*			*Principal items imported.*
	1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*	
United Kingdom...	**34·8**	**41·6**	**54·4**	**Provisions (tinned), beer and ale, cheese and fats, spirits, wines, cigarettes, tea chests, earthenware, glassware, sheet glass, cement, galvanized iron, hollow-ware, nails, screws and rivets, iron and steel, aluminium ware, axes and spades, cutlery, hardware, hoes, tools, electrical goods, agricultural and other machinery, sewing machines, typewriters weighing machines, cotton-piece goods, handkerchiefs, carpets and rugs, hessian and sacks, boots and shoes, drugs, soap, lubricating oils, stationery, motor cycles, motor cars and lorries, bicycles, rails, rolling stock, fertilizers, musical instruments, tyres and tubes.**
India	**10·5**	**9·9**	**7·5**	**Rice, ghee, provisions, seeds, cotton blankets, cotton piece and other cotton goods, sacks and hessian, textiles, boots and shoes, candles, leather manufactures and matches.**
Carried forward	**45·3**	**51·5**	**61·9**	

Countries.	*Percentage to total value of trade imports.*			*Principal items imported.*
	1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*	
Brought forward	45·3	51·5	61·9	
South Africa ...	4·6	4·5	2·3	Flour, syrups, fruits, jams, cigarettes, tobacco, electrical goods, stationery, motor cars, lorries and fertilizers.
Southern Rhodesia	2·5	2·5	1·9	Hams and bacon, cheese, coal, electrical goods and apparel.
Other British Possessions.	2·2	1·9	2·4	Flour, salt, motor cars and lorries.
Total British Empire	54·6	60·4	68·5	
Portuguese East Africa.	16·4	14·5	15·4	Flour, beer and ale, provisions, salt, spirits, sugar, wines, coal, timber, cement, bar and rod iron, galvanized iron, hollow-ware, iron and steel, aluminium ware, hardware, agricultural and other machinery, cotton blankets, cotton piece and other cotton goods, textiles, haberdashery, shirts and singlets, insecticides, lubricating oils, motor spirits, paraffin, soap, grease, and lanterns.
Germany	9·8	6·6	3·4	Beer and ale, hollow-ware, aluminium ware, axes, cutlery, hardware, hoes, electrical goods, sewing machines, cotton blankets, cotton piece-goods, textiles, boots and shoes, haberdashery, candles, soap, bicycles, beads, fertilizers and lanterns.
United States of America.	4·8	2·7	1·4	Provisions, tinned, agricultural implements, electrical and industrial machinery, typewriters, cotton piece-goods, motor cars and lorries.
Japan	5·6	7·7	6·9	Hollow-ware, cotton piece-goods, silks, textiles, shirts and singlets and matches.
Holland	2·1	2·9	1·5	Beer and ale, cheese, hollow-ware, cotton blankets, cotton piece-goods and beads.
Italy	2·0	1·5	1·1	Wines, textiles, haberdashery, motor cars and lorries and beads.
Other Foreign Countries.	4·7	3·7	1·8	Wines, spirits, cement, rails and rolling stock, cotton goods and matches.
Total Foreign Countries.	45·4	39·6	31·5	

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1930–32.

Articles.	*1930.*		*1931.*		*1932.*	
	Quantity.	£	*Quantity.*	£	*Quantity.*	£
	lb.		lb.		lb.	
Coffee	106,595	3,109	93,424	1,989	88,354	1,840
Cotton	3,798,338	72,881	2,263,728	37,729	2,094,962	34,916
Cotton seed ...	3,627,957	3,239	1,407,534	1,257	2,549,152	2,276
Fibre	2,875,954	29,606	543,035	2,660	940	3
Tea	1,939,756	56,543	1,963,452	49,129	2,573,871	42,898
Tobacco	12,934,914	484,739	10,690,581	400,897	15,082,035	565,576

Tobacco.—The Protectorate continues to hold its position over other countries of the Empire as the largest individual exporter of tobacco to the United Kingdom. Its average yearly shipments amount to over 12,100,000 lb. Green weight production figures this year reached the record total of over twenty and a-quarter million pounds. The weight exported, however, amounting to 15,082,035 lb. (6,733 tons), fell short of the 1927 peak year shipments by 383,997 lb. (171½ tons). Of the quantity shipped by the end of the year 1,786¾ tons, equal to 26·4 per cent., were strips as compared with 1,175½ tons, equal to 17 per cent., shipped as strips in 1927. If the local export values of the two crops are compared the difference, unfavourable to this year's exports, is considerable. Whereas in 1927 the value reached £780,964 the figure for the year just ended was £565,576. It is estimated that Europeans produced 39 per cent. and natives 61 per cent. of the total weight shipped this year. In 1927 European-grown tobacco yielded a shipment weight of 56·6 per cent. of the total; 41 per cent. in 1930, and 39·3 per cent in 1931.

Of the 6,733 tons transported from the Protectorate all but 193 lb. were consigned to the United Kingdom. The total weight exceeds that of the year 1931 by 4,391,454 lb. (1,960½ tons), equal to 41 per cent.

Cotton.—The depressed market conditions continued, a further reduction in acreages under cotton was inevitable, and production was restricted to Lower River districts; but owing to the issue of a more prolific seed, the yield per acre was considerably in excess of that in former years and native growers were therefore compensated for the fall in price by the greater harvest. The quantity exported during the year, amounting to 2,094,962 lb. (5,237 bales), all of which was consigned to the United Kingdom, fell short of the preceding year's shipments by 168,766 lb. (422 bales). There

is a carry-over to next year of 300 bales as against 100 bales of the 1931 crop which were included in this year's exports.

Owing to the success of the new seed and the larger quantity available for issue, export figures for the ensuing year should show much improvement over those recorded above.

Tea.—Although the market prices of this commodity, which now takes second place in Nyasaland's staple products, are still unfavourable and, in consequence, pluckings were again considerably restricted, the record weight of 2,573,871 lb. (1,149 tons) was exported this year, an increase of 610,419 lb. (272½ tons) when compared with last year's figures. It is hopefully anticipated that the preferences recently granted to Empire teas in the United Kingdom and some of the Colonies will soon encourage a greater demand for the Protectorate's product, the demand being accompanied by market prices more closely approaching profitable production. With this expectation the ensuing year's export figures will reflect that yearly increasing harvest which this commodity has experienced since its inception, and which its quality deserves.

Although the United Kingdom continues to absorb the bulk of the tea grown in this country, having imported 93·8 per cent. of this year's crop (96·86 per cent. last year and 98·5 per cent. in 1930), the Rhodesias, the Union of South Africa, and other countries are steadily increasing their purchases.

Sisal.—As the market price of sisal has shown no improvement, and as it is far from an economic proposition to produce sisal in Nyasaland at the present level, estates and factories have remained closed throughout the year.

Domestic exports in general weighed 24,329,313 lb. (10,861 tons) and were valued at £678,734 as against 2,102,227 lb. (9,867 tons). valued at £538,061, exported during the preceding year, an increase of 994 tons (10·08 per cent.) and in value of £140,673 (26·14 per cent.). Eliminating re-exports, weighing 881,296 lb. (393½ tons), valued at £22,614, the resulting figures, representing the actual products of the Protectorate, are 23,448,017 lb. (10,467½ tons), valued at £656,120, as compared with similar exports of a year ago weighing 20,103,233 lb. (8,974½ tons) and valued at £502,158, giving an increase of 1,493 tons (16·63 per cent.) in weight and £153,962 (30·66 per cent.) in value.

Direction of Export Trade.

Domestic products consigned to the United Kingdom weighed 22,205,316 lb. (9,913 tons), equal to 94·69 per cent. of the whole, valued at £646,503, equal to 98·53 per cent. of the total value, as compared with 7,542 tons (84·04 per cent.), valued at £494,694

(98·51 per cent.) shipped during 1931. Other countries of the Empire, mainly Southern Rhodesia, absorbed 877,568 lb. (392 tons), equal to 3·75 per cent., valued at £8,002, equal to 1·22 per cent. as against the preceding year's quantity and value of 223 tons (2·49 per cent.) and £4,636 (·93 per cent.). Foreign countries, mainly Portuguese East Africa, accounted for the balance of 365,133 lb. (163 tons), or 1·56 per cent., valued at £1,615, or ·25 per cent., as against the 1931 quantity and value of 1,209½ tons (13·47 per cent.) and £2,828 (·56 per cent.).

Transit Trade.

The combined values of goods entered in transit to and from neighbouring territories was £80,890, as compared with £87,829 recorded in the preceding year showing a decrease of £6,939, equal to 7·9 per cent. General merchandise consigned to these territories, termed "Transit Imports", were valued at £43,201 and reflect a decrease of £13,283 (23·51 per cent.) when compared with the value of similar goods of a year ago, whilst produce from these territories, termed "Transit Exports", increased in value by £6,344 to £37,689 (20·24 per cent.).

Export Duties.

The only export duty leviable, other than a cess of 1½d. per 100 lb. of unmanufactured tobacco exported from the Protectorate, is a charge of 2 per cent. *ad valorem* for road and river dues on merchandise re-exported. The cess on unmanufactured tobacco, which became effective in 1931 and was designed to assist the Federation of British Empire Tobacco Producers and generally to advance the growing interests of Empire tobacco, realized a sum of £950 during the year.

Customs Legislation.

The Tariff was amended in July for the purpose of protecting revenue from loss as a result of a fall in prices. The *ad valorem* duty on cement was changed to a specific duty of 1s. 6d. per cask of 400 lb., cotton piece-goods became liable to a duty of 1½d. per yard or 27 per cent. *ad valorem;* the specific duty of 4s. 6d. per gross boxes of not more than 100 matches was applied to cover a content of not more than 55 matches, and for every additional 50 matches 4s. 6d. per gross. The 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on sugar was changed to a specific duty of 1s. 6d. per 100 lb., and the specific and *ad valorem* duties on wines were combined into higher specific duties. Parts of firearms and bicycles were included in the 25 per cent. *ad valorem* list. Cotton mosquito netting was included in the 10 per cent. list, and implements for use in making roads, bridges, etc., were included in the exemption from duty lists.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

European.

Lack of regular employment having swelled the ranks of that type of native who makes his living as a vendor of local produce such as fowls, eggs, vegetables, etc., a keener element of competition was evidenced with a corresponding decrease in cost to Europeans. This decrease, however, was more than off-set in the increase in the cost of imported commodities due largely to enhanced ocean and railway freight rates which were inevitable owing to exchange difficulties with South Africa and Portuguese East Africa whose adherence to the gold standard was maintained throughout the year. It may thus be said that the cost of living of the European population shows a slight increase in comparison with that of last year which was estimated at approximately 10 per cent. over that of 1926.

With the exception of a few instances where cuts in salary were made as an alternative to retrenchment among crop producing firms occasioned by the continued low commodity values little change is noticeable in the wages paid to European employees generally.

Native.

Rates of pay for unskilled labour vary from 6s. to 8s. per month in the Northern Province and from 7s. to 10s. in the Southern Province. Housing, firewood, and food or food allowances at the option of the employee are provided in addition. Drugs for the treatment of the more common complaints are stocked by employers and free treatment is given in Government dispensaries; more serious cases of illness are sent to the nearest hospital, usually at the expense of the employer. The average day's work for unskilled labour varies from 4 to 8 hours, and is dependent on whether it is task work or time and on the energy of the worker himself.

Skilled labour is paid according to qualifications and efficiency at rates varying from 15s. to 120s. a month.

The rates of pay of the Native Civil Service which include artisans as well as clerks, and which may be said to be somewhat similar to those paid by commercial firms, are as follows:—

Grade III.—£15 to £27 per annum by increments not exceeding £2 per annum.

Grade II.—£30 to £45 per annum by increments not exceeding £3 per annum.

Grade I.—£50 to £150 per annum by increments varying from £4 to £10 per annum.

The vast extremes in their mode of life render it impossible for any accurate statement to be made as to the cost of living of the native population, though it may be said that it varies according to the income of the individual who as a general rule lives up to the full extent of his resources.

The staple food is a kind of porridge made from maize flour and cassava which is supplemented by fish and other relishes according to the means and taste of the individual. Villagers can live almost entirely on the produce of their own gardens at very little expense, while those in townships can feed themselves at a cost of from 3d. to 1s. 6d. per diem according to the standard which they maintain.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

General.

Since the formation of an Education Department it has been the policy of Government to foster education, not by means of a large departmental staff and Government schools, but by encouraging Mission and private enterprise. Owing to this policy and to the efforts and sacrifices of the Missions, the financial crisis has not resulted in any serious curtailment of the general education programme.

The European staff of the Department has not been reduced—it was already at the irreducible minimum. It consists of the Director and a clerk at headquarters, one Superintendent in each of the two Provinces, and the Principal Assistant Master, and Assistant Mistress at the Jeanes Training Centre. Two of the three village schools for Mohammedans were closed during the year, but this was due rather to the apathy of the headmen and the villagers than to the need for economy.

The Missions generally have been seriously handicapped by lack of funds: they have met the situation in many cases by asking for sacrifices from their European and African staff and in others by consolidation in place of expansion. As a result they have added another year of steady progress to their records.

European Education.

The four schools for the primary education of European children, established by private and Mission enterprise at Zomba, Blantyre, Limbe, and Mkhoma, have been maintained satisfactorily. The total enrolment was 115 and showed an increase of 15 per cent. on 1931. This was partly due to the fact that parents who, in better times, would have sent their children to England or South Africa were compelled to keep them in the Protectorate for financial reasons. Grants-in-aid amounting to £792 were paid to the schools.

The Boy Scouts and Girl Guide movement is gaining strength. Whereas in 1931 there was a solitary " Brownie " company there are now three " Brownie " companies and three " Cub " packs. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Young are Presidents of the local associations.

African Education.

(a) *Primary.*—As reported previously an outstanding feature of African education is the close network of village schools maintained by the Missions. In 1932 there were 2,910 of these schools. 356 of them were " assisted ", i.e. they had reached the standard required for grants-in-aid: the remainder were of the " bush " school type. While such figures show that the multiplicity of schools still takes precedence over their educational quality from the general Mission point of view, it is satisfactory to note that more and more importance is being paid to the necessity of bringing the schools into touch with village life and needs. The Superintendent in the Northern Province reported: " While with the appearance in the villages of the better trained teacher considerable progress has been made in the actual teaching, the work of the village schools has a long way to go before they can become true centres of education activity. That all concerned realize this is a matter for congratulation, and with the limited resources at their disposal, the Missions are undoubtedly making a definite effort towards the ideal of the village school which will have a definite place in village life. By the work of African supervisors, trained either at the Jeanes Centre or by the Missions themselves, much is being done to try to relate the work of the schools more closely to the life of the people, and though progress must inevitably be slow, improvement will undoubtedly be effected in the next few years. Teachers and supervisors are being encouraged, as I think they have rarely been before, to study the relationship between the headmen and the people and the children."

(b) *Vocational training.*—Both Missions and certain Government Departments continue to train Africans for professions and trades but one result of the economic crisis has been to focus attention on this branch of educational work, and the effect is disquieting. Vocational training in the past has aimed inevitably at producing an expert who would be employed by Europeans. For many years Africans trained in Nyasaland have found employment in adjacent countries: but the demand for them has been decreasing gradually as education in those countries improved and it has now stopped abruptly owing to the economic depression. Meanwhile village life has often been robbed of its best and most intelligent youth and there is a widespread feeling among educated Africans that the village offers no scope, comfort, social amenities or economic possibilities.

Enquiries are therefore being conducted on a wide scale to discover whether the standard of living in the villages has not already risen to such an extent as to admit of the employment of village specialists. It is obviously highly desirable that educated natives should find some occupation in which their personal ambitions can go hand in hand with direct service to their own community.

(c) *Teacher Training.*—The Government Jeanes Training Centre is exerting a growing influence not only through the medium of the African men and women whom it has trained but also by sheer force of example. Its main purpose is rural reconstruction, using the village school and the home and family life of the Jeanes supervisor and his wife and children as its centres. There is ample evidence to show that some of the supervisors are putting into practice their principles, and the villages in which they live are beginning to reflect in improved housing and sanitary conditions the lessons they teach. But of equal importance has been the result of visits which Principal Headmen have paid to the Centre. At the moment of writing, one Principal Headman is rebuilding his whole village on a new site under the direct supervision of the staff and students at the Centre and others have asked for advice in this and similar matters.

The death in August of Miss Begg, the Assistant Mistress, was a tragedy which was felt not only by the Department and the Missions but in many a village home. Her place remained unfilled at the end of the year.

The ten Normal Institutes which are maintained by Missions with assistance from Government are steadily improving and an adequate supply of trained African Teachers is assured. The percentage of candidates from these Institutes who passed the annual Government Certificate examination in 1932 was over twice as high as in any previous year, 257 obtained the Vernacular Certificate and 77 the English Certificate.

Female Education.—All primary schools are co-educational, but 16 special boarding schools or hostels are maintained by Missions for girls and women. A considerable advance in female education should result from a Report which was drawn up in August, 1932, by a Committee of women educationists and doctors appointed by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Protectorate. The Report included detailed syllabuses for the various types of girls' schools: they were based on the general principle that "the majority of girls will become wives and mothers and it is important that their education should be directed towards equipping them for their future sphere of home making." Provision is also made for the training of women teachers and nurses and the teaching of crafts and trades which will enable unmarried women, widows, and wives who have to support themselves when their husbands are

away, to earn a livelihood and be of direct service to the community. The Report has been accepted as the common policy of the Missions and the Education Department.

Special Institutions.

Eleven leper colonies are maintained by Missions with Government assistance. In all of them schools exist, which adults as well as children attend, and a great deal of useful instruction is given in agriculture, building, etc.

Industrial training is given to all long term prisoners in the Central Prison at Zomba.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Except for the steamers of the British India Line which maintain a regular mail service there are no fixed sailing dates from Beira, and passengers are often delayed some days at that port awaiting the departure of the ship on which they are booked. The voyage from England to Beira takes about 30 days by mail steamer and from five to six weeks by other vessels.

There are six steamers on Lake Nyasa, the *Guendolen, Pioneer,* and *Dove* belonging to Government, the *Chauncy Maples* and *Charles Jansen* belonging to the Universities Mission to Central Africa, and the *Malonda* owned by a private Company but at present out of commission owing to the need of essential repairs. The *Guendolen* and *Chauncy Maples* make regular monthly calls at lake ports, the former carrying mails, passengers, and Government and commercial cargo, while the latter is run solely for Mission purposes.

Railways.

The Trans-Zambesi Railway connects Beira with Murraca on the south bank of the Zambesi (174 miles) where passengers and cargoes cross the river by a ferry-steamer. From Chindio, opposite Murraca, the Nyasaland Railways run to Port Herald (61 miles), the port of entry to the Protectorate, and thence to Blantyre (113 miles). The journey normally occupies about 24 hours, passengers sleeping on the train. Passenger trains are run twice a week in each direction; from Beira on Mondays and Fridays and from Blantyre on Sundays and Thursdays.

Work on the construction of the Zambesi Bridge, which will connect the Trans-Zambesia Railway with the Nyasaland Railways, has proceeded satisfactorily during the year as has also the construction of the northern extension of the railway from Blantyre to Lake Nyasa.

The Shire Highlands Railway (Port Herald to Blantyre) was opened to traffic in 1905, the Central Africa Railway (Chindio to Port Herald) in 1915, and the Trans-Zambesia Railway in 1922. These railways may be said to have served one-third only of the total area of the Protectorate, and the remaining two-thirds, including the fertile lands adjacent to Lake Nyasa, have remained comparatively undeveloped owing to lack of transport. With the construction of the Zambesi Bridge and the extension of the railway northwards from Blantyre almost all the productive areas of the Protectorate will be brought within reasonably direct railway communication with the port of Beira.

Air.

Financial considerations hampered progress in developing aerodromes and landing grounds during the early months of the year and kept the promise of a regular air service linking up with the Imperial Airways at Salisbury still far from fulfilment. Towards the end of the year, however, a welcome revival of interest was made possible by the proposal of the Air Ministry for a flight of the Royal Air Force to visit Nyasaland in 1933 and the offer of financial assistance for the preparation of aerodromes. Intensive work was begun on two full-sized aerodromes, one at Chileka situated some eleven miles from Blantyre on the Salisbury-Tete Road, and the other at Lilongwe. The sites were visited by an Air Ministry expert, and even in their then unfinished state they were pronounced entirely suitable for the purpose in view and promised to be exceptionally good when judged by African standards. Public interest received an added stimulus with the arrival by air at Limbe aerodrome in November of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Hubert Young, Lady Young, and family, while the practical value of flying in Nyasaland was demonstrated by an officer of the Public Works Department who flew his own Gipsy Moth machine from England on his return from leave and subsequently used it to advantage in the pursuit of his official duties.

At the end of the year there were seasonable landing grounds at Dedza, Fort Johnston, and Zomba and incomplete full-sized aerodromes at Chileka and Lilongwe capable of accommodating any type of machine.

Roads.

According to a recent re-classification of the public roads there is now a total mileage of 3,325 of which 96 miles only are metalled, the remainder being " earth " roads.

The following table summarizes the new classification :—

Description.	*Maximum gross Weights permitted.*	*Total mileage.*
Macadam surface ...	8 tons	96
Earth surface ...		
Permanent bridging	*5 tons, June—November inclusive	
" All-weather."	2 tons, December—May "	822
Earth surface		
Permanent bridging	5 tons, June—November "	
" Seasonal."	2 tons, December—May "	240
Earth surface... ...		
Temporary bridging	2 tons	1,705
" Seasonal."		
	Light Vehicles	462
	Gross Total	3,325

* 5 tons permitted under specified conditions.

Particulars of the main roads are contained in a Road Guide (which is under revision) published by Government; their condition is also reported monthly in the Government Gazette.

The road system serves all areas of present production not directly served by rail or lake steamer, and gives access by motor-car (but in some cases in the dry season only) to all Administrative Stations.

The condition of the roads is generally recognized as comparing favourably with that of roads in other parts of Africa, and this is an important factor in reducing the cost of motor transport and in attracting visitors to the country.

The effects of curtailment of expenditure on road maintenance consequent upon the financial situation have been minimized by the introduction of improved methods and the extended use of modern machinery.

Motor Transport.

The following table indicates the increase in the use of motor transport in Nyasaland between 1924 and 1930, its decline in 1931 and revival in 1932 :—

Type of Vehicle.	*Dec. 1924.*	*Dec. 1925.*	*Dec. 1926.*	*Dec. 1927.*	*Dec. 1928.*	*Dec. 1929.*	*Dec. 1930.*	*Dec. 1931.*	*Dec. 1932.*
Cars and lorries ...	300	446	519	763	1,044	1,096	1,267	1,255	1,315
Trailers	12	31	41	82	105	98	104	102	103
Motor bicycles and side-cars.	547	801	908	1,052	1,139	1,187	1,211	866	908
Totals ...	859	1,278	1,468	1,897	2,288	2,381	2,582	2,223	2,326
Percentage Increase	55·3	48·7	14·9	29·2	20·6	4·1	11·85	—	4·63
Percentage Decrease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14·17	—

Of the 2,326 vehicles in Nyasaland 1,841 are owned by Europeans, 274 by Asiatics, and 211 by natives which represents a ratio of 1 vehicle to 1·07, 5·81, and 7,163·42 of the European, Asiatic, and native population respectively.

Government maintains a Transport Department with a fleet of motor vehicles consisting of eleven lorries, four touring cars, and one box-body. The total mileage travelled by the fleet in 1932 was 197,711, and the value of the services rendered, based on the usual commercial rates, exceeded the total cost by £2,734.

The Public Works Department and the Geological Survey maintain a small fleet of lorries for the transport of stores and equipment, and both services have proved their economic value.

Postal.

There are 37 post offices in the Protectorate excluding 2 offices which transact telegraph business only. Telegraph business was extended during 1932 to four offices, and postal facilities to one office which previously transacted telegraph business only. These post offices are spread throughout the whole of the country, Karonga in the north being approximately 18 miles from the northern border, and Port Herald in the south about 16 miles from the southern border. There are 26 post offices which are also telegraph offices in addition to the two telegraph offices mentioned above, and additional telegraph facilities are supplied by the Nyasaland Railway Company.

Mails are forwarded by rail, motor lorry, lake steamer, and mail carriers. The mail carrier services are maintained with the utmost regularity during all weathers, and the successful results speak well for this type of service considering the adverse conditions met with especially during the wet weather. In many cases the carriers are armed with rifles as a protection from carnivorous animals. An overnight service operating for six nights a week maintains communication between Blantyre, Limbe, and Zomba, a distance of 42 miles. Two relays of men are employed on the journey, and leaving each end at 3.30 p.m. they deliver the mail at its destination at 8.0 a.m. next day.

The main mail route is maintained by motor lorry between Limbe and Fort Jameson over a distance of 318 miles via Lilongwe. Between Lilongwe and Karonga the service is by mail carrier for a distance of 384 miles which is covered on a scheduled timetable occupying 14 days in one direction and 16 in the other. These times are the outcome of the revision of the service mentioned in last year's Report.

From Karonga the carrier service is continued west to Abercorn and Fife in Northern Rhodesia and north to Tukuyu in Tanganyika Territory. Other branch carrier services connect the lake stations to the main route.

Letter mails for the lake stations and parcel mails for all stations north of Kasungu are forwarded by *P.A.V. Guendolen* which sails from Fort Johnston monthly, the journey occupying fifteen days.

Mails from South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa reach the country twice weekly by rail. Overseas mails arrive each week by rail from Cape Town. The journey from Southampton to Blantyre takes 22 days 6 hours. Overseas parcel mails are despatched by steamer to Beira and thence by rail to Nyasaland taking an average of 41 days to complete the journey.

Telegraphs.

The main telegraph system was originally constructed by the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company, a subsidiary of the British South Africa Company, whose driving force, the late Cecil Rhodes, conceived the idea of linking up by telegraph the distant territories under British control north of the Zambesi, and, by connecting with the Egyptian telegraph system to Cairo, thereby securing a cheaper route from South Africa to Great Britain than was at that time available by submarine cable from Cape Town, where the rate charged was 11s. a word.

The line was built from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, via Tete in Portuguese territory, to Blantyre, in 1896. From Blantyre the construction proceeded northwards along the Lake shore to Karonga, in the extreme north of the Protectorate, where it branched north-west to Fife and Abercorn and, crossing the then German East African border, proceeded northwards through Bismarcksburg (now Kasanga) to Ujiji on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika.

Ujiji was reached in 1902, the year in which Cecil Rhodes died, and with his death the construction ceased. The dream of linking up the south by direct telegraph line with the north never matured. The advent since those days of railways, motor roads, and wireless telegraphy, including beam working, has helped to achieve in other ways the objects for which the line was built. Cable rates by beam wireless from Southern Rhodesia to Great Britain are now 1s. 2d. and 7d. a word. From Nyasaland the charges are 1s. 7d. and 9½d.

A branch line was also constructed by the Company from Domira Bay to Fort Jameson, where a telegraph office was opened in 1898.

In 1925 the Telegraph Company went into liquidation and its immovable assets, represented by over one thousand miles of well built telegraph line and numerous telegraph offices in Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Tanganyika, were taken over by the respective Governments at a purchase price of £12,500, the Nyasaland share being £10,750. The section running through Portuguese territory was purchased for £2,000, the Nyasaland and

Southern Rhodesian Governments sharing the cost on the basis of line mileage each side of the Zambesi.

Since that date new lines have been built by Government and additional offices have been opened, the total number of offices being now 27, of which five were opened in 1932.

Telephones.

The development of the telephone service is a most gratifying feature as will be evidenced from the following figures :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.
Telephones in use ...	185	229	271
Revenue	£1,167	£1,307	£1,540

Five new exchanges were opened during the year, making eleven public exchanges. Two call offices were also opened.

Wireless.

At the end of the year there were 65 licensed wireless listeners in the Protectorate. Of the receiving sets in use 80 per cent. were of British manufacture, 10·8 per cent. American, 7·7 per cent. Dutch and 1·5 per cent. German. The average value per set was £24. As electric power from the mains is only available in Zomba, Blantyre, and Limbe the great majority of the sets imported were battery operated.

The Empire Broadcasting service is received, on the whole, fairly well in Nyasaland. From the 19th December transmission was changed from the experimental station at Chelmsford, G5SW, to the new station at Daventry which was specially erected for the broadcast by zones of Empire programmes. The new service was at first well reported on by listeners, although reception has since varied in quality from time to time. As, however, it is still in the experimental stage improved local reception is anticipated as the many difficulties confronting a world-wide broadcasting service are gradually eliminated.

No local broadcasting service is given and no charge is made for the issue of a licence. Wireless sets and accessories, however, are subject to an import duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, maintains branches at Blantyre, Limbe, Lilongwe, and Zomba, and an agency at Dedza, while Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) has branches at Blantyre and Limbe.

The Post Office Savings Bank conducts business at the 20 more important post offices.

Currency.

The currency of the Protectorate was entirely English sterling until Britain departed from the gold standard in September, 1931. Under Proclamation No. 11 of 1931 Nyasaland also abandoned gold with effect from 12th October and authorised the circulation within the Protectorate of banknotes issued within the territory of Southern Rhodesia by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas). Such notes were declared to be legal tender, to be regarded as money and received at par. Neither of the Banks is required to redeem the notes in gold.

At the end of the year negotiations were in progress for the introduction of Rhodesian silver coinage in addition to the existing British silver and bronze currency.

Weights and Measures.

Imperial weights and measures are in standard use throughout the Protectorate.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

No change has been made in the organization of the Public Works Department, which is on a de-centralized basis. With headquarters' offices, workshops, and stores at Zomba, the Southern and Central Divisions which embrace the more highly developed portions of the Protectorate are each under an Executive Engineer having central offices etc. at Blantyre and Dedza respectively, while the northern area is in charge of an Assistant Engineer, stationed at Mzimba, who is responsible direct to headquarters, as is also an Inspector of Works in charge of the South Nyasa area and stationed at Fort Johnston.

The following are the figures for expenditure in 1931 and 1932 :—

	1931.	1932.
	£	£
Public Works Department ...	22,380	21,843
Public Works Recurrent ...	17,202	11,393
Public Works Extraordinary ...	14,190	2,969
Loan Works :—		
East African Loan (Roads) ...	24,801	18,690
Colonial Development Fund (Buildings, etc.)	34,011	30,119
	£112,584	£85,014
Decrease		£27,570

The financial situation demanded drastic economy in expenditure, and savings were effected which amounted to about 16 per cent. of the amounts provided under the two votes concerned. In addition Public Works Extraordinary were reduced to the minimum.

In the category of buildings (apart from maintenance, which was confined to essential repairs) the most important work undertaken was the continuation of the programme of construction under the various schemes financed from the Colonial Development Fund.

New native hospitals were completed at Cholo (50 beds), Chiradzulu (30 beds), Fort Manning (30 beds) and Karonga (50 beds); those at Zomba (100 beds), Chikwawa (30 beds), Mlanje (50 beds), and Kasungu (30 beds) were nearly completed. A portion of the hospital at Kota-Kota (50 beds) was completed and occupied, the existing hospital at Port Herald was enlarged and welfare clinics and health visitors' houses were completed at Fort Johnson and Port Herald.

The eleven rural dispensaries commenced in 1931 were finished, ten more were built, and the erection of two more was begun. Houses for Medical Officers were completed at Lilongwe, Cholo, and Karonga, and for Indian Sub-Assistant Surgeons at the hospitals where European Medical Officers are not at present to be appointed.

As regards cattle-dipping tanks, the present programme for the Central Province was concluded by the completion of five tanks, and in the North Nyasa District six tanks were reconditioned, one entirely rebuilt, and three additional ones completed and brought into use. A new house at Lilongwe was built for a Veterinary Officer, and another at Mzimba was commenced.

The site in Zomba for the new Agricultural Headquarters was prepared for commencement of building in 1933.

The new Lilongwe water-supply scheme was completed and materials were ordered for water-supply and sanitation schemes for Zomba.

Of building works financed otherwise than from the Colonial Development Fund, a new house at Ncheu for the Assistant District Commissioner, and another at Zomba for the European Gaoler at the Central Prison, may be mentioned.

A new hydro-electric installation at Zomba was completed and brought into use without interruption in the lighting service at the end of September. The installation includes an ice-making and refrigerating plant.

In regard to road work, progress continued on the programme of construction financed from the East Africa Guaranteed Loan.

The Likabula Bridge on the Mlanje road, comprising five reinforced concrete spans of 25 feet each, was completed early in the

year, and many permanent bridges of less importance were constructed, culverts installed, and other improvements effected on various roads which serve as feeders to the railway and Lake ports.

Construction commenced on the new road from Lilongwe to Salima, on the Northern Extension of the railway; this road is required to be available for traffic in the 1934 tobacco season.

The most heavily trafficked section of the Blantyre-Limbe road was reconstructed and treated with bitumen emulsion, the result being highly satisfactory.

In spite of drastic reduction in expenditure on road maintenance the main roads were generally in good order; the effects of such economy are usually to be expected to appear in the ensuing year but they will be minimized by the extended use of mechanical appliances, orders having been placed for four self-propelled "maintainers". The road principally to suffer has been the metalled road from Luchenza to Mlanje which carries heavy traffic throughout the rains and which is relatively costly to maintain.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The great majority of cases, criminal and civil, which come before the Courts, are tried by the Courts subordinate to the High Court, namely the Subordinate Courts of the first, second, and third class. There is, however, at present no Court of the first class, as this was presided over by a Town Magistrate and the post has been abolished for reasons of economy. The second and third class Courts are presided over respectively by the District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners of each district.

In native cases a Subordinate Court of the second class has jurisdiction in all criminal cases except treason, but all sentences exceeding six months imprisonment or twelve strokes require confirmation by the High Court. Subordinate Courts have the power to commit serious cases for trial by the High Court, but this is seldom done owing to the expense and inconvenience involved except in cases which occur near Blantyre. Consequently most murder cases are tried by a Surbordinate Court of the second class. For these, i.e., all trials for murder or manslaughter, there is a special procedure, namely, the Magistrate sits with three assessors, and before the accused is found guilty or not guilty the Magistrate forwards a copy of the proceedings to the Attorney-General and a memorandum setting forth his conclusions and also the opinions of the assessors. The Attorney-General can then direct that further evidence be taken or that the case be referred

to the High Court for trial, or if satisfied with the trial in the Subordinate Court he submits a copy of the record to the High Court together with a memorandum of his conclusions. The High Court can then give such directions as it considers necessary, such as to call for further evidence, and finally it directs the Magistrate to convict or acquit the accused and to pass sentence which must then be sent to the High Court for confirmation. If the accused is convicted of murder, he can appeal within 30 days to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, and the Subordinate Court is obliged to inform him of this right.

In native civil cases the Subordinate Courts have jurisdiction over all cases, but important ones relating to land or major disputes between native Chiefs may be commenced in the High Court.

In non-native criminal cases a Subordinate Court of the second class can pass a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding £75, and all Europeans are entitled to be tried by a jury except in trivial cases. In non-native civil cases, second and third class Subordinate Courts respectively have jurisdiction over amounts in dispute not exceeding £50 and £25.

In addition to the usual provisions with regard to appeals, supervision over the Subordinate Courts is exercised by the High Court through monthly returns. Each month a return is sent to the Judge, giving short details of every case disposed of during the month. On perusal of this return the Judge may call for the file of any particular case and can make any order which the justice of the case may require, such as to call for further evidence or to reduce the sentence.

If possible, the Judge visits at least once a year every Subordinate Court in the Protectorate, inspecting the Court books and files, and the prisons, and generally advising and directing the Magistrates on any matters of procedure or legal difficulty.

Police.

The establishment of the Police Force consists of 13 European Officers, 2 European Assistant Inspectors, 3 Asiatic Sub-Inspectors, and 496 Africans.

European and Asiatic Officers are stationed only in the more important settled areas of the Southern Province. In all other districts the African police are under the direction of Administrative Officers.

The headquarters of the Force is at Zomba, where there is a Training Depot, a Criminal Investigation Department, including a Central Finger-print Bureau, and an Immigration Department. A Passport Office is also maintained at headquarters.

Crime in the settled and urban areas has not increased, and serious offences show a slight tendency to decrease. The number of cases reported to the police in these areas was 2,339, of which 269 or 11·50 per cent. were offences against the person, and 921 or 39·35 per cent. were offences against property. The number of cases taken to court was 1,768, resulting in 1,662 convictions—a percentage of 94·00 per cent. convictions to prosecutions. The percentage of undetected cases to cases reported was only 13·39. The declared value of property reported stolen was £1,555, of which £778 or 50·03 per cent. was recovered by the police.

Prisons.

The established prisons consist of a Central Prison at Zomba for the detention of Europeans, Asiatics, and long-sentence and recidivist Africans, and 19 District prisons, situated at the headquarters of each District, for short-sentence non-recidivist Africans.

The Central Prison is supervised by a European Superintendent with a Deputy Superintendent and Gaoler to assist him. The warder staff is composed of Africans. The accommodation consists of a section for Europeans consisting of five single cells, one ward for four Asiatics, two main blocks for African males, only one of which is completed and contains 16 wards accommodating 12 prisoners each and 11 wards for 8 prisoners each. The other block is not yet finished; it will contain 50 single cells. There is a separate hospital building with isolation sections situated outside the main wall of the prison. These consist of one ward and four single cells for lepers, one ward and four single cells for venereal cases, and two wards and four cells for infectious cases. In addition there are two wards for new admissions, and a female section containing one ward and four cells.

Male adult prisoners are classified as follows:—

Section I.—Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of three years and upwards.

Section II.—Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of less than three years.

Prisoners in each Section are graded as follows according to their character and antecedents, so far as these can be ascertained:—

Grade A.—Not previously convicted of serious crime and not habitually criminal.

Grade B.—Previously so convicted or habitually criminal and of corrupt habits (recidivist grade).

At present the accommodation of the prison will not permit prisoners in A and B Grades being kept separate.

Technical training is given in the prison shops and comprises carpentry, tinsmithery, tailoring, shoemaking, etc.

The older types of District prisons mostly consist of association wards, but all new prisons are being built to a standard plan on modern lines. These prisons are under the supervision of Administrative or Police Officers, the African staff consisting of either warders or policemen.

The total number of persons committed to prison in 1932 was 4,040, of whom 1,296 were detained for safe custody pending trial, and 2,743 for purposes of penal imprisonment. The admissions comprised three European males, three Asiatic males, 3,936 African males, and 98 African females. The daily average number of persons in all prisons was 757·71 an increase of 33·29 as compared with the previous year.

The health of the prisoners was satisfactory. The number of admissions to hospital was 681, and the daily average on the sick list 44·53. The total number of deaths during the year was 11, not including executions, of which there were 6.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Ordinances.

During the year 1932 the following Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council :—

Date passed.	*Title.*
15th June	No. 1—Intoxicating Liquor.
15th June	No. 2—Customs (Amendment).
15th June	No. 3—Deeds of Arrangement (Amendment).
15th June	No. 4—European Officers Pensions (Amendment).
15th June	No. 5—Public Health.
15th June	No. 6—European Officers Pensions (Amendment No. 2).
15th June	No. 7—Dangerous Drugs.
15th June	No. 8—Widows and Orphans Pension (Amendment).
15th June	No. 9—Trade Union.
15th June	No. 10—Civil Servants (Proportionate Pensions).
15th June	No. 11—Banking (Amendment).
29th September ...	No. 12—Game (Amendment).
11th October ...	No. 13—Bush Fires.
11th October ...	No. 14—Registration of Trade Marks.
11th October ...	No. 15—Education (Amendment).
11th October ...	No. 16—Widows and Orphans Pension (Amendment No. 2).
11th October ...	No. 17—Registration of Designs.
11th October ...	No. 18—Appropriation, 1933.
11th October ...	No. 19—Dangerous Drugs (Amendment).
11th October ...	No. 20—Supplementary Appropriation, 1932.
11th October ...	No. 21—Registration of Patents.
11th October ...	No. 22—Bankruptcy (Amendment).
11th October ...	No. 23—King's African Rifles (Amendment).
11th October ...	No. 24—Police (Amendment).
11th October ...	No. 25—Motor Traffic (Amendment).
11th October ...	No. 26—Peters Pension.
15th November ...	No. 28—Income Tax (Amendment).

15th November	...	No. 29—Immigration Restriction (Amendment).
15th November	...	No. 30—Destruction of Locusts.
15th November	...	No. 31—Widows and Orphans Pension (Amendment No. 3).
15th November	...	No. 32—Licensing (Amendment).

Of the above the following are the most important :—

The Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 1 repealed the Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance, 1911, and the Intoxicating Liquor (Amendment) Ordinance, 1927. The new Ordinance is a comprehensive and up-to-date legislative measure dealing with the subject of the sale of intoxicating liquor under the various types of licences issued in the Protectorate.

The Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 2 gives the Governor in Council power to authorize the Comptroller of Customs to refuse for a specified period to allow delivery of goods from a Customs warehouse when the quantity appears to be in excess of normal requirements.

The Public Health Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 5 repeals the Epidemic and Contagious Diseases Ordinance, 1903, the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Ordinance, 1908, and the Vaccination Ordinance, 1908. This Ordinance deals with all matters connected with public health.

The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 7 gives effect generally to the Dangerous Drugs Convention signed at Geneva on 19th February, 1925.

The Game (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 12 permits the Governor to prescribe by Rules the duration of a Visitors Temporary Licence and a Protectorate Temporary Licence.

The Bush Fires Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 13 repeals the Grass Fires Prevention Ordinance, 1925, and strengthens the law with regard to the prevention and control of bush fires.

The Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 14 deals with all matters connected with the registration of trade marks, and in particular provides that only trade marks registered in the United Kingdom shall be registrable in the Protectorate.

The Registration of Designs Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 17 deals with all matters connected with the registration of designs, and in particular provides that only designs registered in the United Kingdom shall be registrable in the Protectorate.

The Registration of Patents Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 12 deals with all matters connected with the registration of patents, and in particular provides that only patents registered in the United Kingdom shall be registrable in the Protectorate.

The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 25 permits the Governor in Council to make Rules prescribing the conditions in which (*a*) motor cars licensed elsewhere may be used in the Protectorate without being licensed locally and, (*b*) driving licences issued elsewhere will be recognized in Nyasaland.

The Native Employees Compensation Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 27—His Excellency's assent withheld.

The Immigration Restriction (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 29 increases the deposit which may be demanded from a non-native about to enter the Protectorate from £50 to £100.

The Destruction of Locusts Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 30. After being immune from attacks by locusts for many years, this territory was recently visited by large swarms of the pests. This Bill legalizes the measures which Government considers necessary to exterminate the swarms.

The Licensing (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 32 amends the principal Ordinance (No. 1 of 1910) by giving Licensing Officers power to refuse applications for licences to trade.

Subsidiary Legislation.

The following is a list of subsidiary legislation issued during the year:—

Proclamations.

Date issued.		
30th January	...	No. 1—Forest Ordinance, 1926: Chongoni Forest Reserve.
10th February	...	No. 2—Customs Ordinance, 1906: Prohibiting the importation of certain spirits.
21st May	...	No. 3—Forest Ordinance, 1926: Zomba Mountain Forest Reserve.
25th May	...	No. 4—Townships Ordinance, 1931: Boundaries of the Limbe Township.
8th July	...	No. 5—Townships Ordinance, 1931: Boundaries of the Blantyre Township.
8th July	...	No. 6—Customs Ordinance, 1906: Export of native foodstuffs.
28th July	...	No. 7—District Administration (Native) Ordinance, 1924: Appointment of Principal Headmen.
23rd August	...	No. 8—District Administration (Native) Ordinance, 1924: Appointment of Principal Headmen.
25th August	...	No. 9—Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1922: Blantyre and Chikwawa Districts infected with swine fever.
9th September	...	No. 10—Forest Ordinance, 1926: The Mvai Reserve, Ncheu District deleted.
9th September	...	No. 11—Game Ordinance, 1926: Licences suspended.
24th October	...	No. 12—Forest Ordinance, 1926: Mua Forest Reserve, Dedza District.
1st November	...	No. 13—Forest Ordinance, 1926: Mchinji Forest Reserve, Fort Manning District.

15th November	...	No. 14—District Administration (Native) Ordinance, 1924: Appointment of Principal Headmen.
19th November	...	No. 15—The Customs Ordinance, 1906: Prohibiting the export of ghee from the Protectorate.
19th November	...	No. 16—Dogs Ordinance, 1924: Applied to Townships of Zomba, Blantyre, and Limbe.
21st November	...	No. 17—District Administration (Native) Ordinance: Appointment of Principal Headmen.
28th December	...	No. 18—Bush Fires Ordinance, 1932: Applied to the whole Protectorate.
31st December	...	No. 19—Townships Ordinance, 1932: Zomba Township abolished.

Rules, Orders, and Notices.

Date of Gazette.		
January	... ...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Imperial Airways Service.
January	... ...	Consular Fees (Amendment) Order in Council, 1931.
January	... ...	Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 1932.
January	... ...	Deeds of Arrangement Rules, 1932.
January	... ...	Customs Rules, 1932.
January	... ...	Confirmation of Ordinances.
February	... ...	Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories) (Amendment) Order, 1931.
February	... ...	Confirmation of Ordinance No. 17 of 1932.
February	... ...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Air Mail rates.
February	... ...	Forest Ordinance, 1926: Rules amended.
February	... ...	Treaty of Extradition with Cuba. Extended to the Nyasaland Protectorate.
February	... ...	Townships Ordinance, 1931. Rules amended.
February	... ...	Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1929: Appointment of Medical Officer.
March	... ...	Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1928, and Bankruptcy (Amendment) Ordinance, 1930: Reciprocation with Tanganyika Territory.
March	... ...	Townships Ordinance, 1931: Rules *re* votes.
March	... ...	Forest Reserves (Trout Fishing) Rules, 1932.
March	... ...	Compulsory dipping of cattle.
March	... ...	Licensing Church building for marriages.
March	... ...	Railway Ordinance, 1907: Rates and tariffs amendment.
March	... ...	Railway Ordinance, 1907: Plans deposited.
March	... ...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Parcel-Post Cash on Delivery Service.
April	... ...	Confirmation of Ordinance No. 10 of 1932.
April	... ...	Townships Ordinance, 1931: By-laws amended.
April	... ...	Railway Ordinance, 1907: Plans deposited at the Lands Office, Blantyre.
May	... ...	Public Roads Ordinance, 1913: Chiradzulu by-pass road.
May	... ...	Public Roads Ordinance, 1913: Rule 18 amended.
May	... ...	Forest Ordinance, 1926: Rule 4 amended.
May	... ...	Telegraphs Ordinance, 1926: Rules cancelled.
May	... ...	Forest Ordinance, 1926: Rule 26 amended.
May	... ...	Marriage Ordinance, 1902: Licensing Church building for marriages.

May	Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1928: The Bankruptcy (Reciprocity) Rules, 1932.
May	Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1928: The Bankruptcy (Reciprocity) Fees 1932.
June	Eastern African Court of Appeal Amendment Rules, 1931.
June	Tobacco Ordinance, 1926: Extending the period of Licences.
July	Customs Ordinance, 1906: Schedules I and II amended.
July	Agricultural Statistics (Amendment) Rules, 1932.
July	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Government Notice No. 79 of 1931 cancelled.
July	Plant Pests and Diseases Ordinance, 1924: Cotton (Uprooting) Rules, 1926.
July	Townships Ordinance, 1931: By-law No. 4 (2) amended.
July	East African Fugitive Offenders Order in Council, 1924: Appointment of Magistrates.
July	Telegraphs Ordinance, 1926: Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 1932.
July	Tobacco Ordinance, 1926: Rules.
July	Native Liquor Rules, 1932.
July	Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1929: Rules.
August	Nyasaland Loan Rules, 1932.
August	Townships Ordinance, 1931: Election (Amendment) Rules, 1932.
August	Tobacco (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931: Appointment of Officers of the Native Tobacco Board.
August	Confirmation of Ordinances.
August	Railway Ordinance, 1907: Plans deposited at the Office of the Lands Officer, Blantyre.
August	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Air Mail Parcel Service Regulations, 1932.
August	Public Health Ordinance, 1932: Area for Cemetery.
August	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Air Mail and Postage Fees.
August	Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1922: Mpatamilonde dipping-tank.
September	Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1928: Date of coming into effect.
September	Confirmation of Ordinances.
September	Game (Amendment) Rules, 1932.
September	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Imperial Airways Service.
September	Motor Traffic (Visiting Motor Cars) Rules, 1932.
September	Forest Reserve (Trout Fishing Amendment) Rules, 1932.
September	Game Ordinance, 1926: Rule.
September	Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1920: Zomba Plateau road traffic time table.
September	Tobacco Ordinance, 1926: Rules.
September	European Officers' Pensions (Amendment) Regulations, 1932.
October	Forest Ordinance, 1926: Amendment Rules.
October	Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern, 1921. The Shire River at Chiromo closed to navigation.

October	...	Public Health Ordinance, 1932: Cemetery closed.
October	...	Motor Traffic (Visiting Motor Cars) Rules, 1932.
October	...	Confirmation of Ordinances.
November	...	Post Office Savings Bank Ordinance, 1910: Interest reduced from 3 per centum to 2½ per centum per annum.
November	...	Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1932: Date of coming into operation.
December	...	Townships Ordinance, 1931: By-laws *re* sleeping rooms.
December	...	Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1929: Zomba Sanitary Board.
December	...	Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1929: Applied to Zomba Sanitary Area.
December	...	Air Mail Parcel Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1932.
December	...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Air Mails: Introduction of special rates for postcards.
December	...	Natives on Private Estates Ordinance, 1928: Sale of produce.
December	...	Bankruptcy (Reciprocity) Rules, 1932: Additions of names and dates.
December	...	Education (Amendment) Rules, 1932.
December	...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Imperial Airways Service.
December	...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Imperial Airways Service.
December	...	Corrigenda: Alteration in numbering of 1931 Ordinances.
December	...	Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1920: Zomba Plateau road traffic time table.
December	...	Destruction of Locusts Rules, 1932.
December	...	Confirmation of Ordinances.
December	...	Destruction of Locusts Ordinance, 1932: State of danger declared.

There is at present no locally enacted legislation dealing specifically with factory control, compensation for accidents, and provision for sickness, old age, etc., but the enactment of a Workmen's Compensation Ordinance is under consideration.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure for the past three years was as follows:—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1930	442,663	428,900
1931	482,500	501,975
1932	530,931	505,800

Loans in aid of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Annuities, and grants from the Colonial Development Fund are included under revenue, while under expenditure are also included disbursements in respect of the same services.

Public Debt.

The public debt of the Protectorate on 31st December, 1932, amounted to £3,228,150 :—

	£
Redemption of Railway Subsidy Lands ...	134,420
East Africa Protectorate Loan, 1915-1920 ...	39,651
Trans-Zambesia Railway Guarantee and Annuities	1,054,079
Nyasaland 4½ per cent. Guaranteed Loan ...	2,000,000
Total	3,228,150

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation, together with their yields, were :—

	£
Customs	118,529
Road and River Dues	16,133
Hut Taxes	123,857
Income-tax	11,801
Non-Native Poll Tax	4,844
Licences	22,387

Customs.

Duties are imposed under the Customs Ordinance, 1906, and during 1932 they were distributed as under :—

Import Duty.—Table I. Specific duties on motor vehicles, matches, cement, sugar, wines and spirits, soap, ales, beers, tobaccos, umbrellas, cotton piece-goods, etc.

Table II. 30 per cent. *ad valorem* on second-hand clothing and perfumed spirits.

Table III. 25 per cent. *ad valorem* on luxury articles, e.g., firearms, jewellery, silks, etc.

Table IV. 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on necessities and articles of common use, e.g., provisions, tyres and tubes, etc.

Table V. 17 per cent. *ad valorem* on articles not otherwise specifically charged under other Tables.

Export Duty.—A cess of 1½d. per 100 lb. on all unmanufactured tobacco grown in the Protectorate and exported therefrom was imposed with effect from 1st April, 1931, at the request of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association. The proceeds are earmarked to meet the subscription of the Association to the British Empire Tobacco Producers' Federation.

Road, River, and Wharfage Dues.

With certain specified exceptions an *ad valorem* duty of 3 per cent. is charged on all imports and import goods in transit through the Protectorate.

A fee of 2s. 6d. is charged for each re-importation certificate.

Hut Taxes.

A hut tax of 6s., if paid before the end of September in each year, and 9s. if paid thereafter, is payable by every native owning or occupying a hut. The tax is payable in respect of each hut owned.

Every adult male native not liable to hut tax who has resided in the Protectorate for a period of twelve months prior to the commencement of the year is required to pay a poll tax equivalent to the tax on one hut.

The tax is imposed by the Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, 1926, as amended.

Income-tax.

Every non-native adult male is required to pay income-tax as imposed by the Income-tax Ordinance, 1925, as amended, subject to certain abatements and allowances.

No tax is payable on incomes of £300 and under and, in the case of a married man, on £600 and under. There are also allowances for children and insurance. Companies are taxed at the rate of 2s. 6d. in the pound, subject to relief in respect of double Empire tax.

A poll tax of £2 is imposed on every adult non-native male by the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance of 1928.

Licences.

These are imposed under various ordinances and consist of the following, the collection during 1932 being shown against each :—

	£
Arms and ammunition	881
Bankers	107
Bicycles	1,132
Bonded warehouse	70
Game	507
Hawkers	82
Liquor	1,100
Miscellaneous	209
Motor vehicles	4,627
Tobacco	1,957
Trading	11,715
	£22,387

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands and Survey.

The very small amount of land still available for leasing to Europeans has led to a further falling off in applications for leases of Crown Land to which the continued unsettled state of the tobacco market has also contributed.

During the year only eight leases with a total acreage of 1,410·75 acres were issued as compared with 10 totalling 4,071·20 acres in 1931, and 21 totalling 7,541·85 acres in 1930. In no case when a lease was advertised for auction was there any bidding against the original applicant.

Eight leases of Crown Land aggregating 1,924·605 acres were surrendered during the year, whilst an additional 1,374·3 acres were in process of being surrendered or were determined by expiry or re-entry at the end of the year.

There was a distinct short-fall in the applications for trading plots and an increase in the number of yearly tenancies cancelled as illustrated in the following comparative table :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.
Yearly tenancies issued	169	74	57
Yearly tenancies cancelled ...	38	114	245

The large increase in the cancellation of tenancies was occasioned by a reduction of 95 plots formerly held at Tobacco Buying Stations, and was due to a change in the method of alienation.

Twenty-nine surveys aggregating 9,319 acres were effected in addition to 209 miles of road traverse and re-survey of a portion of the Anglo-Portuguese boundary.

Immigration.

The Chief Commissioner of Police is the Principal Immigration Officer to whom all other Officers and Inspectors of Police, as well as certain District Officers and Customs Officers act as assistants.

The ports of entry are :—Port Herald, Mwanza, Chileka, Fort Manning, Fort Johnston, Mlanje, Karonga, Mzimba, Dedza, Ncheu, and Chikwawa.

All persons arriving in the Protectorate must report to an immigration officer and satisfy him that they are not prohibited immigrants. They should be in possession of passports or other documentary evidence of identity and nationality.

Prohibited immigrants are persons previously convicted of serious crime, or suffering from infectious, contagious, or mental disease, or those likely to be dangerous to peace and good order.

The following persons, if known to the immigration officer or if their identity is otherwise established, are permitted to enter the Protectorate without further formality :—members of His

Majesty's regular naval or military forces; persons accredited to the Protectorate by or under the authority of the Imperial or of any foreign Government; persons domiciled in the Protectorate and not otherwise prohibited from entry; and the wives and children of such persons.

Other non-native immigrants must be prepared to make a deposit of £100 or to produce some other acceptable security from a person known to be of sound financial standing. This rule is strictly construed when dealing with persons who are in an impecunious condition and liable to become a public charge.

The number of non-native persons who have entered the Protectorate including returning residents and persons in transit during the past four years is:—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Europeans	839	1,103	2,112	3,149
Asiatics	485	542	791	928

Publicity.

Since its inception in 1931 the Publicity Bureau has proved of immense value in bringing the attractiveness of Nyasaland as a holiday centre to the notice of the outside public. The success of those responsible is illustrated by the large increase in the number of visitors which is recorded as being 400 in excess of the highest total reached in previous years. From excerpts of the correspondence of the Publicity Bureau the charm of Nyasaland scenery is made much of, while the convenient facilities granted to visitors by Customs and Immigration Authorities has had its special appeal to those who have spent a holiday in the country. There can be little doubt, therefore, that given even wider publicity and improved road and air communications Nyasaland will become a most popular venue for tourists, and that the expansion of the traffic will have an important bearing on the economic future of the country.

The value of publicity having proved itself there is going to be an even more intensive advertising campaign in 1933, and the energy and enterprise of the Bureau is being exploited to the fullest advantage with a view to providing prospective tourists with all possible information regarding travel facilities. The co-operation of the various Automobile Associations in neighbouring territories has been sought and promised, and there is every reason to believe that the record of 1932 will be broken next year.

Trout.

The activities of the Trout Acclimatization Association were directed to experiments in re-stocking the Mlungusi stream at Zomba and the Nswadzi stream at Cholo. In July 5,000 rainbow

trout eggs were received from South Africa and were set in special floating hatching boxes in the proportions of 3,000 and 2,000 in the streams mentioned. The Zomba hatch-out was liberated between the 13th and 18th of August and showed the comparatively small loss of eggs and alevins as under one hundred. The Cholo hatch-out was liberated during the same period and recorded a loss of under fifty. Later reports show that a number of small fish have been seen but the Association state that it is too early to give an opinion as to whether the experiment will prove successful or not though there is no reason to doubt that it will. The work of the Association has already done much towards improving the condition of the various streams and rivers of the Protectorate and in the event of a successful introduction of rainbow trout an important advance will have been made towards providing sport for the local as well as the visiting angler.

Colonial Development Fund.

Water Supplies.—Grants from the Colonial Development Fund amounting to £40,180 were made in 1930 and 1931 for the purpose of investigating water-supply conditions, and for improving and extending the present supplies. The work is being carried out by the Geological Survey Department over a period of five years. The conditions affecting water-supply in the Protectorate are, briefly, as follows:—

Over the greater part of the Protectorate rain falls in any appreciable quantity only during the period November-April. Consequently, although water may be plentiful during that time, the flow of rivers and streams diminishes progressively throughout the remaining five months and often ceases entirely long before the next season's rains are due. As the smaller rivers and water-holes in any area dry up, more and more natives have recourse to the dwindling supplies in the larger streams and stronger water-holes with the result that these become fouled and insanitary; moreover, it becomes necessary for the natives to walk longer and longer distances for diminishing supplies of water as the dry season advances.

Real or apparent desiccation is taking place over wide areas. Many rivers and streams which are now dry sandy channels except immediately after rain had in former years a perennial flow and many ponds, streams, and springs which formerly served as the supplies for villages are now dry and the villagers have moved to the vicinity of the larger rivers or lakes. Deforestation has contributed to this process of drying up, but it is not clear to what extent fluctuations in rainfall, or other climatic variations are involved.

The population, therefore, has tended to become concentrated in the neighbourhood of the larger rivers and lakes or on the slopes of the mountains and upland regions where perennial surface water occurs.

These conditions, already difficult, have become more severe on account of the large increase of population recording during recent years. Congestion in the neighbourhood of perennial water is often acute and space for new huts or gardens can be found only at increasingly greater distances away from a water-supply. The women, therefore, must spend much of their time walking to and fro for water with a resulting dislocation of family and village life. Similar considerations apply also where the supplies of existing villages have failed or have diminished, and a vast amount of ill-health undoubtedly results from the use of the foul and polluted waters which remain in the dwindling holes or streams towards the end of the dry season. New settlement is also taking place on hill slopes and in other situations where deforestation and soil erosion are likely to become more serious.

The present water-supply operations are designed to improve water-supplies where they are polluted or insanitary, to provide additional watering points in areas where the existing supplies are inadequate, failing, or distant, and to reclaim by means of wells and bore-holes areas of fertile land, which are at present unoccupied on account of the absence of perennial water, for the relief of congestion elsewhere.

Two steam-driven percussion boring machines in charge of European boring foremen are in use, together with three well-sinking units in charge of European well-foremen.

At the end of 1932, 97 wells and bore-holes had been completed or proved, giving a minimum daily yield of over 300,000 gallons, and serving a population of at least 30,000 native and others; about 100 square miles of unoccupied or sparsely settled country have been opened up for further settlement.

Agriculture.—A grant from the Colonial Development Fund has been made available for the work of the Department of Agriculture and steps have been taken to provide new headquarters and laboratories in Zomba, to improve the equipment of Zomba and Port Herald Experimental Stations, and to open new stations in Mlanje (for tea work), in Lilongwe (for tobacco and native agriculture), and in North Nyasa (for native agriculture).

Conclusion.

The general trade depression continued throughout 1932 and it became evident early in the year that the additional and serious economies in Government expenditure instituted in 1931 would

have to be continued. Savings to a total of £23,793 were effected on the various votes.

When the 1932 Estimates were passed expectations were :—

	£
Estimated balance of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1931	72,440
Estimated revenue, 1932	549,244
	621,684
Estimated expenditure, 1932	529,593
Estimated balance of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1932	92,091

On actual results the above table reads as follows :—

	£
Actual balance of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1931	77,808
Actual revenue, 1932	530,931
	608, 739
Actual expenditure, 1932	505,800
Actual balance of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1932	102,939

The revenue shortfall was £18,313. As stated above, expenditure savings amounted to £23,793 and the estimate of excess assets at 31st December, 1932, was exceeded by £10,848.

APPENDIX.

Government Publications.

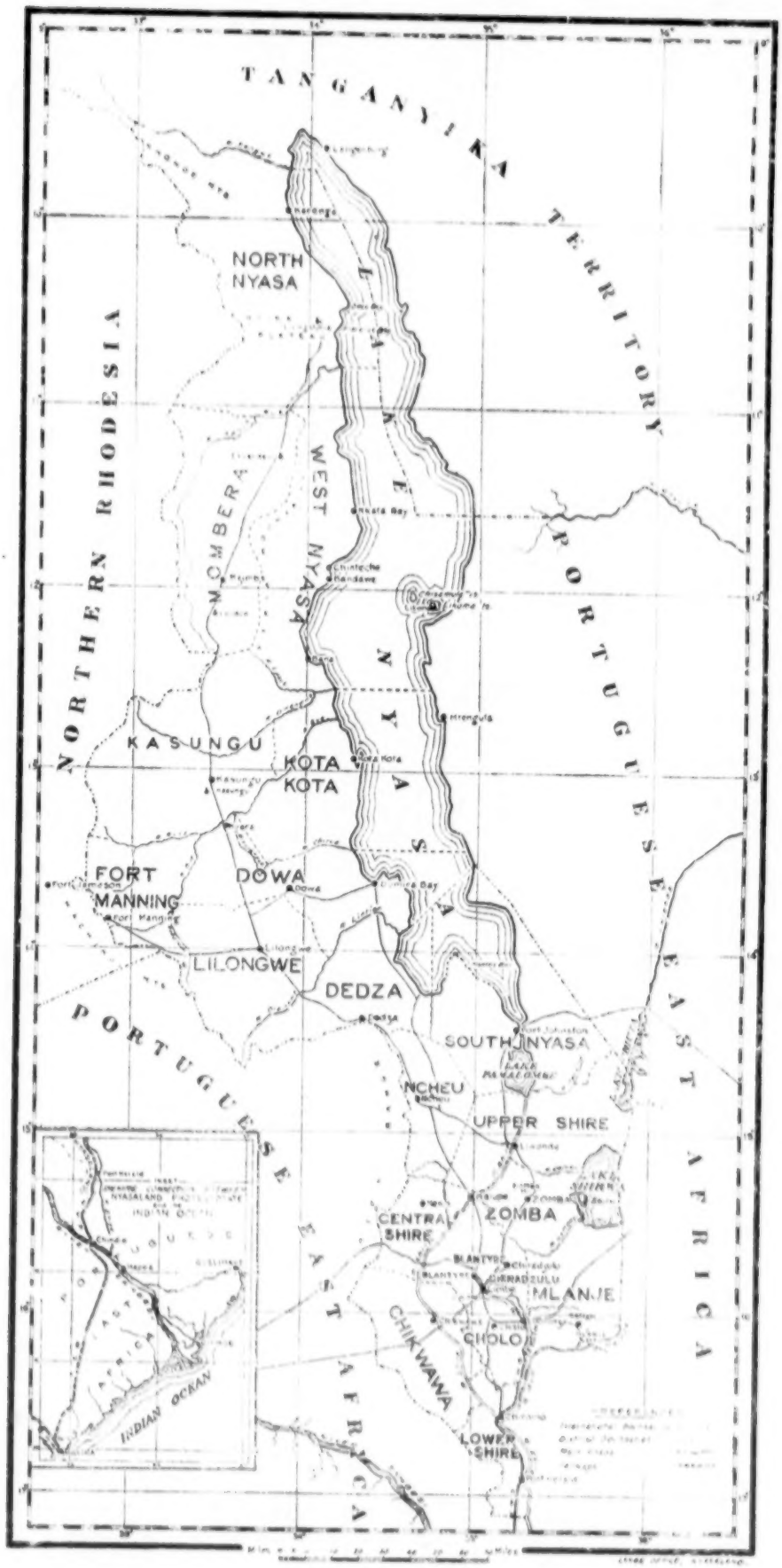
Title of Publication.	*Published Price.*	*Cost of Postage to U.K.*	*Where obtainable.*
Nyasaland Annual Report	2s. 0d.	2d.	His Majesty's Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London.
Nyasaland Blue Book ...	5s. 0d.	9d.	Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London. Government Printer, Zomba.
Nyasaland Government Gazette.	7s. 6d. per annum.	1s. 6d. per annum.	do.
Orders in Council, Proclamations and Government Legislative Measures. Annual Volume.	5s. 0d.	4d.	do.

Title of Publication.	*Published Price.*	*Cost of Postage to U.K.*	*Where obtainable.*
Annual Departmental Reports:—			
Agriculture	2s. 6d.	2d	Government Printer, Zomba.
Education	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
External Trade ...	2s. 6d.	2d.	Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Milibank, London.
Financial	2s. 6d.	2d.	Government Printer, Zomba.
Forestry	1s 0d.	2d.	do.
Geological	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Medical	4s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Native Affairs	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Police	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Posts and Telegraphs....	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Prisons	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Veterinary	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Miscellaneous Departmental Reports:—			
Agriculture—			
Bulletin No. 1 Tobacco Culture.	3s. 6d.	2d.	Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London.
Bulletin No. 2. Types of Nyasaland Grown Tobacco.	1s. 0d	2d	do.
Bulletin No. 4 Tea Mosquito Bug in Nyasaland.	Free	2d	Agricultural Department, Zomba.
Geological —			
Lake level in relation to rainfall and sunspots.	Limited circulation, no charge.	2d.	Crown Agents. Geological Survey Department.
Physiography of Shire Valley.		2d.	
Marl from Nyasaland		2d.	
Bauxite deposits in Nyasaland.		2d.	
Sumbu Coal Area—Lower Shire.		2d.	
Geological and Mineral Resources.		2d.	
Natural Cement from Lake Malombe.		2d.	
Nyasaland Section of Great Rift Valley.		2d.	
Dinosaur beds of Lake Nyasa, 1927.		2d.	
Some Reptillian remains from Lake Nyasa, 1927.		2d	

Title of Publication.	*Published Price.*	*Cost of Postage to U.K.*	*Where obtainable.*
Geological—cont.			
Tertiary and Post Tertiary Lacustrine Sediments of Nyasa Rift Valley 20th October, 1927.	Limited circulation, no charge.	2d.	Crown Agents. Geological Survey Department.
Notes on Karoo Sequence North West Lake Nyasa.		2d.	
On Karoo Vertebrates.		2d.	
Distribution of Population (F. Dixey), 1928.		2d.	
Lupata Gorge on the Lower Zambesi.		2d.	
Limestone Resources of Nyasaland.		2d.	
Mineral Resources of Nyasaland.		2d.	
Water Supply Papers Nos. 2, 3, 4.		2d.	
Other Government Publications—			
Handbook of Nyasaland, 1932.	5s. 0d.	9d.	Crown Agents.
Census Reports, 1911, 1921, 1926, 1931.	5s. 0d.	4d.	Government Printer, Zomba.
McCall's Handbook on Cotton and Tobacco Cultivated in Nyasaland.	5s. 0d.	4d.	do.
Native Education Conference Report, 1927.	3s. 6d.	4d.	Crown Agents. Government Printer, Zomba.
Finance Commission Report, 1924.	2s. 6d.	4d.	do.
Mechanisation and Maintenance of Earth Roads.	—	2d.	do.
Road Guide	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Post Office Guide ...	2s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Water-supply Handbook (Dixey).	21s. 0d.	—	do.

Subscriptions to the Government Gazette includes the free issue of all legislation enacted during the year.

All publications are Post Free in Nyasaland.



(22246–28) Wt. 2683–3146 625 3/34 P. St. G. 7/8

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1932. Cmd. 4121. 9*d.* (10*d.*).

British Empire Hardwoods from the point of view of Turnery. 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

Wool Quality: A Study of the Influence of various contributory factors, their significance and the technique of their measurement. Cloth. £1 1*s.* (£1 1*s.* 9*d.*).

Australian and New Zealand Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the deterioration in transit of Imported Australian and New Zealand Fruit, 1927–30. (E.M.B. 46.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Banana Breeding at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. (E.M.B. 47.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Imperial Sugar Cane Research Conference, 1931. Report of Proceedings. 2*s.* 6*d.* (2*s.* 11*d.*).

Further Changes in the Demand for Butter, July, 1928, and July, 1931. Report of an Investigation into the Retail Marketing of Butter in Nottingham. (E.M.B. 48.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

Fruit Supplies in 1931. (E.M.B. 49). 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

The Demand for Honey. (E.M.B. 50.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Milk Price Margins. A Report on the Differences between Producers' Prices, Wholesale Prices and Retail Prices of Liquid Milk in certain Large Cities in Different Countries. (E.M.B. 51.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Dairy Produce Supplies in 1931. (E.M.B. 52.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

Survey of Vegetable Oilseeds and Oils. Vol. I. Oil Palm Products. (E.M.B. 54.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 4*d.*).

Canned and Dried Fruit Supplies in 1931. (E.M.B. 55.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

The Demand for Canned Vegetables. (E.M.B. 56.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

Wool Survey. A Summary of Production and Trade in the Empire and Foreign Countries. (E.M.B. 57.) 2*s.* (2*s.* 6*d.*).

Cattle Breeding in Jamaica and Trinidad. (E.M.B. 58.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

The Storage of Tropically-grown Tomatoes. (E.M.B. 59.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Control of Wastage in Bananas, with special reference to Time and Temperature Factors. (E.M.B. 60.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 4*d.*).

Survey of Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils. Vol. II. Coconut Palm Products. (E.M.B. 61.) 2*s.* (2*s.* 5*d.*).

Barley Survey. A Study of Barley Production, Exports, Imports, Marketing, Markets and Prices in the Principal Exporting and Importing Countries in the World. (E.M.B. 62.) 2*s.* (2*s.* 5*d.*).

Empire Marketing Board. May, 1932, to May, 1933. (E.M.B. 63.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

Sisal: A note on the Attributes of the Fibre and their Industrial Significance. (E.M.B. 64.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

Fruit Supplies in 1932. (E.M.B. 65.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

Dairy Produce Supplies in 1932. (E.M.B. 66.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

Report on the Infestation of Cured Tobacco in London by the Cacao Moth Ephestia Elutella H.B. (E.M.B. 67.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

Palestine Orange Shipments. (E.M.B. 68.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Canned and Dried Fruit Supplies in 1932. (E.M.B. 69.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 4*d.*).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include Postage.

OBTAINABLE FROM

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

AT THE ADDRESSES ON THE FRONT COVER OF THIS REPORT.

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on British Colonies and Protectorates. These Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
COLONIAL SURVEY COMMITTEE REPORT.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.
KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

BRITISH CAMEROONS.
BRITISH TOGOLAND.
PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

For further particulars as to the latest reports and prices apply to any of the

SALE OFFICES OF H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

INCHES
1
2
3
4
5
6
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE
10 FIRST STREET SE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540
METRIC
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1665

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

NYASALAND, 1933

(For Report for 1931 see No. 1580 (Price 2s. 6d.) and for Report for 1932 see No. 1658 (Price 2s. 0d.))

Crown Copyright Reserved

LONDON
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120, George Street, Edinburgh 2
York Street, Manchester 1; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff
80, Chichester Street, Belfast
or through any Bookseller

1934

Price 2s. 0d Net

58-1665

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.
[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5*s.* (£1 5*s.* 9*d.*).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE. (3 volumes).
Part I—Africa. 2*s.* 6*d.* (2*s.* 8*d.*)
Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3*s.* 6*d.* (3*s.* 9*d.*)
Part III—West Indies.
(In the press. Each Part will shortly be issued as a Non-Parliamentary publication, Colonial No. 97.)

COLONIAL REGULATIONS.
Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.
Part I—Public Officers. [Colonial No. 88–1] 9*d.* (10*d.*).
(Part II, Public Business, will shortly be issued as Colonial No. 88–2).

CONDITIONS AND COST OF LIVING IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.
Information as to the 1st Edition (1930). [Colonial No. 56] 3*s.* (3*s.* 3*d.*).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.
1st Edition, January, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).
Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.
[Colonial No. 92.] 9*d.* (10*d.*).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934. [Cmd. 4634.] 9*d.* (10*d.*).

EMPIRE SURVEY.
Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.
[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0*s.* 9*d.*).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.
Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.
[Cmd. 4174.] 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 8*d.*).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings [Cmd. 4175.] 3*s.* (3*s.* 3*d.*).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.
Report of Imperial Committee, 1933. [Cmd. 4335.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

NEWFOUNDLAND.
Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.
[Cmd. 4480.] 5*s.* 6*d.* (5*s.* 11*d.*).
Papers relating to the Report. [Cmd. 4479.] 2*d.* (2½*d.*).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.
Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3234.] 6*s.* (6*s.* 5*d.*).
Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3378.] 9*d.* (10*d.*).
Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.
Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 8*d.*).
Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10*s.* (£1 10*s.* 9*d.*).
Vol. III—Appendices ... ... 4*s.* 6*d.* (4*s.* 11*d.*).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.
Report. September, 1933. [Cmd. 4556.] 11*s.* (11*s.* 9*d.*).
Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]
Vol. I ... ... £2 (£2 0*s.* 9*d.*).
Vol. II ... ... £2 (£2 0*s.* 9*d.*).
Vol. III ... ... £2 (£2 0*s.* 9*d.*).
Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government.
[Cmd. 4580.] 2*d.* (2½*d.*).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.
Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.
[Cmd. 4623.] 3*s.* (3*s.* 3*d.*).
Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0*s.* 6*d.*).

CEYLON CONSTITUTION.
Report of the Special Commission, 1928. [Cmd. 3131.] 3*s.* 6*d.* (3*s.* 9*d.*).
Orders in Council, Letters Patent, and Instructions to the Governor.
[Cmd. 3862.] 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 8*d.*).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

At the Addresses on the Title Page of this Report.

[*Continued on page iii of cover.*

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NYASALAND FOR THE YEAR 1933.

CONTENTS.

Chapter.		Page.
I.	Geography, Climate, and History	2
II.	Government	4
III.	Population	6
IV.	Health	8
V.	Sanitation and Housing	10
VI.	Production	11
VII.	Commerce	22
VIII.	Wages and Cost of Living	30
IX.	Education and Welfare Institutions	31
X.	Communications and Transport	35
XI.	Banking, Currency, and Weights and Measures	42
XII.	Public Works	42
XIII.	Justice, Police, and Prisons	44
XIV.	Legislation	47
XV.	Public Finance and Taxation	49
XVI.	Miscellaneous	52
	Appendix. Government Publications.	54
	Map.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The territory comprised in the Nyasaland Protectorate is a strip of land about 520 miles in length and varying from 50 to 100 miles in width. It lies approximately between 9° 45′ and 17° 16′ south latitude and 33° and 36° east longitude. The area is roughly 40,000 square miles, or about one-third the area of the British Isles. The most southerly portion of the Protectorate is about 130 miles from the sea as the crow flies.

The Protectorate falls naturally into two divisions :—

(1) consisting of the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Luangwa River in Northern Rhodesia, and

(2) the region between the watershed of the Zambesi River and the Shire River on the west and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the Ruo River, an affluent of the Shire, on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje and a small portion, also mountainous, of the south-eastern coast of Lake Nyasa.

Lake Nyasa, the third largest lake in Africa, is a deep basin 360 miles long and 10 to 50 miles wide, lying at an altitude of 1,555 feet above the sea. Its greatest depth is 386 fathoms.

The chief towns are Blantyre, with about 300 European inhabitants, Limbe, near Blantyre, and Zomba, the seat of the Government.

Climate.

The climate of Nyasaland in its essential features is similar to that of the rest of Eastern Africa within the tropics.

The climate is necessarily diversiform in various districts, owing to variations in latitude, altitude, and general configuration of the terrain, presence or absence of rivers, forests, etc., but, as a large proportion of the Protectorate lies at an altitude of 3,000 feet or more, the heat is not generally excessive. The monsoon commences to blow strongly in September, in conjunction with the sun's increase in southerly declination, and the first rains may be expected any time after mid-October. From their commencement to the end of December it is usual to experience violent thunderstorms and heavy precipitations in a few hours, followed by an interval varying from one to fifteen or twenty days of considerable heat. With the return of the sun from its southern limit of declination, the thunderstorms diminish in intensity and frequency, and are replaced by steady rain—January, February, and March being usually the wettest months as regards duration of rainfall as well as actual amount. After March the frequency and intensity of the rainfall diminishes rapidly and from May to September the climate is comparatively cool and dry.

History.

Very little is known of the history of the region now called Nyasaland before the middle of the past century. Jasper Bocarro, a Portuguese, is said to have been the first European to visit Nyasaland; he appears to have travelled, early in the 17th century, from the Zambesi to the junction of the Ruo and Shire Rivers and thence via the Shire Highlands and the Lujenda River to the coast at Mikandani.

The real history of Nyasaland begins with the advent of Dr. Livingstone, who, after experiencing considerable difficulty in ascending the River Shire, discovered Lakes Chilwa and Pamalombe, and on 16th September, 1859, reached the southern shore of Lake Nyasa. Livingstone was closely followed by a Mission under Bishop Mackenzie, sent out by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The Mission settled in the Shire Highlands, but on account of loss of its members by sickness and otherwise, it withdrew in 1862. It was subsequently re-established in 1881 on Lake Nyasa, with headquarters on the island of Likoma, where it still remains.

In 1874, the Livingstonia Mission, named in honour of the great explorer, was founded by the Free Church of Scotland. They were joined in 1876 by the pioneers of the Church of Scotland Mission,

who chose the site of the present town of Blantyre and established themselves in the Shire Highlands, while the Free Church applied itself to the evangelization of the inhabitants of the shores of Lake Nyasa.

The Missions were followed by the African Lakes Corporation, and in 1883 Captain Foote, R.N., was appointed first British Consul for the territories north of the Zambesi, to reside at Blantyre.

A serious danger had arisen in connexion with Arab slave traders who had settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa. At the time of Livingstone's first visit he found the Arabs established in a few places on what is now the Portuguese shore of the Lake and at Kota Kota on the west side. Arab caravans, trading with the tribes in and beyond the valley of the Luangwa, were in the habit of crossing the Lake on their way to and from the sea coast. Opposition of the new settlers to the slave trade carried on by Arab coastmen and natives alike resulted in a conflict with the Arab traders under Mlozi, settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa, which spread to the Yao Chiefs, who were under their influence.

In the summer of 1889, the late Mr. Johnston (afterwards Sir H. H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.), arrived at Mozambique as His Britannic Majesty's Consul and proceeded to travel in the interior to inquire into the troubles with the Arabs.

Treaties having been concluded with the remaining Makololo Chiefs and with the Yaos around Blantyre, Mr. Johnston proceeded up Lake Nyasa, leaving Mr. John Buchanan, Acting Consul in charge, who, after the first encounter between Major Serpa Pinto and Mlauri, a powerful Makololo Chief, proclaimed on 21st September, 1889, a British Protectorate over the Shire districts.

In 1891, an Anglo-Portuguese Convention ratified the work of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sharpe (now Sir A. Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.), and other pioneers of British Central Africa, and in the following spring a British Protectorate over the countries adjoining Lake Nyasa was proclaimed. The Protectorate of Nyasaland, under the administration of a Commissioner, was confined to the regions adjoining the Shire and Lake Nyasa, the remainder of the territory under British influence north of the Zambesi being placed, subject to certain conditions, under the British South Africa Company.

On 22nd February, 1893, the name of the Protectorate was changed to " The British Central Africa Protectorate ", but the old name " Nyasaland Protectorate " was revived in October, 1907, by the Order in Council which amended the Constitution.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Central Government.

The Protectorate is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council composed of the Chief Secretary, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Senior Provincial Commissioner. The laws

of the Protectorate are made by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council constituted by the Nyasaland Order in Council, 1907. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor and four official members, namely, the members of the Executive Council, and four unofficial members. The unofficial members, who are nominated by the Governor without regard to any specific representation, are selected as being those most likely to be of assistance to the Governor in the exercise of his responsibilities, and hold office for a period of three years. There is at present no native member of the Council, but this is not to say that the large body of natives is altogether unrepresented. In addition to indirect representation by at least one of the unofficial members, who for many years has been selected from one of the Missionary Societies, their interests are directly in the hands of the Senior Provincial Commissioner, the Chief Secretary, and the Governor himself.

Departments of Government.

The principal departments of Government whose headquarters are in Zomba are those dealing with Finance, Legal, Medical and Sanitary Services, Agriculture, Public Works, Education, Police, Prisons and Lunatic Asylum, Geological Survey, Veterinary, Forestry, Mechanical Transport, and Posts and Telegraphs. The High Court and Lands Office, including Surveys and Mines, are in Blantyre, and the headquarters of Customs and Marine Transport are at Limbe and Fort Johnston respectively.

Provincial Administration.

For administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into two provinces, each of which is in charge of a Provincial Commissioner responsible to the Governor for the administration of his province. The provinces are divided into districts in charge of District Commissioners responsible to the Provincial Commissioner. The provinces of the Protectorate are as follows:—

Province.	*Comprising Districts.*	*Land Area. Square miles.*	*Population.*	*Headquarters.*
Southern	Lower Shire, Chikwawa, Central Shire, Cholo, Mlanje, Blantyre, Chiradzulu, Zomba, Upper Shire, South Nyasa.	12,296	769,250	Blantyre.
Northern	Ncheu, Dedza, Fort Manning, Lilongwe, Dowa, Kota Kota, Kasungu, Mzimba, West Nyasa, North Nyasa.	25,300	842,064	Lilongwe.

III.—POPULATION.

Nyasaland has a population of 1,817 Europeans, 1,474 Asiatics and 1,608,023 natives, divided between the two provinces in the following proportions:—

	Europeans.	*Asiatics.*	*Natives.*
Southern Province ...	1,380	1,198	766,672
Northern Province ...	437	276	841,351
	1,817	1,474	1,608,023

The following table records the births and deaths of Europeans and Asiatics during the past two years:—

	1932.		*1933.*	
	Births.	*Deaths.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*
Europeans ...	45	18	46	14
Asiatics	31	12	46	8

Twenty-seven marriages of Europeans were registered under the British Central Africa Protectorate Marriage Ordinance, 1902, as against 10 marriages in 1932.

The native population may be roughly but conveniently divided into six groups according to the language, ignoring differences of dialect, spoken by the various tribes. First comes the overwhelmingly large Chimang'anja speaking group with approximately 52 per cent. of the total population. Included in these are the descendants of the Angoni invaders from south of the Zambesi who settled in the south-central parts of the Protectorate; these claim to comprise some 28 per cent. of the group, but are rapidly becoming assimilated into the tribes whom they conquered. The Chimang'anja speaking people may be regarded as the original inhabitants of the greater part of the Protectorate so far as traditional knowledge is concerned. They are to be found in all districts, but are mainly domiciled in the southern two thirds of the Protectorate from Cholo to Kasungu. Their language is the lingua franca of the Protectorate, and they stretch westwards into those parts of Portuguese East Africa and Northern Rhodesia which border on the central parts of Nyasaland.

Next to them in numerical importance are the Wayao (16 per cent.), the Anguru (15 per cent.) and the Chitumbuka speaking people (12 per cent.). Within the Protectorate the Wayao are found mainly in the South Nyasa, Upper Shire, Zomba, Chiradzulu and Blantyre districts, but there is a branch of them on the west of Lake Nyasa in the Dedza and Dowa districts. They come from the parts of Portuguese East Africa to the east of Lake Nyasa and preceded the Angoni, from whose raids they suffered, by a few years; they were, however, never subjected by the Angoni

as were the Atumbuka and Amang'anja. Their invasion was a tribal migration, unlike that of the Angoni, which was a movement of a band of warriors, enslaving and taking with them men and women of the tribes with whom they came in contact; hence it happens that the Wayao have retained their own individuality and language.

In contradistinction to that of the Wayao, the Anguru invasion of the Protectorate was one of peaceful penetration by families. The name is one given to all that collection of tribes whose home is in Portuguese territory to the east of the parts of the Protectorate which lie south of Lake Nyasa. Within the past 30 years they have entered the Protectorate, rarely in units larger than the family, and have now secured a firm foothold mainly in the Mlanje, Cholo, Chiradzulu and Blantyre districts. Their persistent influx has provided a serious problem of congestion which has for long exercised Government; administrative action has failed to overcome the complacent attitude of the Chiefs to this alien occupation of the land required for their own people, but there are signs that the Native Authorities are at last beginning to realize that they must exert themselves to effective efforts to stem the tide.

The Chitumbuka speaking group are to be found in the north of the Protectorate; they include the Northern Angoni, by whom they were rapidly enslaved, but, as in the case of the Amang'anja, they have contrived that their conquerors, while imposing upon them many of their customs, have been constrained to adopt their language. Their land reaches into the neighbouring parts of Northern Rhodesia.

In the extreme north of the Protectorate are the Ankonde (2 per cent.), whose area stretches far into Tanganyika Territory, and in the extreme south live the Achikunda (3 per cent.), whose people inhabit the parts of Portuguese East Africa by which the Protectorate is here surrounded.

It will have been noticed that, whatever may be thought of her geographical situation, Nyasaland considered tribally is not a homogeneous ethnological " island ". Her boundaries in every case strike through the heart of tribal areas. Along the border there is in consequence continual intercourse between the villages on either side and constant inter-exchange of people by marriage or migration. In this connexion an instance of surprisingly far-sighted vision on the part of a chief living in Nyasaland may be mentioned. When the question of the establishment of Native Authorities in the Mzimba district was under discussion in 1933, Chief Katumbi was granted independence as an Authority. There is no doubt that historically he is entitled to it, but the interesting thing was that in the course of the discussion he advanced the plea that the majority of his people were across the border in Rhodesia,

and that, although the number of his villages in Nyasaland was small, the time could not be far distant when his people would be under the one central Government; immediate independence was, therefore, necessary for him now in order that he might be ready to take his proper place when the amalgamation of the Dependencies took place

Density of population varies from 297 per square mile in the Chiradzulu district to but 7·5 in the Kasungu district, the mean for the land area of the Southern Province (12,296 square miles) being 62·5; for that of the Northern Province (25,300 square miles) 33·3; and for the whole Protectorate 43.

IV.—HEALTH.

The medical staff consists of a Director of Medical Services, a Senior Health Officer, a Senior Medical Officer, a Pathologist, a Medical Entomologist, and 14 Medical Officers. The nursing personnel comprises a Matron, and 10 Nursing Sisters.

In addition to the European Officers, there are 9 Sub Assistant Surgeons, 12 African Hospital Assistants, and 182 African Dispensers.

The Sanitation division under the Senior Health Officer consists of 2 European Sanitary Superintendents, 16 African Sanitary Inspectors, 44 Vaccinators, and a varying number of sanitary labourers.

The European Community.—The majority of Europeans live in the healthy highlands and this fact, and the influence of space, sunlight, and the precautions which every intelligent person normally takes in the tropics, combine to produce a healthy community. A minority only of the ailments for which Europeans are admitted to hospital can be directly attributed to residence in the tropics.

Medical attention to Europeans and hospital accommodation for them is provided chiefly by Government, but in part also by the Missions, some of whose staff include doctors who practise privately. There are Government hospitals at Zomba and Blantyre, which admit both official and non-official Europeans, the patients at Blantyre being chiefly non-officials.

Considerable sums of money have been spent during the last few years in improving the sanitary conditions of the European townships, and though much remains to be done, particularly in regard to town-planning, these townships will now bear comparison with others of a similar kind in the tropics.

Hospital admissions during 1933 numbered 176, of which 66 were at Zomba, and 110 at Blantyre. The most frequent causes of admission were malaria (28), amoebic dysentery (20), and confinements (19). Outpatients numbered 512 at Zomba, and 258 at Blantyre.

The African Community.—There are 15 native hospitals in the country, one of 100 beds, six of 50, and eight of 30; besides these, 3 of the dispensaries have small wards attached, to which patients are admitted. The total number of cases treated at the hospitals and main dispensaries during 1933 was:—

In-patients	6,300
Out-patients	148,814

In addition to the hospitals there are 93 rural dispensaries distributed throughout the country. Most of them are well constructed buildings of brick and iron, but there are still a number of temporary wattle-and-daub buildings. More dispensaries are badly needed in some of the districts.

The rural dispensaries during 1933 treated 238,336 new cases, 153,217 males and 85,119 females.

The total number of cases treated at Government hospitals and dispensaries is a formidable one, but roughly 70 per cent. of the total is dealt with at the dispensaries, which treat only minor ailments. The majority of natives suffer from either schistosomiasis, ankylostomiasis, or malaria, and sometimes from all three, but comparatively seldom receive any treatment, because the hospital of any particular district serves for the most part the population in its immediate vicinity only, and the rural dispensers have insufficient knowledge either to diagnose or properly treat these complaints.

Though the standard of knowledge and ability of the rural dispensers is slowly improving, efficient diagnosis and treatment of the three diseases named can alone have but little effect on the incidence of those diseases: it is education in the elements of hygiene and sanitation that the native needs, not doses of medicine.

Venereal Diseases.—These are not very prevalent in Nyasaland. They exist chiefly in the larger towns, but nowhere are they so prevalent as to demand special clinics to deal with them.

Some years ago special V.D. hospitals were started, but it was found that the natives avoided them and that fewer cases of venereal diseases were being seen. It was then decided to treat these diseases in the general hospitals. In Zomba they are treated at the general hospital but in separate wards.

Women and Child Welfare Work.—The buildings for three Women and Child-Welfare Clinics have now been completed or are nearing completion, but unfortunately it has not been possible to find the funds to staff them. This work is therefore confined solely to the Missions with the exception of the Clinic at the Jeane's Training Centre, where not only is Women and Child-Welfare Work carried on, but also training of women in Housewifery, Handicrafts, First-aid, Sewing, etc.

Leprosy.—The treatment of leprosy is carried on at 12 Leper Clinics administered by the various Missions. The average number per quarter under treatment as in-patients during the year was 575. 163 new cases were admitted for treatment (121 males, 42 females). A large majority of the cases are in an advanced stage of the disease when they come for treatment, and so offer but small chance of a cure. The Clinics, however, do relieve a considerable amount of suffering which would otherwise go unattended, and prevent infection of the next generation.

Mission Medical Work.—The missions have between them 26 hospitals at which general medical work is carried on and as indicated above they alone are concerned with the treatment of leprosy, and with Women and Child-Welfare work for both of which they receive subsidies from Government. Some of them also undertake the medical education of Africans.

Lunatic Asylum.

There is one lunatic asylum in the Protectorate which is situated at Zomba. The staff consists of an European Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, who are also prison officers, and African male and female attendants. The Chief Inspector of Prisons is also the Chief Inspector of the asylum.

There is temporary accommodation for one European and one Asian inmate and permanent accommodation for seventy-six African males and twenty African females. The female asylum is entirely separate from the male asylum. Hospital accommodation is provided for thirteen patients and there are observation rooms for nine inmates and an association ward of six beds.

There were nine new admissions during 1933 as compared with fourteen during the previous year. The daily average number of inmates was, African males 67·42, African females 12·62, a total average of 80·04 as compared with 79·12 in the previous year.

The health of the inmates has been very good in spite of a mild outbreak of influenza during January to March. The daily average number in hospital was 4·99 as compared with 7·99 the previous year, and there were only two deaths.

Inmates who are able to work are given every encouragement to engage in useful occupations within the precincts of the Asylum and the results are most encouraging. The value of the labour performed and produce obtained from the gardens and plantations during 1933 was £135 10s. 10d. Members of the staff of the Church of Scotland Mission at Zomba give religious services to the male inmates and instructional talks to the female inmates.

V.—SANITATION AND HOUSING.

Sanitation in Nyasaland is still very primitive though conditions in the European townships have greatly improved in recent years. The tendency has always been, and still is, to treat disease as it

occurs, and no organized attempt has been made to deal with those preventible diseases which are such a scourge to the native population.

As regards native housing, a large majority of Africans, even of those living in close proximity to towns, occupy huts of the traditional daub-and-wattle type, dark, damp, and dismal. Nevertheless it is now not uncommon to see a square daub-and-wattle or brick hut, divided into two or more rooms, and provided with window openings, or even with glazed windows. The educated native does unquestionably appreciate a house constructed with regard for light and ventilation, though usually not to the extent of building one at his own expense.

European residences are usually brick bungalows of modest proportions roofed by corrugated iron in the townships and by thatch on the plantations. Electric light is available in the townships of Blantyre, Limbe, and Zomba, and a pipe-borne supply of drinking water has been installed at Zomba, Blantyre and Lilongwe. With the assistance of a grant from the Colonial Development Fund a system for the disposal of sewage is being established at Zomba.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Weather Conditions.—The season 1932-33 opened normally in most districts and early growth was good everywhere. The rains of January were accompanied by low temperatures and lack of sunshine, but in the Shire highlands conditions rapidly improved by early February and good weather was reflected in good crop yields at a later date. Food crops were abundant generally and the tobacco crop was above normal in the central areas of the Protectorate. The worst areas for maize were the Bwanje-Ntakatak.. lake littoral and west of Zomba mountain, but these obtained relief from adjacent districts and the fish trade near the lake and the Shire is generally an insurance against famine.

The tea belts of Mlanje and Cholo suffered from shortage of rain during the year, the total in the latter area being 15 inches below normal. The drought was apparent early in the year but a good recovery was made by the tea towards the latter part of the year and out-turns were but little below normal.

On the Lower River the rainfall during January and February was extremely localized and many areas suffered from short periods of drought. During March there was a universal shortage, and, although the light-land grain crops were not much affected, planting in alluvial areas was delayed, beans, sweet potatoes and late maize being planted some weeks later than usual. Weather conditions throughout the remainder of the season were fair although the total rainfall was some 5 inches below normal and the absence of mid-season rains seriously affected the cotton yields. The rise of the

Shire river was not sufficient to flood any except the lowest lying marsh lands and by March the water level was dropping steadily. The Ndindi marsh dried out very rapidly and the land was cracking by the middle of the year.

In the Northern Province conditions during the growing season were not so good as those of similar areas of the Southern Province, and the abnormal rainfall and low temperatures of February were responsible for considerable reductions in the tobacco and rice crops over normal years. Conditions during the ripening and curing periods were quite fair, however, and were particularly propitious for air and sun-curing of dark tobacco. The crops which benefited from the prevailing weather, particularly in northern and central areas, were the groundnuts and sweet potatoes which were encouraged in view of the locust menace.

Economic Conditions.—The improvement of tea prices brought about by the operation of the international tea restriction scheme was the one bright spot in a year of depressed markets. Returns to cotton and tobacco growers showed no improvement on those of 1932; in fact, tobacco prices were, on the whole, less than those of the previous year. The experimental growing and testing of possible new crops was continued, and, with the appearance of a buyer, the Department of Agriculture was able to issue seed towards the end of the year and encourage the production of groundnuts and simsim in central Nyasaland. Efforts were also made to increase cotton production along the northern extension of the railway. In order to test the market and find the value of certain commodities which had not been exported in the past but were considered to be possible exports for the future, an experimental consignment of mixed produce was sent to England for report and sale through the Crown Agents for the Colonies. The consignment consisted of small lots of edible beans of various kinds, yellow Honduras maize, white kaffir corn, pearly millet, sunflower seed, groundnuts, and soya beans. As far as quality is concerned, the reception of the various items was encouraging on the whole, but the fact remains that the market prices would leave little or no profit to the exporter. If market conditions would improve to give a profit to the exporter and a reasonable price to the grower, Nyasaland could produce and export large quantities of various oil-seeds, grains, and pulses, and increased quantities of cotton and tobacco.

Locusts.—The development and spread of the red-winged locust continued throughout the year. The hairy-chested locust was also present but in numbers which, in comparison with those of the red-winged species, were negligible except in North Nyasa. Egg-laying by the red-winged locust took place on a large scale, and hatching occurred till the middle of February. New flying swarms appeared in March and April, and, during the dry season, they

congregated in forest country on hill slopes. Renewed activity of the red-winged locust was shown in September, and egg-laying took place early and continued for more than two months.

On the whole a surprisingly small amount of damage was done to native food crops by flying swarms and hoppers, although certain areas, e.g., Chirómo and Utale, suffered a certain amount of loss. European assistance was available, and destruction of hoppers, on a policy of garden protection, was vigorously carried out. A large measure of success was achieved in the North Nyasa, South Nyasa and Upper Shire districts in particular.

Board of Agriculture.—In last year's report it was intimated that the Board of Agriculture which was set up in late 1932 had appointed an Alternative Crops Committee and a Native Agriculture Committee which would begin their work early in 1933.

The former committee considered the following subjects : export of maize, rice, edible beans, groundnuts, soya beans and other oil-seeds, essential oils, coffee growing, and citrus for export. The other committee began its work by considering the destruction of forests and natural vegetation on steep slopes, the lack of measures in native systems of agriculture for retaining soil and maintaining fertility, the uneconomic use of land in the growing of certain crops, e.g., finger millet, overcrowding due to immigration, and the control of bush burning, and at a meeting in August it was able to report progress along the lines of its recommendations and to discuss other matters such as irrigation, the work of the new experimental station near Lilongwe in its relation to the native tobacco industry, and matters of afforestation and fire protection.

The two committees submitted recommendations to the full Board of Agriculture and the latter forwarded its views on the various recommendations and on other matters which were placed before it to Government for consideration and for approval of the action suggested in each case. The Board thus had under review all the subjects mentioned above and also the matter of rules under the Maize Ordinance, 1926, the locust position, the question of the trade representation of Nyasaland in the United Kingdom, the cotton industry, native coffee growing, temporary development railway rates, the dark tobacco industry, a dairy industry, and the growing of olives. Many matters of great importance to Nyasaland were discussed and ventilated, and, when necessary, full attention was given to the economic aspect of growing and export. Perhaps the most important items of the work of the Board were those concerned with the possibility of growing citrus for export, the expansion of the cotton industry, and the development railway rates. The discussion of citrus led to the visit of an expert in the person of Professor Clark Powell of Pretoria University who reported on citrus prospects while the discussion of the cotton industry led to the appointment of a small committee which was

charged with the duty of recommending legislation for the control of the industry in all its aspects.

Agricultural Survey.—A survey of central Nyasaland was carried out with the aid of local qualified men and at the expense of the Colonial Development Fund. Much useful information regarding soil types and their distribution, water supplies, and the general potentialities of the area was acquired, and it is hoped to publish the report of the survey and a land utilization map in 1934. The results of the survey will have an important bearing on the future water supply work of the Geological Survey, on the problem of relief of congested areas, and on the question of freight for the northern extension of the railway.

Colonial Development Fund.—The end of 1933 saw in an advanced condition the work undertaken under the auspices of the fund. The new headquarters buildings and laboratories at Zomba were nearing completion, while Zomba Experimental Station was equipped with a curing barn, implement shed, seed store, fertiliser store, office, school-room, and cattle-shed. At the Mlanje Experimental Station, the dwelling house was finished and put into occupation, the laboratory building was nearing completion, a hydraulic ram for water supply to house and laboratory was installed, and clearing and planting of the experimental area was well in hand. At Port Herald the District Agricultural Officer has been provided with two sheds on the main experimental station, a guest house at his quarters and with store, office and native quarters. In Karonga, clearing of land for the reopening of the experimental station was undertaken, and at the new Lilongwe station and sub-station clearing and opening work was done, experiments were laid down, and curing barns, a bulking and grading shed, seed store, implement shed, office and native quarters were completed. Coffee plots for purposes of demonstration and distribution of seedlings, cover crops and the like were opened in Cholo and at Zomba, and nurseries were laid down in North Nyasa. The progress of the Colonial Development Fund work was therefore well maintained.

Native Food Crops.—From the weather report for the season it will be deduced that food-crop yields were good everywhere. Locust infestation was heavy in a few areas, hoppers doing considerable damage to the grain crops, but over the greater part of the Protectorate growth was good and food supplies to the end of the year were plentiful.

Maize remains the principal food crop of the country and constitutes in native hands fully 70 per cent. of the cereal production. *Sorghum vulgare* in its numerous varieties forms 9 per cent., rice 8 per cent., pearl millet (*Pennisetum spicatum*) 5 per cent. finger millet (*Eleusine coracana*) 3 per cent., and various small

millets such as proso, shama and foxtail, together with small grains such as wheat in the highlands, make up the remaining 5 per cent. of cereal production.

The maize crop throughout the country was good with the exception of the areas already mentioned, and in many districts the grain was so plentiful as to be practically unsaleable in the local markets. On the Lower River, maize, principally grown on the heavier types of soil, is planted from November onwards. The main crop of the season was harvested by March and gave an excellent yield. Sowings up to the end of January did well, but later sowings, owing to the short rainfall and rapid drying out of the marshlands, gave poorer yields. In North Nyasa the yields were on the whole poorer than those of last season, in part owing to the late planting forced on the natives by their early locust-control work and in part due to the early cessation of the rains. No experimental work on maize was carried out in 1933 at the experimental stations.

The early planting conditions on the Lower River were favourable to the millet crops and early growth was good. In areas where locust infestation was heavy, pearl millet was reduced in amount, seriously in places, and the sorghum crop was entirely destroyed. Where there were no locusts heavy yields of pearl millet were obtained, but the crop suffered from severe bird attack once the grain began to form. Stem-borer and smut took their toll, and, speaking generally, the season was a poor one for the sorghum crop. In North Nyasa millet yields were lower than last year for the reasons already given in the case of maize, late planting and a short rainy season. The finger millet crop on the Lower River was harvested in May and the yield was good. In some areas the parasitic witch weed infested the sorghum and finger millet gardens, but on the whole was not so prevalent as in former seasons. It should be mentioned here that the excellent Lower River finger millet crops are obtained without any previous bush destruction. Neither seed beds nor gardens are ever burnt over and the native in those parts seems to be quite indifferent to the method of preparation by fire. In the Northern Province the cultivation of finger millet is responsible for a considerable amount of woodland destruction every year, but from Lower River practice it is apparent that this destruction is unnecessary and that excellent crops can be obtained by employing on this millet the same native methods of cultivation as on the other millets.

The rice crop was smaller in 1933 than in the previous year. Everywhere, particularly along the lake shore, areas were reduced because of the locust menace and in August the District Agricultural Officer reported a much reduced crop from North Nyasa. As is usual in the case of acreage reduction, the yield per acre was as high as, if not higher than, usual, but reports also stated

that later planted gardens gave very poor yields. The following figures give details of the production and disposal of the rice crop in the various districts.

District.	*Purchased by Government.*	*Purchased by others.*	*Consumed by natives.*	*Exported by Government.*	*Exported by others.*	*Total production for district.*
	tons.	*tons.*	*tons.*	*tons.*	*tons.*	*tons.*
Kota Kota	100·0	25·0	50·0	—	—	175·0
North Nyasa	22·0	18·0	—	—	—	40·0
Dowa ...	—	—	5·0	16	7	28·0
Dedza ...	7·5	10·0	—	—	—	17·5
Chinteche (West Nyasa)	13·9	2·3	—	—	—	16·2
South Nyasa	7·5	7·5	—	—	0·5	15·5
					Total production	292·2

On the Lower River rice yields were very poor, many gardens on the Ndindi marsh drying out completely. In this part of Nyasaland the comparative failure of the rice crop is of little importance: Rice does not form any part of native diet and is grown solely for sale to the Indian traders, whose food it is. Such a market is of course purely local and the demand is very limited. Unless rice becomes a part of the native dietary or can be profitably exported, it will be unwise to encourage natives to increase their rice area on the Lower River.

Throughout the country the groundnut crop was fair and in certain districts excellent. In the Lower Shire district a trial export consignment of 10 tons was obtained by the African Lakes Corporation with some difficulty. The original price offered to the native grower was 1d. per 3 lb., but it had to be raised to 1d. per 2 lb. before the nuts could be bought and even then it was three months before the consignment was completed. The local demand in Nyasaland for groundnuts for soap and oil manufacture has led the native grower to place too high a value on his crop. The crop does not suffer from disease except when planted too late. When this happens *rosette* disease is liable to attack the plants, but the damage done is never great nor widespread. A certain amount of leaf spotting and discoloration caused by *Cercospora personata* is evident every year but it is usually negligible and has never been recorded as being of importance. Both troubles occurred in the past season. *Spanish Bunch* seed was distributed to native growers from the Port Herald Experimental Station and a small trial plot of *Japanese Bunch* gave promising results.

With the exception of groundnuts, oilseeds are of minor importance in the native crop list. Simsim is almost universally grown but always in very small patches, generally on the ash heap outside the hut. There is always a small local demand from Indian traders who express the oil for cooking purposes. Castor oil grows wild in almost all parts of the country and the natives extract the oil in the crudest way for use on their bodies.

Tobacco.—The year 1933 was not a good one for tobacco producers, the European grower having too little encouragement and the native grower having reduced prices for a crop which was restricted in amount on account of the over-stocked condition of the market for dark tobacco. Every effort was made to improve and maintain quality through the medium of the work of a committee of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association and the staff of the Native Tobacco Board.

A new experimental station was opened in the Lilongwe area. Its work will deal with dark tobacco in relation to food crops and with the soil treatment and yield of small grains with reference to rotations, organic matter and artificial manures. Its influence has already made itself felt in district work which aims at the encouragement of terracing as an anti-erosion measure in native gardens.

Cotton.—The native production of seed cotton by districts was as follows :—

Lower Shire 2,012½ tons ; an increase of 38½ tons. over 1932.
Chikwawa 821 tons ; an increase of 139 tons over 1932.
Central Shire and Blantyre 159½ tons ; an increase of 117½ tons over 1932.
Ncheu 77 tons ; none grown in 1932.
Dedza 5 tons ; none grown in 1932.
Liwonde 4½ tons ; none grown in 1932.
Total 3,079½ tons ; an increase of 381½ tons over 1932.

The number of gardens on the Lower River increased from 13,102 in 1932 to 25,108 (an increase of 92 per cent.). The size of the average garden was estimated to be 1·42 acres and the average yield per acre 350 lbs. of seed cotton with maximum and minimum yields of 1,300 and 70 lb. per acre. These figures do not include the gardens that were abandoned through locust attack and the figures are only approximate. The total crop for the country produced 5,751 bales of lint and the percentage of lint to seed cotton was 33⅓. The Lower River crop was purchased by the British Cotton Growing Association and Captain R. E. Clegg ; in other districts by the former only. Opening prices on the Lower River were ⅞d. per lb. for No. 1 grade at the Port Herald and Chiromo ginneries and ¾d. per lb. at the outside

markets. These prices quickly dropped to ¾d. and then to ⅝d. and ½d., recovering again later in accordance with home market prices. The highest prices for No. 2 grade were ⅝d. at Port Herald and Chiromo and outside stations; the lowest prices were ⅜d. at the former and $\frac{5}{16}$d. at the latter. The percentage of No. 1 grade was still high at 90·47. Last season it was 92·97. It will be interesting to see whether these percentages decrease with earlier planting.

The cotton season was not a particularly successful one owing to short rains and locust damage. It is becoming increasingly evident that a great deal of the Lower River is not particularly suited to cotton production and that no heavy yields can ever be expected from the light-land gardens there. In 1933 the unsuitability of such land was very marked and the dangers attendant on late planting on all types of soil, including the heaviest, were apparent. With the complete absence of floods and early cessation of the rains the Ndindi marshland was drying and cracking by June and the crop there was finished by the middle of September instead of bearing, as usual, well into October.

Until an economic substitute can be found for cotton, and after, much work remains to be done in the district in the native gardens under native conditions. Groundnuts are a very desirable substitute for cotton on the light lands bordering the hills, but the native cultivator is not likely to make the change a permanent one unless the new crop provides him with the same amount of money for work done as the old. Demonstrations of relative values and of new seed and varieties should and will be carried out under native conditions.

European production of cotton amounted to 682 cwt. of lint.

Tea.—The acreage under tea increased from 12,596 in 1932 to 13,830 in 1933, and the total yield was reported as 3,049,760 lb., an increase of 359,776 lb. over 1932, which is reflected in the increased exports. The improved prices of tea should ensure the carrying out of cultural and factory measures and improvements which had been postponed or held up by the low markets of 1932.

An experimental station for tea work was opened in the Mlanje district and 30 acres were cleared, terraced and planted.

Coffee.—Coffee is a small industry and efforts are being made to increase it, particularly through native growing. *Arabica* coffee is now growing under a variety of conditions in the Cholo and Zomba districts. Soils have been examined for organic matter, nitrogen and pH values. Observations on growth indicate that coffee does not succeed as an economic crop in the above areas when organic matter is low and pH values are below 5·8, while irrigation, which is of value on certain soils, will not prove of great help to coffee on poor soils with a low pH. Observations on various types

of shade show that shade is of value under the dry conditions largely prevalent in Zomba, and the white stem-borer seems to be most prevalent on coffee growing in poor soils with a low pH.

Sisal and Rubber.—Although small quantities of these products were exported in 1933, operations were not resumed on sisal and rubber estates.

Forestry.

State Forests.—The total number of forest reserves at the end of the year was 39 with an approximate area of 2,436 square miles. The majority comprise main watersheds and catchment areas and were constituted primarily as protection reserves in the interests of water supply and for preventing serious erosion.

Timber of suitable quality and dimensions for building and industrial purposes is generally scarce throughout the Protectorate, and it can be produced only in very limited localities where climatic or edaphic conditions are much more favourable than the average. The present local demand can be supplied, but this would not be possible if the demand were to increase to any extent. Only very few of the forest reserves are capable of producing timber of this class, and some of the areas so dedicated consist entirely of plantations. The possibilities of future increase in demand, and where such demand might be located, are at present too obscure to warrant much immediate increase in expenditure on timber production in the State forests. Experimental work is steadily being carried out at suitable centres so that the Forestry Department will be in a position to make sound recommendations and plans if and when circumstances justify an increase in expenditure on the production of major timber.

Communal Forests.—In Nyasaland it is impracticable to provide for a sustained yield of forest produce for the comparatively dense native population by means of State forests only, the reasons being :—

(*a*) The forest reserves are too far away to supply the needs of other than a very small percentage of the produce.

(*b*) To create innumerable small forest reserves, widely distributed amongst the villages throughout the Protectorate, would require a very large departmental staff and enormous expenditure in protection and management, quite beyond the financial resources of the Protectorate.

(*c*) The natives generally are not in a position to pay for their domestic requirements of forest produce and even if they were it would be against their traditions to do so.

Communal forests are therefore a local necessity and there is no practical alternative for providing for the future needs of the people.

A " Village Forest Area " scheme, which was instituted in 1926, is fortunately developing satisfactorily and each year considerable progress can be reported. Several factors in the scheme are of great importance, e.g. (*a*) the areas are allocated to the village headmen and not to the chiefs, (*b*) full assurance is given by the District Commissioners to village headmen as to the future security of the areas so dedicated to communal forest production, (*c*) the registered village forests are exempted from the operation of the laws relating to " reserved " trees growing on Crown Lands generally, (*d*) the village headman is the sole authority for cutting in the areas, (*e*) assistance in the selection of the areas and in subsequent management is provided for by a staff of trained district native foresters, one forester being placed under each District Commissioner, (*f*) close co-operation exists between Divisional Forest Officers and District Commissioners, (*g*) the scheme is based on the fundamental principle that forestry is primarily an attempt to assist nature or accelerate nature's processes. This is particularly important in Nyasaland where deliberate and wasteful destruction of woodland and forest regrowth is rife in shifting cultivation; where bush fires are so harmful; where such good and rapid development of indigenous woodland can be obtained by a measure of protection and mitigation of fire damage; where there has, in the past, been a very marked tendency for natives to discount the value of their indigenous trees in favour of certain introduced exotic species, which will thrive only under special and restricted conditions.

At the end of the year the total number of registered village forest areas was 2,352 with an approximate acreage of 127,913.

Private Forests and Plantations.—Forest conservation and the formation of forest plantations are carried out by European settlers on their estates, mainly for the production of fuel and poles required in the tobacco industry and also for complying with forestry covenants contained in Government leases. Planters are generally showing a much better appreciation that in the past of their natural woodlands and of means of improving them, and exotic species of trees are being used by them with much greater caution, particularly in the drier regions of the Protectorate.

Experimental and Demonstrational Work.—In matters of forest policy experiments and research play an important part and this work has been considerably developed in Nyasaland in recent years. The main objects are (*a*) to ascertain the most suitable methods of improving growing-stocks in various main types which constitute the greater part of the State and communal forest, and (*b*) to ascertain the range of local climates and soils within which selected exotic species may advantageously be used for afforestation purposes. A number of exotic trees have already proved successful over

a very considerable number of years under a limited set of conditions, but very few have so far shown much promise in the drier regions of the Protectorate. Ecological studies are also being carried out on soil-vegetation correlation, and on the succession of vegetation. Although some of the experimental work is carried out in regular departmental plots, much is being done in the districts under the directions of the native foresters, both in forest reserves and in village forest areas. Demonstrations have been provided in some of the latter to show methods of silvicultural treatment, and these are to be extended.

Livestock.

The extension of dipping facilities which has taken place within recent years has been a considerable contribution to the benefit of native stock-owners in that it has done much to lower the incidence of tick-borne diseases of cattle and mortality therefrom and also in bringing about some degree of qualitative improvement. There are in the Protectorate 60 Government-owned and controlled tanks which, except for two tanks, serve practically only cattle owned by natives. During the year 1933 a total of 2,759,516 head of native-owned cattle were put through these tanks.

The following comparative table shows the number of livestock of different classes returned at the end of 1933 according to ownership :—

Livestock.	*European-owned.*	*Native-owned.*	*Total.*
Cattle	19,514	180,022	199,535
Sheep	2,293	83,393	85,686
Goats	573	242,301	242,874
Pigs	1,300	68,386	69,686
Horses	5	—	5
Donkeys	195	5	200

Considerable qualitative improvement has taken place in European-owned cattle as the result of the more general application of the recognized principles of sound animal management and the introduction of pure-bred bulls.

It is difficult to put a value on the total livestock in the Protectorate. There are no external markets and the numbers which come on to the internal markets are very small in comparison with the total livestock in the Protectorate, while the prices obtaining for them, except pure-bred animals few of which change hands, vary according to size and condition and the locality in which they are sold.

Towards the end of the year there was a considerable drop in prices for native-owned slaughter stock, the top prices paid in the principal meat markets for cattle being round about £3 15s. 0d. and for sheep and goats respectively about 8s. and 6s. In more

outlying parts of the Protectorate cattle can be purchased at from 10s. to £2 per head and small stock for about 4s.

The reasons for the drop in the market value of slaughter stock at the principal markets are probably the reduced purchasing power of the natives owing to a decrease in the numbers employed, the competition of the native fish trade and the inability of butchers to pay the prices ruling previously for slaughter stock as the result of decrease in their turnover from sales consequent on a reduced demand.

The native fish trade has been growing for some years, notably in the thickly populated Blantyre and Zomba districts, and the trade is now entering to some considerable extent into competition with the native butchery business, not because natives prefer fish to butcher meat, but because for what they have to pay for one pound of meat, which they use up in one day, they can buy enough fish to last them several days.

All sheep and goats, and the bulk of cattle, slaughtered for food at the principal slaughter places, whether for European or native consumption come from native-owned stock. Very few pigs are slaughtered at the principal slaughter houses and during the year more than half the supplies came from native-owned stock.

Minerals.

The following minerals are known to exist in the Protectorate :— gold, galena, copper ores, iron ores, bauxite, asbestos, mica, graphite, manganese, corundum, zircon, monazite, talc, coal, limestone, and cement materials.

A grant has been received from the Colonial Development Fund for the purpose of continuing the investigation of the mineral resources of the Protectorate, and this work will be taken up by the Geological Survey in 1934.

The activities of the Department have been principally confined during 1933 to the continued improvement and extension of village water-supplies with the aid of grants from the Colonial Development Fund.

At the end of the year, 139 wells and bore-holes had been completed or were under construction, giving a minimum daily yield of 556,390 gallons, and serving a population of at least 418,000 natives and non-natives; about 200 square miles of unoccupied or sparsely populated country have been opened up for further settlement.

VII. COMMERCE.

Nyasaland being wholly within the regions covered by the Congo Basin Treaties, 1885, and the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, 1919, may not grant preferential rates of duty. Its customs tariff, therefore, applies equally to imports from all nations.

In common with the rest of the world Nyasaland suffered from the depressed conditions of trade, which resulted in the volume of external trade dropping by nearing a quarter of a million pounds in comparison with that of the preceding year. Unemployment in the native labour market was acute, and this factor was the main reason why the importation of cotton piece-goods declined by 551,226 yards and £28,048 value in comparison with similar figures for the previous year. Close attention is now being paid to the growing of economic crops for export, and this will ultimately result in a cash disbursement amongst the natives with a consequent benefit to the trade of the Protectorate.

The gross Customs revenue collected during the year amounted to £138,010 showing an increase of 3·09 per cent. over the 1932 figures. Import duty, with a total of £122,810 increased by £5,150 or 4·4 per cent. when compared with the preceding year.

The trade volume which includes domestic imports and exports and goods carried in transit through the Protectorate, but excludes Government imports or specie, amounted to £1,213,949; when compared with the 1932 total there is disclosed a decrease of £245,154 or 16·8 per cent. Inclusive of Government imports and specie the total for the year was £1,423,740 while a year ago it was £1,615,319.

The items comprising the volume of trade in comparison with 1932 are as follows:—

	1933.	*1932.*	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
	£	£	£	£
Imports	597,265	699,479	—	102,214
Exports	535,256	678,734	—	143,478
Transit Inwards ...	42,888	43,201	—	313
Transit Outwards ...	38,540	37,689	851	—
Totals ...	£1,213,949	£1,459,103	£851	£246,005

By omitting from the import list the value of the abnormal imports for use on the northern extension of the railway the balance of trade favours exports by £27,013, but with the inclusion of such imports the position is reversed and is in favour of imports by £62,009.

The total value of domestic imports and exports (excluding Government imports and the movement of specie) for the last three years are as under: —

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	
	Value.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*
	£	£	lb.
1931	726,850	538,061	22,102,227
1932	699,479	678,734	24,329,313
1933	597,265	535,256	20,012,257

Imports and Exports.

The total value of the import and export trade, respectively, from all sources for the past three years is given as follows:—

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Total Trade.*
	£	£	£
1931	803,223	586,404	1,389,627
1932	740,385	788,998	1,529,383
1933	725,254	614,512	1,339,766

The total value of imports of merchandise, Government stores, bullion and specie into Nyasland and re-exports for the years 1931-33 was:—

Year.	*Trade Goods.*	*Government Stores.*	*Bullion and Specie.*	*Imported Goods Re-exported.*
	£	£	£	£
1931 ...	726,850	54,752	21,621	35,903
1932 ...	699,479	35,816	5,090	22,614
1933 ...	597,265	31,980	96,009	21,612

PRINCIPAL TRADE IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION FOR THE YEARS 1931–33.

Articles.	—	*1931.*		*1932.*		*1933.*	
		Quantity.	£	*Quantity.*	£	*Quantity.*	£
Agricultural machinery and implements.	Tons	237	7,352	335	9,535	320	8,351
Blankets	Number	145,274	14,785	68,057	7,116	104,943	9,264
Cotton piece-goods	Lineal Yards.	10,726,615	202,952	9,153,536	153,536	8,602,310	125,488
Electrical and industrial machinery	Tons	146	12,858	187	14,466	217	21,719
Iron, steel, and metal manufactures	,,	2,900	49,261	7,384	90,941	1,302	26,714
Linen, hemp, and jute manufactures	Cwt.	3,636	8,066	4,389	9,263	4,031	7,763
Motor cars	Number	61	10,866	43	6,455	54	9,719
Motor lorries and tractors	,,	41	9,279	55	9,218	26	4,430
Motor spirits	Gals.	450,446	41,180	454,569	38,402	421,582	36,507
Provisions, various	Cwt.	4,470	15,961	4,448	15,226	3,824	13,826
Salt	Tons	2,925	6,516	2,438	6,125	2,856	6,713
Shirts and singlets	Doz.	20,206	7,298	16,733	5,761	18,980	5,727
Spirits	Proof Gals.	6,877	10,546	7,034	10,852	6,713	10,290
Sugar	Cwt.	10 006	7,445	10,816	7,677	8,330	4,216

The total value of merchandise, bullion, and specie exported during the following years was :—

Year.	*Merchandise.*	*Bullion.*	*Specie.*
	£	£	£
1931 ...	538,061	—	48,343
1932 ...	678,734	—	110,264
1933 ...	535,256	—	79,256

Direction of Trade.

In view of the fact that encouraging increases were recorded in the two previous years as regards trade with the United Kingdom, it is disappointing to record a decrease of 1·0 per cent. in the year now being dealt with. Twenty years ago the same trade amounted to 71·3 per cent. Trade with the rest of the Empire was 8·8 per cent. of the total as against 14·1 per cent. in the previous year. Foreign countries supplied 37·8 per cent. of the total, while last year the figure was 31·5 per cent. In comparison with the 1913 figure foreign countries show an increase of 6·6 per cent.

The import trade is distributed among countries in the percentages shown and consists mainly of the articles indicated :—

Countries.	*Percentage of total value of trade imports.*			*Principal items imported.*
	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	
United Kingdom...	**41·6**	**54·4**	**53·4**	**Provisions (tinned), beer and ale, cheese and fats, spirits, wines, cigarettes, tea chests, earthenware, glassware, sheet glass, cement, galvanized iron, hollow-ware, nails, screws and rivets, iron and steel, aluminium ware, axes and spades, cutlery, hardware, hoes, tools, electrical goods, agricultural and other machinery, sewing machines, cotton piece-goods, handkerchiefs, carpets and rugs, hessian and sacks, boots and shoes, drugs, soap, lubricating oils, stationery, motor-cycles, motor-cars and lorries, bicycles, rails, fertilizers, musical instruments, tyres and tubes.**
India	**9·9**	**7·5**	**3·1**	**Rice, ghee, provisions, seeds, cotton blankéts, cotton piece goods and other cotton goods, sacks and hessian, textiles, boots and shoes, candles, leather manufactures and matches.**
Carried forward		**61·9**	**56·5**	

Countries.	*Percentage of total value of trade imports.*			*Principal items imported.*
	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	
Brought forward	51·5	61·9	56·5	
South Africa ...	4·5	2·3	2·0	Flour, syrups, fruits, jams, cigarettes, tobacco, electrical goods, stationery, motor-cars, lorries and fertilizers.
Southern Rhodesia	2·5	1·9	2·0	Hams and bacon, cheese, coal, electrical goods and apparel.
Other British Possessions.	1·9	2·4	1·7	Flour, salt, motor-cars and lorries.
Total British Empire	60·4	68·5	62·2	
Portuguese East Africa.	14·5	15·4	16·0	Flour, beer and ale, provisions, salt, spirits, sugar, wines, coal, timber, cement, bar and rod iron, galvanized iron, hollow-ware, iron and steel, aluminium ware, hardware, agricultural and other machinery, cotton blankets, cotton piece and other cotton goods, textiles, haberdashery, shirts and singlets, insecticides, lubricating oils, motor spirits, paraffin, soap, grease, and lanterns.
Germany	6·6	3·4	2·7	Beer and ale, hollow-ware, aluminium ware, axes, cutlery, hardware, hoes, electrical goods, sewing machines, cotton blankets, cotton piece-goods, textiles, boots and shoes, haberdashery, candles, soap, bicycles, beads, fertilizers and lanterns.
United States of America.	2·7	1·4	0·7	Provisions (tinned), agricultural implements, electrical and industrial machinery, typewriters, cotton piece-goods, motor cars and lorries.
Japan	7·7	6·9	12·9	Hollow-ware, cotton piece-goods, silk, textiles, shirts and singlets and matches.
Holland	2·9	1·5	1·3	Beer and ale, cheese, hollow-ware, cotton blankets, cotton piece-goods and beads.
Italy	1·5	1·1	1·5	Wines, textiles, haberdashery, motor - cars and lorries and beads.
Other Foreign Countries.	3·7	1·8	2·7	Wines, spirits, cement, rails and rolling stock, cotton goods and matches.
Total Foreign Countries.	39·6	31·5	37·3	

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1931–33.

Articles.	*1931.*		*1932.*		*1933.*	
	Quantity.	£	*Quantity.*	£	*Quantity.*	£
	lb.		lb.		lb.	
Coffee	93,424	1,989	88,354	1,840	39,993	833
Cotton	2,263,728	37,729	2,094,962	34,916	2,423,791	50,014
Cotton seed ...	1,407,534	1,257	2,549,152	2,276	1,380,015	1,232
Tea	1,963,452	49,129	2,573,871	42,898	3,276,477	59,656
Tobacco	10,690,581	400,897	15,082,035	565,576	10,394,498	389,794

Tobacco.—Various reasons were attributable to the restriction in the production of tobacco, particularly the native-grown fire-cured types. The consequential effect was a fall in native spending power of nearly £45,000. Green weight production figures, which includes native-grown tobacco, amounted to 9,131,911 lb., as against the 1932 output of 13,235,490 lb. The quantity exported fell to 10,394,498 lb. (4,640 tons) in comparison with the figures for the preceding year of 15,082,035 lb. (6,733 tons), equal to a decrease of 31·1 per cent. Of the total weight shipped this year it is estimated that the Europeans produced approximately 31·0 per cent. and natives 69·0 per cent.

Except for two trial consignments to British West Africa (Sierra Leone) and Denmark of 5,997 lb. and 4,509 lb. respectively, the crop was shipped to the United Kingdom.

Cotton.—The cotton crop, which was practically all native grown, caused a disbursement of £19,456. This indicated an increased purchasing price of £5,000 when compared with the preceding year. The total crop grown however fell short of the original estimate, unfavourable climatic conditions and damage by locusts being the principal adverse factors. Despite these disabilities the quantity exported, 2,423,791 lb (6,059 bales) was in excess of the 1932 figures by 328,829 lb. (832 bales). While there was a carry-over of 300 bales from the previous year none was left in the country at the end of December.

For many years now the total crop has been shipped to the United Kingdom. This year however 275 bales were consigned to Belgium.

Tea.—Improved market prices for tea plus increased acreages ripe for plucking caused a healthy increase in the native labour market in tea areas, thereby increasing the local cash disbursement amongst wholesale and retail traders. Several new factories

have been erected and early established factories have been extended and equipped with more up-to-date plant and machinery. The healthy condition of this product is reflected in the fact that other factories are in course of erection and will reach the producing stage during the coming year. The total quantity exported amounted to 3,276,477 lb. (1,463 tons) and reflected an increase of 702,606 lb. (314 tons), equal to 27·3 per cent.

The United Kingdom continues to be the principal importer with 94·6 per cent. of the total exported, as against 93·8 per cent. in 1931 and 96·8 per cent. in 1932. Southern Rhodesia increased her importation by 7,168 lb. over last year's figures, but South Africa's portion declined by 42,193 lb., over a similar period.

It is interesting to record that trial consignments were despatched to Canada and Palestine, the respective weights being 3,000 lb. and 1,001 lb.

General.—Domestic exports in general weighed 20,012,257 lb. (8,934 tons) with a value of £535,256. A year ago the figures were 24,329,313 lb. (10,861 tons) valued at £678,734. These figures show a decrease of 1,927 tons (17·7 per cent.) and in value of £143,478 (21·1 per cent.). When re-exports, weighing 950,327 lb. (424 tons) and valued at £21,612 are excluded the balance of 19,061,930 lb. (8,509¾ tons) valued at £513,644 represents the actual products of the Protectorate. This indicates a decrease in weight of 4,386,087 lb. (1,958 tons) equal to 18·7 per cent., and in value £142,476 (21·7 per cent.) when compared with the 1932 figures.

Direction of Export Trade.

Domestic products consigned to the United Kingdom had a total weight of 17,404,769 lb. (7,770 tons) equal to 91·31 per cent. of the whole, valued at £500,100 equal to 97·4 per cent. of the total value. In the preceding year the figures were 22,205,316 lb. (9,913 tons) equal to 94·69 per cent. and valued at £646,503 equal to 98·53 per cent. Other countries of the Empire, chiefly Southern Rhodesia, absorbed 1,159,355 lb. (5,175½ tons) equal to 6·08 per cent. of the total with a value of £7,250 equal to 1·4 per cent. as against last year's figures of 392 tons (3·75 per cent.) and £8,002 (1·22 per cent.). Foreign countries, mainly Portuguese East Africa, accounted for the balance of 497,806 lb. (222 tons) or 2·61 per cent., valued at £6,294 or 1·2 per cent. In 1932 the figures were 163 tons (1·56 per cent.) with a value of £1,615 (·25 per cent.).

Transit Trade.

The combined values of goods entered in transit to and from neighbouring territories was £81,428 as compared with the sum of £80,890 recorded in the preceding year, an increase of £538

equal to 0·66 per cent. General merchandise consigned to these territories, termed " transit imports," were valued at £42,888 and reflected a decrease of £313 or 0·72 per cent. when compared with similar goods of a year ago. The produce from these territories, termed " transit exports," increased in value by £851 or 2·3 per cent.

Export Duties.

The only export duty leviable, other than a cess of 1½d. per 100 lb. of unmanufactured tobacco exported from the Protectorate, is a charge of 2 per cent. *ad valorem* for road and river dues on merchandise re-exported. The cess on unmanufactured tobacco, which became effective in 1931 and was designed to assist the Federation of British Empire Tobacco Producers and generally to advance the growing interests of Empire tobacco, realized a sum of £651 during the year.

Customs Legislation.

The Tariff was amended in July, 1933, for the purpose of protecting revenue from loss as a result of the fall in prices. The *ad valorem* duty on cement was changed to a specific duty of 1s. 6d. per cask of 400 lb., cotton piece-goods became liable to a duty of 1½d. per yard or 27 per cent. *ad valorem*; the specific duty of 4s. 6d. per gross boxes of not more than 100 matches was applied to cover a content of not more than 55 matches, and for every additional 50 matches 4s. 6d. per gross. The 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on sugar was changed to a specific duty of 1s. 6d. per 100 lb., and the specific and *ad valorem* duties on wines were combined into higher specific duties. Parts of firearms and bicycles were included in the 25 per cent. *ad valorem* list. Cotton mosquito netting was included in the 10 per cent. list, and implements for use in making roads, bridges, etc., were included in the exemption from duty lists.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

European.

The slump in market prices has given rise to much unemployment among Europeans and has resulted in considerable distress and in a lowering of the wages paid for the less skilled occupations. So serious has the position become that immigrants are not now allowed to enter Nyasaland for the purpose of seeking employment and would-be employers are required to satisfy the immigration authorities that there is no person available locally for the work they have to offer before they are permitted to bring new employees into the Protectorate.

During the past two years there has been a steady fall in the prices of local produce and they are now probably as low as at any

time since the war. Imported articles are costly but, even so, it is possible for a married couple to live in the Protectorate in moderate comfort on a household expenditure of £25 a month.

Native.

Rates of pay for unskilled labour vary from 6s. to 8s. a month in the Northern Province and from 7s. to 10s. in the Southern Province. Housing, firewood, and food or food allowances at the option of the employee are provided in addition. Drugs for the treatment of the more common complaints are stocked for free issue by employers and free treatment is given in Government dispensaries; more serious cases of illness are sent to the nearest hospital, usually at the expense of the employer. The average day's work for unskilled labour varies from 4 to 8 hours, and is dependent on whether it is task work or time and on the energy of the worker himself.

Skilled labour is paid according to qualifications and efficiency at rates varying from from 15s. to 120s. a month.

The rates of pay of the Native Civil Service, which includes artisans as well as clerks, and which may be said to be similar to those paid by commercial firms, are as follows:—

Grade III.—£15 to £27 per annum by increments not exceeding £2 per annum.

Grade II.—£30 to £45 per annum by increments not exceeding £3 per annum.

Grade I.—£50 to £150 per annum by increments varying from £4 to £10 per annum.

The wages paid to domestic servants range from 8s. a month for a pantry or kitchen boy to 30s. a month for a cook, plus food allowance

The vast extremes in their mode of life render it impossible for any accurate statement to be made as to the cost of living of the native population, though it may be said that it varies according to the income of the individual who as a general rule lives to the full extent of his resources.

The staple food is a kind of porridge made from maize flour and cassava which is supplemented by fish and other relishes according to the means and taste of the individual. Villagers can live almost entirely on the produce of their own gardens at very little expense, while those in townships can feed themselves at a cost of from 3d. to 1s. 6d. *per diem* according to the standard which they maintain.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

General.

In spite of financial difficulties due in some cases to reduced contributions from home Boards and in others to reduced grants-in-aid, the Christian Missions, who bear the burden of providing

practically all the European and native staff and approximately three-fourths of the annual cost of native education, have succeeded in maintaining the standard of work in all their schools.

In some cases more efficient teaching work has been made possible by the closing of a number of small bush schools and consolidating the educational position by establishing better staffed schools in centres which would serve a wider area. Indeed, the temporary lack of funds may serve a useful purpose in forcing school authorities to make the best use of the money and teachers available by such consolidation which means, in fact, an expansion and not a retrenchment of educational facilities.

The European staff of the Education Department remains, as before, at the irreducible minimum. No provision is made for reliefs during furloughs and, until such can be provided, continuity of inspection work in Mission schools and of training in Government institutions is impossible. The policy of Government has hitherto been to cut down departmental expenditure so as to keep the grants-in-aid to Mission schools as near as possible to the amount promised, even when a drop in revenue has made savings necessary.

European Education.

The two private schools at Blantyre and Zomba, and the two Mission schools at Limbe and Mkhoma, continue to provide a satisfactory standard of primary education for European children. The total enrolment in 1933 was 119, an increase of 4 on 1932, and the average attendance was 105. Grants-in-aid amounting to £902 were paid to these schools.

A scheme for establishing at Blantyre a Government school and hostel for primary education has been approved by Government and by the Colonial Office Advisory Committee on Education, but the problem of finding funds for the necessary capital expenditure on buildings has not yet been solved.

Six bursaries amounting to a total of £132 10s. were awarded to help parents to send children over the age of eleven to schools in Southern Rhodesia, and a sum of £600 has been provided in the 1934 estimates for a similar purpose.

The leaders of the " Brownie " companies and " Cub " packs at Blantyre, Limbe and Zomba have continued their excellent contribution to the training and welfare of the children of the community.

Indian Education.

The first definite step was taken in 1933 in the direction of providing education for Indian children. Two small private schools have been opened by the Muslim community in Blantyre and Zomba, with a total roll of 35. If these schools prove satisfactory, a small grant-in-aid will be paid in 1934.

African Education.

(*a*) *Primary.*—In 1933 there were 3,153 Mission schools and 1 Government school with a total roll of 89,239 boys and 55,861 girls, and an average attendance of 62 per cent. Grants-in-aid were given to 550 of these schools in which teachers holding Government certificates were employed.

The Superintendents of Education in both provinces report increased interest on the part of the chiefs and headmen, and this has been reflected in a larger number of pupils in schools and a more regular attendance. The better class of school is beginning to be recognized as a factor in the development of the community, but there is still room for improvement both in the ordinary work of the classes, and in the function of the schools as centres of community life. There has been much loose talk about the need for " higher education " of various kinds, but there can be no real higher education until chiefs, parents, teachers and pupils accept primary education at its proper valuation.

Most Missions now realize the importance of their teaching staff studying the relationship between the headmen, the villagers and the school children, and the following extract from a Missionary report shows what efforts are being made to transform the school from a mere place of instruction in the 3 R's, to a real centre of influence aiming at the welfare and uplift of the whole African community:

> " The school supervisor organized at the close of the year a very successful inter-school competition for the schools of his area. Some 800 people including headmen met and saw the competitions in drill, organized games, music and other school subjects. All the expenses of the day were met by voluntary subscriptions from the villagers, and it was gratifying to see ' the school ' becoming at last something of a social feature and not an isolated unit in village life.
>
> Village meetings were organized by school supervisors and the following are samples of the topics discussed :—
>
> ' The hygienic housing of an African family.'
> ' The school as a means to build up the character of the children.'
> ' The parents' duty to the school.'
> ' Education and native custom.' "

(*b*) *Vocational training.*—A questionnaire on post-primary education in relation to the economic possibilities of the Protectorate was sent to Provincial Commissioners, Missions and district school committees. The consensus of opinion was that the time was inopportune for planning the establishment of trade schools throughout the Protectorate, that there was a considerable surplus of semi-skilled labour in most trades, and that this would meantime be

sufficient to supply any possible demand in villages where the standard of living was improving, even when money became more plentiful.

Most of the replies urged the necessity for better agricultural training, and schemes for providing this are now under consideration. The money needed to give employment to village artisans must come from the sale of agricultural produce, and there is little hope of a general rise in the standard of living until economic crops can be grown and sold at a profit. The training given in the vocational schools of the Missions and in the workshops of the various Government Departments should, for the present, supply the requisite number of skilled workmen for employment by Europeans or by Native Authorities who may wish to employ skilled workmen in any village improvement schemes. During 1933, there were 112 students in training in the technical institutes of the Missions.

(*c*) *Teacher training.*—There were 717 male and 61 female students in training at the 12 Normal Institutes maintained by Missions with assistance from Government. At the annual Government examination, 141 Vernacular and 5 English Teachers' Certificates were awarded. The reduced number of candidates and passes is due to the new system introduced by which no candidates are examined who have not completed a full course of training at a recognized Normal Institute. This training includes regular practice teaching under supervision and the results of the examinations proved conclusively that the new system will ultimately assure an adequate supply of well trained and efficient teachers for the primary schools.

The Government Jeanes Training Centre continues the training of supervisors of village schools and leaders in social welfare. With the enrolment of the present batch of 24 students and their wives, the Centre has had Jeanes students in training from every Missionary body working in the Protectorate.

The Governor, in a speech delivered at the opening of the Begg Memorial room—an addition to the Clinic and Welfare Centre—made the following reference to the work of the Jeanes Centre :—

" It is the policy of Government to regard the Jeanes Centre as the nucleus of a system of education of the African along lines that will lead to the development of all that is best in his national life and the infusion of all that is best in modern civilization. The system by which young chiefs or those who are to become chiefs are given an opportunity of spending some time at the Centre has been instituted with this object. Another valuable function of the Jeanes Centre is to set a standard of African housing not only to the people of the country but also to the Government, to municipalities and to private employers of labour. A distinguished educational authority who recently visited Nyasaland told me that he was much impressed with the policy pursued by

the Centre in this important respect. The model village at the Jeanes Centre is a true model, not merely of what every village in this country ought to be but of what, under the guidance of the Native Authorities, every village in this country could easily become. It is a striking example of severely practical education."

Female Education.

The new code and syllabus for use in schools and training centres for girls and women has been published and is being tried out in most of the Mission schools and hostels. There are 16 Girls' Homes with 383 girls in residence, and the result of the special training given should be seen when the first examination for Teachers' and Domestic Certificates under the new scheme is held in 1934.

The following extract from a Mission report shows how such training is affecting the life of the whole village community:

> "The girls receive instruction in elementary domestic science, and various forms of useful handwork. Several orphan children were taken in, the girls acting as nurses. Child welfare work is done on quite a large scale, a hundred mothers coming to the station once a week to have their babies weighed and their minor ailments attended to.
>
> There are a dozen centres in the district and these are run by ex-girl-boarders trained at the Mission in recent years."

Special Institutions.

Twelve leper colonies are maintained by Missions with Government assistance and in connexion with these there are primary schools. Most of the building and agricultural work is done by the lepers.

Industrial training is given to all long term prisoners in the Central Prison at Zomba.

There is a school at the Police Headquarters in which recruits are taught the 3 R's.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Except for the steamers of the British India Line which maintain a regular service there are no fixed sailing dates from Beira, and passengers are often delayed some days at that port awaiting the departure of the ship on which they are booked. The voyage from England to Beira takes about 30 days by mail steamer and from five to six weeks by other vessels.

There are six steamers on Lake Nyasa, the *Guendolen*, *Pioneer*, and *Dove* belonging to Government, the *Chauncy Maples* and *Charles Jansen* belonging to the Universities Mission to Central Africa, and the *Malonda* owned by a private Company but at present out of commission owing to the need of essential repairs. The *Guendolen* and *Chauncy Maples* make regular monthly calls at lake ports, the former carrying mails, passengers, and Government and commercial cargo, while the latter is run solely for Mission purposes.

Railways.

The Trans-Zambesi Railway connects Beira with Murraca on the south bank of the Zambesi (174 miles) where passengers and cargoes cross the river by a ferry-steamer. From Chindio, opposite Murraca, the Nyasaland Railways run to Port Herald (61 miles), the port of entry to the Protectorate, and thence to Blantyre (113 miles). The journey normally occupies about 24 hours, passengers sleeping on the train. Passenger trains are run twice a week in each direction; from Beira on Mondays and Fridays, and from Blantyre on Sundays and Thursdays.

Work on the construction of the Zambesi Bridge, which will connect the Trans-Zambesia Railway with the Nyasaland Railways, has proceeded satisfactorily during the year as has also the construction of the northern extension of the railway from Blantyre to Domira Bay on Lake Nyasa. The northern extension will be in a position to move goods traffic between Blantyre and Salima (160 miles) by April, 1934. Earthworks are completed to Domira Bay but the track will not, in present circumstances, be laid beyond a point ten miles from the Lake until 1935, as it is proposed to utilize track which will be recovered from the Central Africa Railway, following the abandonment of a portion of that line on the completion of the Zambesi Bridge, to complete the extension.

The Shire Highlands Railway (Port Herald to Blantyre) was opened to traffic in 1905, the Central Africa Railway (Chindio to Port Herald) in 1915, and the Trans-Zambesia Railway in 1922. These railways may be said to have served one-third only of the total area of the Protectorate, and the remaining two-thirds, including the fertile lands adjacent to Lake Nyasa, have remained comparatively undeveloped owing to lack of transport. With the construction of the Zambesi Bridge and the extension of the railway northwards from Blantyre almost all the productive areas of the Protectorate will be brought within reasonably direct railway communication with the port of Beira.

Air.

Nyasaland experienced a boom in air activities during the year. At the end of May, in order to celebrate the first visit of the Royal Air Force to Nyasaland, an Air Rally was organized to which the South Africa Air Force and various aero clubs in Africa were invited. The Royal Air Force flight of five bomber planes, under Group Captain C. W. H. Pulford, O.B.E., A.F.C., made a stay of twelve days and aroused great enthusiasm. The South Africa Air Force sent a flight of four bomber planes, and some twelve private aircraft, mostly from the Johannesburg Aero Club, also participated in the Rally. Combined operations in conjunction with the King's African Rifles and Nyasaland Police were carried out at Chileka (Blantyre), Zomba, and Lilongwe, and many trial flights were given to the European residents. There is no doubt that these flights gave considerable stimulus to the air-mindedness of the community.

Shortly before the Air Rally, the Nyasaland Aero Club was formed with the object of encouraging aviation and of training members to become pilots and so provide a local reserve in time of emergency. Lord Wakefield has presented the Club with a "Moth Major" plane for the purposes of instruction.

Much progress has been made in the provision of aerodromes and landing grounds, and Chileka, Zomba, and Lilongwe are now suitable for all kinds of aircraft, including troop carriers. The Chileka aerodrome has been pronounced as good as any in Africa and the Nyasaland badge of the leopard which has been incorporated in the landing circle will be a welcome sign to those pilots who have been experiencing the discomforts of an African rainy season.

In addition to the larger landing grounds, a net-work of emergency landing grounds is being constructed throughout the Protectorate.

During the year the Advisory Board of Communications considered the advisability and economic possibilities of an inter-territorial Air Mail service connecting Nyasaland with the Imperial Airways system between London and the Cape at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. It was agreed that such a link should be instituted as soon as possible. Negotiations for an Air Mail service were commenced and so much progress was made that it may be confidently predicted that the service will become an established fact during 1934.

Pending the establishment of a direct Air Mail Service, Christowitz Air-ways, Limited, the pioneers of aviation in Nyasaland, continued their aviation activities.

Roads.

The following table gives the mileage of public roads in each class :—

	Aggregate Length. *Miles.*
" All Weather."	
Class I. Macadam surface (permanent bridging)	96
„ II. Earth surface (permanent bridging)	855
" Seasonal."	
Class III. Earth surface (permanent bridging)	241
„ IV. Earth surface (temporary bridging)	1,721
	2,913
District roads useable by light vehicles in dry season	500
Total (Public roads, all classes) ...	3,413

The maximum gross weight of vehicles permitted on public roads in the several classes is restricted as follows :—

Class I.	...	8 tons throughout the year.
Class II. }	...	5 tons June to November inclusive.
Class III. }	...	2 tons December to May inclusive.
Class IV.	...	2 tons throughout the year.

Under special conditions vehicles up to five tons gross weight are permitted to use roads in classes II and III throughout the year.

The road system serves all areas of present production not directly served by rail or lake steamer, and gives access by motor-car (but in a few cases in the dry season only) to all Administrative Stations.

Connexion with the road systems of neighbouring territories is made as follows :—

With Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika and the North, between Fort Hill and Tunduma, near the northern border.

With Northern Rhodesia (Fort Jameson-Lusaka road), between Fort Manning and Fort Jameson on the western border.

With Portuguese East Africa near Mlange on the eastern border.

With Portuguese East Africa and Southern Rhodesia (Blantyre-Salisbury road) near Mwanza on the south-western border.

The route traversing Nyasaland is the shortest between South Africa and Kenya and it is used to an increasing extent by travellers on business or pleasure.

The condition of the roads is generally recognized as comparing favourably with that of roads elsewhere in Africa, though some deterioration has resulted from necessary retrenchment in maintenance expenditure in the past two years.

Reference to road work executed in 1933 will be found in Chapter XII under the heading " Public Works ".

Motor Transport.

The following table gives statistics of the motor transport in use in Nyasaland during the past ten years :—

Type of Vehicle.	*1924.*	*1925.*	*1926.*	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*
Cars and lorries	300	446	519	763	1,044	1,096	1,267	1,255	1,315	1,263
Trailers	12	31	41	82	105	98	104	102	103	97
Motor bicycles and side-cars.	547	801	908	1,052	1,139	1,187	1,211	866	908	783
Totals ...	859	1,278	1,468	1,897	2,288	2,381	2,582	2,223	2,326	2,143
Percentage Increase	55·3	48·7	14·9	29·2	20·6	4·1	11·85	—	4·63	—
Percentage Decrease.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14·17	—	7·88

Of the 2,143 vehicles in Nyasaland, 1,653 are owned by Europeans, 262 by Asiatics, and 228 by natives, which represents a ratio of one vehicle to 1·1, 5·62 and 7,052·73 of the European, Asiatic, and native population respectively.

Government maintains a Transport Department with a fleet of eleven lorries, five touring cars, and one box-body. The total tonnage of cargo carried in 1933 was 3,305, whilst 795 Europeans were carried 68,134 passenger miles and 8,745 natives 634,326 passenger miles. The total mileage travelled by the fleet was 236,111.

The Public Works Department and the Geological Survey maintain a small fleet of lorries for the transport of stores and equipment, and both services have proved their economic value.

Postal.

There are 37 post offices in the Protectorate excluding two offices which transact telegraph business only. These post offices are spread throughout the whole of the country, Karonga in the north being approximately 18 miles from the northern border, and Port Herald in the south about 16 miles from the southern border, and are connected by mail services varying in frequency from once daily to once weekly.

A post office was opened during the year at Ekwendeni in the the Mzimba district at the request of the local native population who not only supplied the materials for the building but erected the post office and clerk's quarters free of all cost to Government.

Mails are forwarded by rail, motor-lorry, lake steamer, and mail carrier. The mail carrier services are maintained with the utmost regularity during all weathers, and the successful results speak well for this type of service considering the adverse conditions met with especially during the wet weather. In many cases the carriers are armed with rifles as a protection from carnivorous animals. An overnight service operating for six nights a week maintains communication between Blantyre, Limbe, and Zomba a distance of 42 miles. Two relays of men are employed on the journey, and leaving each end at 3.30 p.m. they deliver the mail at its destination at 8.0 a.m. next day.

The main mail route is maintained by motor lorry between Limbe and Fort Jameson over a distance of 318 miles via Lilongwe. Between Lilongwe and Karonga the service is by mail carrier for a distance of 384 miles which is covered on a scheduled time-table occupying 14 days in one direction and 16 in the other.

From Karonga the carrier service is continued west to Abercorn and Fife in Northern Rhodesia, and north to Tukuyu in Tanganyika Territory. Other branch carrier services connect the lake stations to the main route.

Letter mails for the lake stations, and parcel mails for all stations north of Kasungu, are forwarded by the P.A.V. *Guendolen* which sails from Fort Johnston on a round trip of Lake Nyasa every four weeks, the journey occupying 17 days.

Mails from South Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa are received by rail twice weekly. Overseas mails arrive once weekly, the letter mails from Europe being disembarked at Capetown and forwarded overland by rail via Salisbury and Beira. The time taken from Southampton to Blantyre by this route is 21¼ days. Overseas parcel mails are despatched by steamer to Beira and thence by rail to Nyasaland taking an average of 41 days to complete the journey.

Air mail correspondence is accepted at all post offices for despatch by rail to Salisbury where it connects with the Imperial Airways weekly air mail service between London and Capetown in both directions. The transit time from Blantyre to London by this service is 14 days.

Telegraphs.

The main telegraph system was originally constructed by the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company, a subsidiary of the British South Africa Company, whose driving force, the late Cecil Rhodes, conceived the idea of linking up by telegraph the distant territories under British control north of the Zambesi, and by connecting with the Egyptian telegraph system to Cairo, thereby securing a cheaper route from South Africa to Great Britain than was at that time available by submarine cable from Cape Town, where the rate charged was 11s. a word.

The line was built from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, via Tete in Portuguese territory, to Blantyre, in 1896. From Blantyre the construction proceeded northwards along the Lake shore to Karonga, in the extreme north of the Protectorate, where it branched north-west to Fife and Abercorn and, crossing the then German East African border, proceeded northwards through Bismarcksburg (now Kasanga) to Ujiji on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika.

Ujiji was reached in 1902, the year in which Cecil Rhodes died, and with his death the construction ceased. The dream of linking up the south by direct telegraph line with the north never matured. The advent since those days of railways, motor roads, and wireless telegraphy, including beam working, has helped to achieve in other ways the objects for which the line was built. Cable rates by beam wireless from Southern Rhodesia to Great Britain are now 1s. 2d. and 7d. a word. From Nyasaland the charges are 1s. 7d. and 9½d.

A branch line was also constructed by the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company from Domira Bay to Fort Jameson, where a telegraph office was opened in 1898.

In 1925 the Company went into liquidation and its immovable assets, represented by over one thousand miles of well built telegraph line and numerous telegraph offices in Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Tanganyika, were taken over by the respective Governments at a purchase price of £12,500, the Nyasaland share being £10,750. The section running through Portuguese territory was purchased for £2,000, the Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesian Governments sharing the cost on the basis of line mileage each side of the Zambesi.

Since that date new lines have been built by Government and additional offices opened, the total number of offices being now 27 excluding five public telegraph offices operated by Nyasaland Railways, Limited.

Telephones.

In spite of the general falling off in trade the public telephones service showed a further increase both in the number of telephones rented and the revenue derived therefrom. There are 14 telephone exchanges and public call offices with 290 telephones connected thereto.

Wireless.

There are no wireless transmitting stations operating in the Protectorate either for commercial or broadcasting purposes.

Wireless receiving sets are allowed under licence for which at present no charge is made. At the end of the year the number of

licensed wireless listeners was 97. Of the sets in use 80 per cent. are of British make, 10 per cent. American, 9 per cent. Dutch and 1 per cent. German. The value of the 21 sets imported in 1933 (£573) represented a quarter of the total value of all sets at present in the country. As electric power from the mains is only available in the large towns the majority of the receiving sets are battery operated.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, maintains branches at Blantyre, Limbe, Lilongwe, and Zomba, and an agency at Dedza, while Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) has branches at Blantyre and Limbe.

The Post Office Savings Bank conducts business at the 21 more important post offices.

Currency.

English gold, silver, and copper coins are legal tender in the Protectorate. The gold standard was abandoned with effect from the 12th October, 1931, and the English sovereign is now at a premium of 7s. Bank notes issued by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), in the territory of Southern Rhodesia are legal tender in Nyasaland. Silver coins of the denominations half-crown, florin, shilling, sixpence and threepence issued by the Government of Southern Rhodesia are current in the Protectorate and are legal tender for any amount not exceeding £2.

Weights and Measures.

Imperial weights and measures are in standard use throughout the Protectorate.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The headquarters offices, workshops and stores of the Public Works Department are situated at Zomba. For executive purposes two Divisions, the Southern and Central, are established, each under an Executive Engineer with headquarters at Blantyre and Dedza respectively. The Northern area is in charge of an Assistant Engineer, stationed at Mzimba, who is responsible direct to headquarters, as is also an Inspector of Works in charge of the South Nyasa area stationed at Fort Johnston.

The following are the figures for expenditure in 1932 and 1933 :—

	1932.	1933.
	£	£
Public Works Department ...	21,843	20,700
Public Works Recurrent ...	11,393	12,188
Public Works Extraordinary ...	2,969	1,494
Loan Works :—		
East African Loan (Roads)...	18,690	16,344
Colonial Development Fund (Buildings, etc.)	30,119	22,067
	£85,014	£72,793
Decrease		£12,221

Pending financial recovery it was necessary to maintain recurrent expenditure at a minimum and some deterioration, though not as yet to a serious extent, in the condition both of buildings and of roads was unavoidable.

The initial scheme, financed by grants from the Colonial Development Fund, for providing new hospitals for natives at 15 stations throughout the Protectorate proceeded almost to fulfilment. During the year the buildings at Chikwawa, Mlanje, Kasungu and Mzimba were handed over to the Medical Department for occupation, making a total of 13 new hospitals complete in all respects. The hospital at Kota Kota was also finished and occupied but it remains to build the clinic. At Zomba the buildings were completed except for water, sanitation and drainage installations.

Six rural dispensaries were completed bringing the total under the scheme to 39; in addition two were enlarged and two rebuilt.

As regards the Agricultural Department's scheme, financed from the same fund, the headquarters buildings at Zomba, comprising offices and laboratories, reached a stage nearing completion and, of two bungalows for officials, one was completed, the other nearly so. At the Tea Research Station, Mlanje, the Mycologist's house was completed and the laboratory buildings reached an advanced stage.

The initial scheme for a piped water supply for Zomba was practically completed by the erection of seven steel tanks having an aggregate capacity of 84,000 gallons, the laying of about 65,000 feet of piping and the installation of 112 domestic standpipes and two public fountains, of which four more remained to be installed. The erection commenced of a dam on Zomba Plateau for the conservation of water for the purposes of the water and electricity supplies of the Township.

A commencement was made on the Sanitation scheme for Zomba, three installations being completed and eleven septic tanks constructed. In addition the installation at Government House was well advanced.

The construction of seven cattle-dipping tanks for the Veterinary Department in North Nyasa district was completed.

As regards road works financed from the East African Guaranteed Loan, the substitution of permanent re-inforced concrete bridges for timber structures on the main roads was continued and various capital improvements were executed.

Construction of the new road from Lilongwe to the rail-head of the Northern Extension at Salima proceeded to a stage which ensures the opening of the road for traffic in the 1934 tobacco season.

The inter-territorial road, connecting Mzimba with Mbeya in Tanganyika Territory, and serving also the fertile hinterland of the North Nyasa district, was opened to through traffic on the 1st of August.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The great majority of cases, criminal and civil, which come before the Courts are tried by the Courts subordinate to the High Court, namely the Subordinate Courts of the first, second, and third class. There is, however, at present no Court of the first class, as this was presided over by a Town Magistrate and the post has been abolished for reasons of economy. The second and third class Courts are presided over respectively by the District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners of each district.

In native cases a Subordinate Court of the second class has jurisdiction in all criminal cases except treason, but all sentences exceeding six months imprisonment or twelve strokes require confirmation by the High Court. Subordinate Courts have the power to commit serious cases for trial by the High Court, but this unfortunately is seldom done owing to the expense and inconvenience involved except in cases which occur near Blantyre, or in cases which present obvious difficulties. Consequently most murder cases are tried by a Subordinate Court of the second class. For these, i.e., all trials for murder or manslaughter, there is a special procedure, namely, the Magistrate sits with three assessors, and before the accused is found guilty or not guilty the Magistrate forwards a copy of the proceedings to the Attorney-General and a memorandum setting forth his conclusions and also the opinions of the assessors. The Attorney-General can then direct that further evidence be taken or that the case be transferred to the High Court for trial, or if satisfied with the trial

in the Subordinate Court he submits a copy of the record to the High Court together with a memorandum of his conclusions. The High Court can then give such directions as it considers necessary, such as to call for further evidence, and finally it directs the Magistrate to convict or acquit the accused and to pass sentence which must then be sent to the High Court for confirmation. If the accused is convicted he can appeal within 30 days to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, and the Subordinate Court is obliged to inform him of this right.

In native civil cases the Subordinate Courts have jurisdiction over all cases, but important ones relative to land or major disputes between native Chiefs may be commenced in the High Court.

In non-native criminal cases a Subordinate Court of the second class can pass a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding £75, and all Europeans are entitled to be tried by a jury except in trivial cases. In non-native civil cases, second and third class Subordinate Courts respectively have jurisdiction over amounts in dispute not exceeding £50 and £20.

In addition to the usual provisions with regard to appeals, supervision over the Subordinate Courts is exercised by the High Court through monthly returns. Each month a return is sent to the Judge, giving short details of every case disposed of during the month. On perusal of this return the Judge may call for the file of any particular case and can make any order which the justice of the case may require, such as to call for further evidence or to reduce the sentence, or quash the conviction.

If possible, the Judge visits every Subordinate Court in the Protectorate at least once a year, inspecting the Court books and files, and the prisons, and generally advising and directing the Magistrates on any matters of procedure or legal difficulty.

Police.

The establishment of the Police Force consists of 13 European Officers, 2 European Assistant Inspectors, 3 Asiatic Sub-Inspectors, and 496 Africans.

European Officers and Asiatic Sub-Inspectors are stationed only in the more important settled areas of the Southern Province. In all other districts the African police are under the direction of the Administrative Officers.

The headquarters of the Force is at Zomba, where there is a Training Depot, a Criminal Investigation Department, including a Central Finger-print Bureau, and an Immigration Department. A Passport Office is also maintained at headquarters.

The general depression, which prevailed throughout the year, and consequent lack of employment was largely responsible for an

increase in the number of offences involving theft in its various forms in the settled and urban areas. The increase was particularly noticeable in housebreakings and burglaries. On the other hand crimes of violence have shown a slight tendency to decrease.

The number of cases reported to the police in these areas was 2,478 of which 231 or 9.31 per cent. were offences against the person, and 959 or 38.70 per cent. were offences against property. The number of cases taken to court was 1,815, resulting in 1,730 convictions—a percentage of 95.32 per cent. convictions to prosecutions. The percentage of undetected cases was 17.99.

The declared value of property reported stolen was £1,855 of which property to the value of £672 or 36.23 per cent. was recovered.

Prisons.

The established prisons consist of a Central Prison at Zomba for the detention of Europeans, Asians, and long-sentence and recidivist Africans, and 19 district prisons, situated at the headquarters of each district, for short-sentence non-recidivist Africans.

The Central Prison is supervised by a European Superintendent with a Deputy Superintendent and Gaoler to assist him. The warder staff is composed of Africans. The accommodation consists of a section for Europeans consisting of five single cells, one ward for four Asians, two main blocks for African males, only one of which is completed and contains 16 wards accommodating 12 prisoners each and 11 wards for 8 prisoners each. The other block when finished will contain 50 single cells. There is a separate hospital building with isolation sections situated outside the main wall of the prison. These consist of one ward and four single cells for lepers, one ward and four cells for venereal cases and two wards and four cells for infectious cases. In addition there are two wards for new admissions, and a female section containing one ward and four cells.

Male adult prisoners are classified as follows :—

Section I.—Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of three years and upwards.

Section II.—Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of less than three years.

Prisoners in each Section are graded as follows according to their character and antecedents, so far as these can be ascertained :—

Grade A.—Not previously convicted of serious crime and not habitually criminal.

Grade B.—Previously so convicted or habitually criminal and of corrupt habits (recidivist grade).

At present the accommodation of the prison will not permit of prisoners in A and B grades being kept separate.

Technical training is given in the prison shops and comprises carpentry, tinsmithery, tailoring, shoemaking, etc.

The older type of District prisons mostly consist of association wards, but all new prisons are being built to a standard plan on modern lines. These prisons are under the supervision of Administrative or Police Officers, the African staff consisting of either warders or policemen.

The admissions to prisons during 1933 were 3 Asians, 3 coloured and 5,071 Africans. The increase over the previous year was 1,037. The daily average number of persons in all prisons was 819.02.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. The number of admissions to hospital was 743, and the daily average on the sick list 41.17. The total number of deaths was 9 and the death-rate per 1,000 only 1.77 of the total prison population. Executions numbered 10.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Ordinances.

The following are the more important Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council during the year 1933 :—

The Shop Hours (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.—Ordinance No. 2 controls the hours during which business premises may remain open for serving customers, provision being made for an eight hour day and a six day week.

The Native Authority Ordinance, 1933.—Ordinance No. 13 inaugurates into Nyasaland Indirect Rule which means in a broad sense the government of the native through his own recognized authorities rather than by a direct representative of His Majesty's Government. The Ordinance contains adequate safeguards should the Native Authority prove inefficient or disobedient, and provision is made for the issuing of direct orders by the Administrative Authorities in cases of necessity. Power is given to Native Authorities, subject to Government control, to enact rules and prescribe fees, enabling them to deal with the demands of advancing civilization which find no place in native law, custom or tradition.

The Native Courts Ordinance, 1933.—Ordinance No. 14 is a natural corollary to the Native Authority Ordinance, making Native Courts an integral part of the system of Native Administration and providing for Appeals through the usual administrative channels culminating with the High Court. Native Courts will only deal with entirely native cases, and the degree of jurisdiction to be conferred upon each Court rests with the Governor. Wide powers of revision are given to District and Provincial Commissioners and, where necessary, cases may be transferred from the Native Court to the Courts of District Commissioners.

The Forced Labour Ordinance, 1933.—Ordinance No. 15 makes provision for all matters concerning forced or compulsory labour in accordance with instructions received from the Secretary of State. The sections are derived from the draft Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Conference held in June, 1930, at Geneva.

The Native Hut and Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.—Ordinance No. 16 limits the period of exemption from taxation to twelve consecutive months. It also permits of the payment of taxes by instalments, and empowers District Commissioners to exempt persons who owing to economic conditions are unable to pay.

The Education (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.—Ordinance No. 17 enables the Governor to make grants for the education of individual children at schools within or without the Protectorate, and also to make rules regulating all grants whether to schools or in aid of individual pupils.

The Townships (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.—Ordinance No. 20 exempts the township of Zomba from the provisions relating to the election of Councillors and empowers the Governor to nominate the members of the Zomba Town Council.

The Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance, 1933.—Ordinance No. 21 empowers the Judge of the High Court to prepare a revised edition of the laws of the Protectorate.

The General Revision Ordinance, 1933.—Ordinance No. 22 is designed to facilitate the task of the Commissioner appointed to prepare the revised edition of the laws.

Subsidiary Legislation.

Government Notice No. 1.—The Nyasaland Protectorate (Coinage) Order in Council, 1932.—Gives the Governor power to declare Southern Rhodesia silver coin to be legal tender within the Protectorate.

Government Notices Nos. 6 *and* 7.—The Forest Ordinance, 1926.—Create two new Forest Reserves in the Southern Province.

Government Notice No. 9.—The Game Ordinance, 1926.—Prohibits the hunting of game in certain areas in the Northern Province except under permit.

Government Notices Nos. 11 *and* 87.—The Game Ordinance, 1926.—Permit free shooting in two specified areas of the Northern Province.

Government Notice No. 36.—The Foreign Tribunals Process Rules, 1933.—Provides for the manner of service in Nyasaland of process of citation issued by a foreign Court of Tribunal.

Government Notices Nos. 39 *and* 93.—The Maize Export Rules, 1933, and The Maize Export (Amendment) Rules, 1933.—Regulate and control the grading and packing of maize intended for export and matters incidental thereto.

Government Notice No. 43.—Townships By-Laws, 1933.—Regulates and controls the slaughter of animals for human consumption within the Townships of Blantyre and Limbe.

Government Notice No. 44.—Township By-laws.—Provides for the control and maintenance of a European Cemetery for the Township of Limbe.

Government Notice No. 53.—The Game (Trout Fishing) Rules, 1933.—Regulates and controls under licence the fishing for trout in the streams of the Protectorate.

Government Notice No. 61.—The Customs Ordinance, 1906.—Removes the restriction on the exportation of gold, silver and bronze coins from the Protectorate.

Government Notice No. 62.—The British Central Africa Order in Council, 1902.—Corrects and amends the boundaries of certain districts of the Protectorate.

Government Notice No. 62.—Nyasaland Protectorate (Coinage) Orders in Council, 1931 and 1932.—Declares Southern Rhodesia silver coin to be legal tender within the Protectorate.

Government Notices Nos. 65 *and* 69.—The Seditious Publications (Prohibition) Ordinance, 1918.—Prohibit the entry into the Protectorate of the publications " The Golden Age " and " Indian Views ".

Government Notice No. 74.—The Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927.—Customs Regulations made thereunder.

Government Notice No. 85.—The Customs Ordinance, 1906.—Prohibits the export from the Protectorate of all seeds, except under permit.

Government Notice No. 92.—The Townships Ordinance, 1931.—Declares Zomba to be a Township and defines the boundaries thereof.

There is at present no locally enacted legislation dealing specifically with factory control, compensation for accidents, and provision for sickness, old age, etc., but the introduction of an Employees Compensation Ordinance is receiving consideration.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure for the past three years was as follows :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1931	482,500	501,975
1932	530,931	505,800
1933	541,181	528,361

Loans in aid of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Annuities, and grants from the Colonial Development Fund are included under revenue, while under expenditure are also included disbursements in respect of the same services.

Public Debt.

The public debt of the Protectorate on 31st December, 1933, amounted to £3,308,935.

	£
Redemption of Railway Subsidy Lands ...	130,754
East Africa Protectorates Loan, 1915-1920...	38,953
Trans-Zambesia Railway Guarantee and Annuities	1,139,228
Nyasaland 4½ per cent. Guaranteed Loan ...	2,000,000
Total	£3,308,935

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation, together with their yields, were :—

	£
Customs	122,863
Road and River Dues	15,207
Hut Taxes	111,651
Income Tax	12,884
Non-Native Poll Tax	4,590
Licences	20,849

Customs.

Duties are imposed under the Customs Ordinance, 1906, and during 1933 they were distributed as under :—

Import Duty.—Table I. Specific duties on motor vehicles, matches, cement, sugar, wines and spirits, soap, ales, beers, tobaccos, umbrellas, cotton piece-goods, etc.

Table II. 30 per cent. *ad valorem* on second-hand clothing and perfumed spirits.

Table III. 25 per cent. *ad valorem* on luxury articles, e.g., firearms, jewellery, silks, etc.

Table IV. 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on necessities and articles of common use, e.g., provisions, tyres and tubes, etc.

Table V. 17 per cent. *ad valorem* on articles not otherwise specifically charged under other Tables.

Export Duty.—A cess of 1½d. per 100 lb. on all unmanufactured tobacco grown in the Protectorate and exported therefrom was

imposed with effect from 1st April, 1931, at the request of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association. The proceeds are earmarked to meet the subscription of the Association to the British Empire Tobacco Producers' Federation.

Road, River, and Wharfage Dues.

With certain specified exceptions an *ad valorem* duty of 3 per cent. is charged on all imports and import goods in transit through the Protectorate.

It is proposed to abolish these dues in 1934.

Hut Taxes.

A hut tax of 6s., if paid before the end of September in each year, and 9s. if paid thereafter, is payable by every native owning or occupying a hut. The tax is payable in respect of each hut owned. Exemption is granted in respect of all widows and any other person who on account of age, disease or other physical disability is unable to find the means wherewith to pay the tax. District Commissioners may also, subject to the general special directions of the Governor, exempt from the payment of the whole or any part of the tax any person who produces satisfactory evidence that owing to economic conditions he is unable to pay.

Every adult male native not liable to hut tax who has resided in the Protectorate for a period of twelve months prior to the commencement of the year is required to pay a poll tax equivalent to the tax on one hut.

The tax is imposed by the Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, 1926, as amended.

Income-Tax.

Every non-native adult male is required to pay income-tax as imposed by the Income-tax Ordinance, 1925, as amended, subject to certain abatements and allowances.

No tax is payable on incomes of £300 and under and, in the case of a married man, on £600 and under. There are also allowances for children and insurance. Companies are taxed at the rate of 2s. 6d. in the pound, subject to relief in respect of double Empire tax.

A poll tax of £2 is imposed on every adult non-native male by the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance of 1928.

Licences.

These are imposed under various ordinances and consist of the following, the collection during 1933 being shown against each :—

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.
KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN. BRITISH CAMEROONS.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. BRITISH TOGOLAND.

Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from

His Majesty's Stationery Office

at the Addresses on the Title Page of this Report.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

OVERSEAS SETTLEMENT.

Report of the Overseas Settlement Committee for the period 1st April, 1932, to 31st March, 1933. [Cmd. 4391.] 3d. (3½d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Fifth Annual Report, 1932–33. [Colonial No. 86.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, C.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

At the Addresses on the Title Page of this Report.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
NORTHERN RHODESIA
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA
NORTH NYASA
WEST NYASA
NYASALAND
KASUNGU
KOTA KOTA
DOWA
FORT MANNING
LILONGWE
DEDZA
SOUTH NYASA
UPPER SHIRE
CENTRAL SHIRE
LOWER SHIRE
CHIKWAWA

Title of Publication.	Published Price.	Cost of Postage to U.K.	Where obtainable
Geological—cont.			
Tertiary and Post Tertiary Lacustrine Sediments of Nyasa Rift Valley, 20th October, 1927.		2d.	Crown Agents. Geological Survey Department, Zomba.
Notes on Karoo Sequence, North West Lake Nyasa.		2d.	
On Karoo Vertebrates.		2d.	
Distribution of Population (F. Dixey), 1928.		2d.	
Lupata Gorge on the Lower Zambesi.		2d.	
Limestone Resources of Nyasaland.		2d.	
Mineral Resources of Nyasaland.		2d.	
Water Supply Papers Nos. 2, 3, 4.		2d.	
Other Government Publications—			
Handbook of Nyasaland, 1932.	5s. 0d.	9d.	Crown Agents.
Census Reports, 1911, 1921, 1926, 1931.	5s. 0d.	4d.	Government Printer, Zomba.
McCall's Handbook on Cotton and Tobacco Cultivated in Nyasaland.	5s. 0d.	4d	do.
Native Education Conference Report, 1927.	3s. 6d.	2d.	Crown Agents. Government Printer, Zomba.
Finance Commission Report, 1924.	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Mechanisation and Maintenance of Earth Roads.	—	2d.	Director of Public Works, Zomba.
Road Guide	1s. 0d.	2d.	Government Printer, Zomba.
Post Office Guide ...	2s. 0d.	3d.	Postmaster-General, Zomba.
Water-supply Handbook (Dixey).	21s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	Government Printer, Zomba.

Subscription to the Government Gazette includes the free issue of all legislation enacted during the year.

All publications are Post Free in Nyasaland.

Title of Publication.	Published Price.	Cost of Postage to U.K.	Where obtainable.
Annual Departmental Reports:—			
Agriculture	2s. 6d.	2d.	Government Printer, Zomba.
Education	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
External Trade ...	2s. 6d.	2d.	Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank London.
Financial	2s. 6d.	2d.	Government Printer Zomba.
Forestry	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Geological	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Medical	4s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Native Affairs	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Police	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Posts and Telegraphs...	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Prisons	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Veterinary	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Miscellaneous Departmental Reports:—			
Agriculture—			
Bulletin No. 1. Tobacco Culture.	3s. 6d.	2d.	Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London.
Bulletin No. 2. Types of Nyasaland Grown Tobacco.	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Bulletin No. 4. Tea Mosquito Bug in Nyasaland.	Free.	2d	Agricultural Department, Zomba.
Geological—			
Lake level in relation to rainfall and sunspots.		2d.	Crown Agents. Geological Survey Department, Zomba.
Physiography of Shire Valley.		2d.	
Marl from Nyasaland		2d.	
Bauxite deposits in Nyasaland.		2d.	
Sumbu Coal Area— Lower Shire.		2d.	
Geological and Mineral Resources.		2d.	
Natural Cement from Lake Malombe.		2d.	
Nyasaland Section of Great Rift Valley.		2d.	
Dinosaur beds of Lake Nyasa, 1927.		2d.	
Some Reptilian remains from Lake Nyasa, 1927.		2d	

Limited circulation, notabene only.

regarded as highly satisfactory. The fry were liberated in various waters in the Mlanje, Blantyre and Cholo districts. Fishing is still confined to the Mlunguzi River, Zomba, where, despite very low waters during the fishing season, anglers enjoyed good sport. 602 trout were caught and returned to the stream and 390 were killed. The revenue from fishing licences amounted to £34 10s.

Pheasants.

With a view to further increasing the amenities of the Zomba Plateau experiments are being made in the introduction of pheasants. In May, 1933, 209 eggs were imported from England by air and hatching was attempted by means of both incubators and hens. A large proportion of the eggs were found to be addled but 18 birds were hatched out. Of these only three have reached maturity. Towards the end of the year a further attempt was made and 19 hens and 4 cocks, all about one year old, were obtained from a Yorkshire game farm. Although the birds arrived in the hot season the great care which attended their transport and reception has been rewarded and the whole consignment are in excellent health. The pheasants are being kept in aviaries in Zomba until such time as their natural increase guarantees the experiment of their liberation a measure of success.

APPENDIX.

Government Publications.

Title of Publication.	Published Price.	Cost of Postage to U.K.	Where obtainable.
Nyasaland Annual Report	2s. 0d.	2d.	Secretariat, Zomba, and His Majesty's Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London.
Nyasaland Blue Book ...	5s. 0d.	9d.	Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London.
Nyasaland Government Gazette.	7s. 6d. per annum.	1s. 6d. per annum.	Government Printer, Zomba.
Orders in Council, Proclamations and Government Legislative Measures. Annual Volume.	Prices and postage variable.		do.

Prohibited immigrants are persons previously convicted of serious crime, or suffering from infectious, contagious, or mental disease, or those likely to be dangerous to peace and good order.

The following persons, if known to the immigration officer or if their identity is otherwise established, are permitted to enter the Protectorate without further formality :—members of His Majesty's regular naval or military forces; persons accredited to the Protectorate by or under the authority of the Imperial or of any foreign Government; persons domiciled in the Protectorate and not otherwise prohibited from entry; and the wives and children of such persons.

Other non-native immigrants must be prepared to make a deposit of £100 or to produce some other acceptable security from a person known to be of sound financial standing. This rule is strictly construed when dealing with persons who are in an impecunious condition and liable to become a public charge.

The number of non-native persons who have entered the Protectorate, including returning residents and persons in transit, during the past five years is :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
European ...	839	1,103	2,112	3,149	3,507
Asiatics ...	485	542	791	928	1,295

Publicity.

The Publicity Bureau did much valuable work during the year in making known the attraction of Nyasaland to residents of the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and the number of visitors to the Protectorate increased to 1,622 during the year. Several illustrated articles, setting out the potentialities of the country as a holiday resort, were published in the principal newspapers in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and close touch was maintained with the Automobile Associations of those countries.

An excellent road map was published, showing the connexion between Nyasaland and the Cape to Cairo route, and a leaflet was issued and distributed showing concisely, in a form suitable for prospective visitors, the regulations relating to immigration, customs, firearm licences, etc.

The small provision hitherto made by Government to the resources of the Bureau, which were mainly financed by private contribution, was increased in the estimates for 1934 to £800.

Trout.

The Trout Acclimatization Association continued its activities during the year and 10,000 brown trout ova were imported from South Africa. The general result of the hatching, although not so successful as that obtained from the rainbow ova in 1932, can be

	£
Arms and ammunition	825
Bankers	120
Bicycles	1,183
Bonded warehouse	70
Game	497
Hawkers	71
Liquor	1,004
Miscellaneous	4,463
Tobacco	1,287
Trading	10,986
Dog	180
Trout	34
	£30,849

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands and Survey.

Little land is now left for alienation to Europeans and owing principally to the low prices at present obtaining for the chief agricultural crop, tobacco, the demand for leases has not been great.

During 1933, 19 leases of Crown Land with a total acreage of 6,702 acres were registered as compared with 8 leases totalling 1,411 acres in 1932 and 10 leases totalling 4,071 acres in 1931. In no case when a lease was advertised for sale by public auction was there any bidding against the original applicant.

Twenty-one leases with a total acreage of 6,252 acres were determined either by surrender, expiry or re-entry.

Sixty-nine yearly tenancy agreements for trading plots were issued and 112 cancelled as against corresponding figures of 97 and 150 for 1932.

Twenty-seven surveys aggregating 10,157 acres were completed during the year.

Immigration.

The Chief Commissioner of Police is the Principal Immigration Officer to whom all other Officers and Inspectors of Police, as well as certain District Commissioners and Customs Officers, act as assistants.

The ports of entry are:—Port Herald, Mwanza, Chileka, Port Manning, Port Johnston, Mlanje, Karonga, Mzimba, Dedza, Ncheu, and Chikwawa.

All persons arriving in the Protectorate must report to an immigration officer and satisfy him that they are not prohibited immigrants. They should be in possession of passports or other documentary evidence of identity and nationality.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1739

Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of

NYASALAND, 1934

(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1658 and 1665 respectively (Price 2s. 0d. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved

LONDON
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 2s. 6d. Net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.
[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5*s*. (£1 5*s*. 9*d*.).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.
[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2*s*. 6*d*. (2*s*. 9*d*.)
Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3*s*. 6*d*. (3*s*. 9*d*.)
Part III—West Indies. 3*s*. 6*d*. (3*s*. 9*d*.)

COLONIAL REGULATIONS.
Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.
Part I—Public Officers. [Colonial No. 88–1.] 9*d*. (10*d*.).
Part II—Public Business. [Colonial No. 88–2.] 1*s*. 3*d*. (1*s*. 4*d*.).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.
1st Edition, January, 1933. [Colonial No. 80.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).
Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.
[Colonial No. 92.] 9*d*. (10*d*.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.
Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service. [Cmd. 4730.] 9*d*. (10*d*.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934. [Cmd. 4634.] 9*d*. (10*d*.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.
Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.
[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0*s*. 9*d*.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.
Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.
[Cmd. 4174.] 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 8*d*.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings [Cmd. 4175.] 3*s*. (3*s*. 3*d*.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.
Report of Imperial Committee, 1933. [Cmd. 4335.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.
Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.
[Cmd. 4480.] 5*s*. 6*d*. (5*s*. 11*d*.).
Papers relating to the Report. [Cmd. 4479.] 2*d*. (2½*d*.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.
Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3234.] 6*s*. (6*s*. 5*d*.).
Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3378.] 9*d*. (10*d*.).
Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.
Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 8*d*.).
Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10*s*. (£1 10*s*. 9*d*.).
Vol. III—Appendices ... ... 4*s*. 6*d*. (4*s*. 11*d*.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.
Report, September, 1933. [Cmd. 4556.] 11*s*. (11*s*. 9*d*.).
Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]
Vol. I ... ... £2 (£2 0*s*. 9*d*.).
Vol. II ... ... £2 (£2 0*s*. 9*d*.).
Vol. III ... ... £2 (£2 0*s*. 9*d*.).
Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government
[Cmd. 4580.] 2*d*. (2½*d*.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.
Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.
[Cmd. 4623.] 3*s*. (3*s*. 3*d*.).
Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0*s*. 6*d*.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street;
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;
or through any Bookseller

Continued on page iii of cover.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NYASALAND FOR THE YEAR 1934

CONTENTS

Chapter		Page
I.	Geography, Climate, and History	2
II.	Government	4
III.	Population	6
IV.	Health	6
V.	Sanitation and Housing	10
VI.	Production	11
VII.	Commerce	24
VIII.	Wages and Cost of Living	31
IX.	Education and Welfare Institutions	32
X.	Communications and Transport	41
XI.	Banking, Currency, and Weights and Measures	47
XII.	Public Works	48
XIII.	Justice, Police, and Prisons	49
XIV.	Legislation	52
XV.	Public Finance and Taxation	53
XVI.	Miscellaneous	56
	Appendix. Government Publications.	58
	Map.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The territory comprised in the Nyasaland Protectorate is a strip of land about 520 miles in length and varying from 50 to 100 miles in width. It lies approximately between 9° 45′ and 17° 16′ south latitude and 33° and 36° east longitude. The area is roughly 40,000 square miles, or about one-third the area of the British Isles. The most southerly portion of the Protectorate is about 130 miles from the sea as the crow flies.

The Protectorate falls naturally into two divisions :—

(1) consisting of the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Luangwa River in Northern Rhodesia, and

(2) the region between the watershed of the Zambesi River and the Shire River on the west and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the Ruo River, an affluent of the Shire, on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje and a small portion, also mountainous, of the south-eastern coast of Lake Nyasa.

Lake Nyasa, the third largest lake in Africa, is a deep basin 360 miles in length and varying from ten to 50 miles in width, lying at an altitude of 1,555 feet above the sea. Its greatest depth is 386 fathoms.

The chief towns are Blantyre, with about 300 European inhabitants, Limbe, near Blantyre, and Zomba, the seat of the Government.

Climate.

The climate of Nyasaland in its essential features is similar to that of the rest of Eastern Africa within the tropics.

The climate is necessarily diversiform in various districts, owing to variations in latitude, altitude, and general configuration of the terrain, presence or absence of rivers, forests, etc., but, as a large proportion of the Protectorate lies at an altitude of 3,000 feet or more, the heat is not generally excessive. The monsoon commences to blow strongly in September, in conjunction with the sun's increase in southerly declination, and the first rains may be expected any time after mid-October. From their commencement to the end of December it is usual to experience violent thunderstorms and heavy precipitations in a few hours, followed by an interval varying from one to fifteen or twenty days of considerable heat. With the return of the sun from its southern limit of declination, the thunderstorms diminish in intensity and frequency, and are replaced by steady rain—January, February, and March being usually the wettest months as regards duration of rainfall as well as actual amount. After March the frequency and intensity of the rainfall diminishes rapidly and from May to September the climate is comparatively cool and dry.

History.

Very little is known of the history of the region now called Nyasaland before the middle of the past century. Jasper Bocarro, a Portuguese, is said to have been the first European to visit Nyasaland; he appears to have travelled, early in the 17th century, from the Zambesi to the junction of the Ruo and Shire Rivers and thence via the Shire Highlands and the Lujenda River to the coast at Mikandani.

The real history of Nyasaland begins with the advent of Dr. Livingstone, who, after experiencing considerable difficulty in ascending the River Shire, discovered Lakes Chilwa and Pamalombe, and on 16th September, 1859, reached the southern shore of Lake Nyasa. Livingstone was closely followed by a Mission under Bishop Mackenzie, sent out by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The Mission settled in the Shire Highlands, but on account of loss of its members by sickness and otherwise, it withdrew in 1862. It was subsequently re-established in 1881 on Lake Nyasa, with headquarters on the island of Likoma, where it still remains.

In 1874, the Livingstonia Mission, named in honour of the great explorer, was founded by the Free Church of Scotland. They were joined in 1876 by the pioneers of the Church of Scotland Mission, who chose the site of the present town of Blantyre and established themselves in the Shire Highlands, while the Free Church applied itself to the evangelization of the inhabitants of the shores of Lake Nyasa.

The Missions were followed by the African Lakes Corporation, and in 1883 Captain Foote, R.N., was appointed first British Consul for the territories north of the Zambesi, to reside at Blantyre.

A serious danger had arisen in connexion with Arab slave traders who had settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa. At the time of Livingstone's first visit he found the Arabs established in a few places on what is now the Portuguese shore of the Lake and at Kota Kota on the west side. Arab caravans, trading with the tribes in and beyond the valley of the Luangwa, were in the habit of crossing the Lake on their way to and from the sea coast. Opposition of the new settlers to the slave trade carried on by Arab coastmen and natives alike resulted in a conflict with the Arab traders under Mlozi, settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa, which spread to the Yao Chiefs, who were under their influence.

In the summer of 1889, the late Mr. Johnston (afterwards Sir H. H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.), arrived at Mozambique as His Britannic Majesty's Consul and proceeded to travel in the interior to inquire into the troubles with the Arabs.

Treaties having been concluded with the remaining Makololo Chiefs and with the Yaos around Blantyre, Mr. Johnston proceeded up Lake Nyasa, leaving Mr. John Buchanan, Acting Consul in charge, who, after the first encounter between Major Serpa Pinto and Mlauri, a powerful Makololo Chief, proclaimed on 21st September, 1889, a British Protectorate over the Shire districts.

In 1891, an Anglo-Portuguese Convention ratified the work of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sharpe (now Sir A. Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.), and other pioneers of British Central Africa, and in the following spring a British Protectorate over the countries adjoining Lake Nyasa was proclaimed. The Protectorate of Nyasaland, under the administration of a Commissioner, was confined to the regions adjoining the Shire and Lake Nyasa, the remainder of the territory under British influence north of the Zambesi being placed, subject to certain conditions, under the British South Africa Company.

On 22nd February, 1893, the name of the Protectorate was changed to " The British Central Africa Protectorate ", but the old name " Nyasaland Protectorate " was revived in October, 1907, by the Order in Council which amended the Constitution.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Central Government.

The Protectorate is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council composed of the Chief Secretary, Treasurer,

Attorney-General, and Senior Provincial Commissioner. The laws of the Protectorate are made by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council constituted by the Nyasaland Order in Council, 1907. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor and four official members, namely, the members of the Executive Council, and four unofficial members. The unofficial members, who are nominated by the Governor without regard to any specific representation, are selected as being those most likely to be of assistance to the Governor in the exercise of his responsibilities, and hold office for a period of three years. There is at present no native member of the Council, but this is not to say that the large body of natives is altogether unrepresented. In addition to indirect representation by at least one of the unofficial members, who for many years has been selected from one of the Missionary Societies, their interests are directly in the hands of the Senior Provincial Commissioner, the Chief Secretary, and the Governor himself.

Departments of Government.

The principal departments of Government whose headquarters are in Zomba are those dealing with Finance, Legal, Medical and Sanitary Services, Agriculture, Public Works, Education, Police, Prisons and Lunatic Asylum, Geological Survey, Veterinary, Forestry, Mechanical Transport, and Posts and Telegraphs. The High Court and Lands Office, including Surveys and Mines, are in Blantyre, and the headquarters of Customs and Marine Transport are at Limbe and Fort Johnston respectively.

Provincial Administration.

For administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into two provinces, each of which is in charge of a Provincial Commissioner responsible to the Governor for the administration of his province. The provinces are divided into districts in charge of District Commissioners responsible to the Provincial Commissioner. The provinces of the Protectorate are as follows :—

Province.	*Comprising Districts.*	*Land Area. Square miles.*	*Population.*	*Headquarters.*
Southern	Lower Shire, Chikwawa, Central Shire, Cholo, Mlanje, Blantyre, Chiradzulu, Zomba, Upper Shire, South Nyasa.	12,296	774,500	Blantyre.
Northern	Ncheu, Dedza, Fort Manning, Lilongwe, Dowa, Kota Kota, Kasungu, Mzimba, West Nyasa, North Nyasa.	25,300	829,414	Lilongwe.

III.—POPULATION.

Nyasaland has a population of 1,800 Europeans, 1,401 Asiastics, and 1,600,713 natives, divided between the two provinces in the following proportions :—

	Europeans.		*Asiatics.*		*Natives.*	
	Males.	*Females.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Males.*	*Females.*
Southern Province	771	614	950	230	374,355	397,580
Northern Province	245	170	204	17	378,774	450,004

The following table records the births and deaths of Europeans and Asiatics during the past three years :—

	1932.		*1933.*		*1934.*	
	Births.	*Deaths.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*
Europeans ...	45	18	46	14	40	13
Asiatics... ...	31	12	46	8	48	16

Although Europeans are resident in every district of the Protectorate, 76 per cent. of the European population is centred in the following five districts :—

Blantyre	674
Zomba	283
Cholo	164
Mlanje	126
Lilongwe	120

The native population is also very unevenly distributed. For instance, in the Southern Province the number of persons to the square mile varies from 557 on fertile land near the townships to 13·9 in the arid areas of the Shire Valley away from the river. In the Northern Province the density varies from 174·6 in the Dowa district to 6·8 in the Kasungu district.

Marriages.

There were 18 marriages registered under the British Central Africa Marriage Ordinance No. 3 of 1902 during the year as compared with 28 in the preceding year. In 16 cases the contracting parties were Europeans, in one case the marriage was between an Asiatic and a half-caste and in another between natives.

Under the Native Marriage (Christian Rites) Registration Ordinance, 1923, 3,017 marriages were celebrated compared with 3,129 in the preceding year.

IV.—HEALTH.

The medical staff consists of a Director of Medical Services, a Senior Health Officer, a Senior Medical Officer, a Pathologist, a Medical Entomologist and 14 Medical Officers; the nursing personnel comprises a Matron and 10 Nursing Sisters.

In addition to the European Officers there are 9 Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 12 African Hospital Assistants and 182 African Dispensers.

Two European Sanitary Superintendents, 16 African Sanitary Inspectors, 44 Vaccinators and a varying number of sanitary labourers are employed, chiefly in the townships of Zomba, Blantyre and Limbe.

The European Community.

The majority of Europeans live in the healthy highlands and this fact and the influence of space, sunlight, and the precautions which every intelligent person normally takes in the tropics, combine to produce a healthy community.

Medical attention to Europeans and hospital accommodation for them is provided chiefly by Government, but in part also by some of the Missions whose staff include doctors who practise privately. There are Government hospitals at Zomba and Blantyre which admit both official and non-official Europeans, the patients at Blantyre being chiefly non-officials.

Hospital admissions during 1934 numbered 183, of which 93 were at Zomba and 90 at Blantyre. The most frequent causes of admission were malaria (33), amoebic dysentery (25), and confinements (15). Out-patients numbered 527 at Zomba and 330 at Blantyre.

The Asiatic Community.

Government subsidizes a ward for the treatment of Asiatics at the Church of Scotland Mission, Blantyre, and in most of the native hospitals throughout the country it is possible to provide some accommodation for Asiatics.

The Asiatic community has also contributed towards the cost of accommodation at other Mission hospitals in the Protectorate.

The African Community.

There are 15 native hospitals in the country, one of 100 beds, six of 50 beds, and eight of 30 beds. In addition, three of the larger dispensaries have small wards attached, to which patients are admitted. The total number of cases treated at the hospitals and main dispensaries during 1934 was:—

In-patients	8,647
Out-patients	114,805

In addition to the hospitals there are 94 rural dispensaries distributed throughout the country inclusive of those with wards attached. Most of them are well constructed buildings of brick and iron but there are still a number of temporary wattle-and-daub buildings. More dispensaries are badly needed in some of the districts. During 1934, the rural dispensaries treated 261,047 new cases—164,023 males and 97,024 females.

The total number of cases treated at Government hospitals and dispensaries is a formidable one, but roughly 70 per cent. of the total is dealt with at the dispensaries, which treat only minor ailments. The majority of natives suffer from either schistosomiasis, ankylostomiasis, or malaria, and sometimes from all three, but comparatively seldom receive any in-patient treatment, because the hospital of any particular district serves for the most part the population in its immediate vicinity only, and the rural dispensers have insufficient knowledge either to diagnose or properly treat these complaints.

Though the standard of knowledge and ability of the rural dispensers is slowly improving, efficient diagnosis and treatment of the three diseases named can alone have but little effect on the incidence of those diseases. It is education in the elements of hygiene and sanitation which the native needs, not doses of medicine. Efforts are now being made by the Medical Officers to get into closer touch with the native population, the rural dispensers will receive more frequent visits, and the villagers are being helped to put into practice the lessons in hygiene which they have learnt at school. Intensive propaganda for cleaner villages, better housing, purer water supplies, etc., are being undertaken by the Medical Officers and the native dispensers. Short lectures are being given to headmen, elders, and all who can be persuaded to attend on the aetiology and the prevention of the more common endemic diseases.

Venereal diseases.—These are not very prevalent in Nyasaland. They exist chiefly in the larger towns and in districts from which the principal supplies of emigrant labour are drawn. No special clinics have as yet been established.

Some years ago special venereal disease hospitals were started, but it was found that the natives avoided them and that fewer cases of venereal diseases were being seen. It was then decided to treat these diseases in the general hospitals. In Zomba they are treated at the general hospital but in separate wards, and it is pleasing to note that increasing confidence is being shown in European methods of treatment.

Women and child-welfare work.—The buildings for three women and child-welfare clinics have now been completed or are nearing completion, but unfortunately it has not been possible to find the funds to staff them. At present, therefore, this work is confined solely to the Missions with the exception of the clinic at the Jeanes Training Centre, where not only is women and child-welfare work carried on, but also the training of women in housewifery, handicrafts, first-aid, sewing, etc. Please see also Chapter IX.

Leprosy.—The treatment of leprosy is carried on at twelve leper clinics administered by the various Missions. The average number per quarter under treatment as in-patients during the year was 575. There were 163 new cases admitted for treatment (121 males, 42 females). A large majority of the cases are in an advanced

stage of the disease when they come for treatment and so offer small chance of a cure. The clinics, however, do relieve a considerable amount of suffering which would otherwise go unattended and go far to prevent infection of the next generation.

Mission medical work.—The Missions have between them 26 hospitals at which general medical work is carried on, and as indicated above they alone are concerned with the treatment of leprosy, and with women and child-welfare work, for both of which they receive subsidies from Government. Medical education of Africans is also undertaken by the Church of Scotland Mission Hospital, Blantyre, and all candidates for the Government post of Hospital Assistant have to take the course of training held at that institution.

Lunatic Asylum.

There is one lunatic asylum in the Protectorate which is situated at Zomba. The staff consists of an European Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, who are also prison officers, and African male and female attendants. The Chief Inspector of Prisons is also the Chief Inspector of the asylum.

There is temporary accommodation for one European and one Asian inmate and permanent accommodation for 26 African males and 20 African females. The female section of the asylum is an entirely separate building from the male asylum. Hospital accommodation is provided for 13 patients and there are observation rooms for 9 inmates and an association ward of 6 beds.

During 1934, there were 15 new male admissions and one female, all Africans. Four of the males were criminal lunatics, 5 were lunatics detained " during the Governor's Pleasure " and 7 were non-criminal alleged lunatics. The number of new admissions during the previous year was 9.

Three " detained during the Governor's Pleasure ," one non-criminal and one alleged lunatic were released to the care of relatives. One " detained during the Governor's Pleasure " and one criminal lunatic escaped and had not been recaptured by the end of the year, and one of the former category died. There remained in the asylum at the end of the year, 79 African males and 14 African females. The daily average strength for the year was African males 76·88 and African females 13·91, total 90·79, an increased average of 10·75 over the previous year.

The health of the inmates was exceptionally good. The daily average number in hospital was 4·44 as compared with 4·99 for the previous year and there was only one death, the cause of which was femoral thrombosis. Inmates were weighed monthly whenever possible and 61·30 per cent. gained weight during the year, 33·34 per cent. lost weight, and 5·36 per cent. neither gained nor lost.

Inmates who are able to work are given every encouragement to engage in useful occupations within the precincts of the asylum

and the results are most encouraging. The value of the labour performed and produce obtained from the gardens and plantations during the year was £117 17s. 4d.

Members of the staff of the Church of Scotland Mission at Zomba give religious services to the male inmates and instructional talks to the female inmates.

In addition to the asylum, lunatics are from time to time admitted to prisons for safe custody pending certification. During 1934, 7 criminal and 18 non-criminal alleged lunatics were so admitted. Of these, 4 criminal and 5 non-criminal were duly certified and transferred to the asylum and 2 criminal and 12 non-criminal were released. There remained one criminal and one non-criminal awaiting certification at the end of the year.

LUNATICS DISTRICT PRISONS.

	Criminal or "... tained during the Governor's Pleasure" lunatics.			*Non-criminal or alleged lunatics.*		
	Male.	*Female.*	*Total.*	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Total.*
Remaining on 31.12.33 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted during 1934 ...	6	1	7	17	1	18
Transferred to Criminal Lunatic Asylum.	4	—	4	5	—	5
Released during 1934 ...	1	1	2	11	1	12
Remaining on 31.12.34 ...	—	1	1	1	—	1

V.—SANITATION AND HOUSING.

Sanitation in Nyasaland is still very primitive though conditions in the European townships have improved greatly in recent years. In Zomba, thanks to assistance from the Colonial Development Fund, a scheme of water-flushed sewage made steady progress during 1934.

As regards native housing, a large majority of Africans, even of those living in close proximity to towns, occupy huts of the traditional grass or daub-and-wattle type, dark, damp, and dismal. Nevertheless it is now not uncommon to see a square daub-and-wattle or brick hut, divided into two or more rooms, and provided with window openings, or even with glazed windows. The educated native does unquestionably appreciate a house constructed with regard for light and ventilation, though usually not to the extent of building one at his own expense.

The year 1934 saw the launching of an interesting experiment for the housing, in communal areas, of the native domestic servants of European residents in townships. Hitherto it has been the custom for such servants and their families to live in the quarters provided for the purpose within the compounds of their employers. The consequent difficulties of sanitary control can be readily appreciated when it is realized that the average number of servants consists of not less than five, together with their wives and families.

The Zomba Town Council, with the co-operation of Government, prepared a scheme for the lay-out, on model lines, of a native village on the outskirts of the township. Lack of funds made it impracticable for the scheme to be carried to a conclusion within the year; but thirty huts, each with a separate kitchen and fly-proof pit latrine, were completed. It is proposed to estimate each year in the Town Council's budget for an extension of the village and it is anticipated that 100 huts will be available for occupation by the end of 1935. Similar schemes have been instituted by the Town Councils of Blantyre and Limbe.

Although it is early to forecast the success of the experiment it may be said with safety that it is a step in the right direction, and that it will do much to simplify sanitary control in addition to providing native domestic servants with less restricted accommodation and something approaching a normal village life in their leisure hours.

European residences are usually brick bungalows of modest proportions, roofed by corrugated iron in the townships and by thatch on the plantations. Electric light is available in the townships of Blantyre, Limbe, and Zomba, and a pipe-borne supply of drinking water has been installed at Zomba, Blantyre and Lilongwe.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Weather conditions.—In Nyasaland the wet season extends from November to April and the remaining six months of the year are dry months. A reference to the table of meteorological records given below will show how well-marked the wet and dry seasons are, and it may be added that the most striking aspect of the weather during the growing season in the majority of districts is the similarity of rainfall totals and temperature figures in a given year to the averages for a number of years.

In the 1933-34 season the usual break between the early rains and the main rains of January-February took place. It was accentuated in the Cholo area, in part of Mlanje, and in the Lower River, but, as far as the tea belts were concerned, the period of drought was counterbalanced by the later rainfall of both the rainy season and the dry months. In more southerly districts the drought of January had an adverse effect on planting and crop growth.

In central and northern areas the earlier part of the season was suitable for growth and tobacco in particular made good progress and was free from disease by the end of January. In Dedza and other northern districts, however, adverse conditions accompanied by more rain than the normal amount occurred in February. Food crops were not affected but tobacco did not make good growth and the weather conditions of this period were responsible for the lowered quality of the crop. In areas where bright tobacco is produced the season was good on the whole and good ripening weather during March and April led to very fair crops.

Cotton growing areas had a good season and some very good yields were obtained in the Chikwawa-Munga area, in the Bwanje valley, at Salima and near Palombe.

During the agricultural survey of 1933, the Assistant Director of Agriculture divided central Nyasaland into zones for the purpose of collecting rainfall and other records for analysis and statistical examination. The value of such studies is to be seen in the recognition in South Africa of thirty-two rainfall districts which have been studied with regard to the possibilities of weather cycles, the shifts of high-pressure belts and the effect of secular variations on natural vegetation. It will be a long time before extensive studies of this nature can be completed in Nyasaland, but the division into zones will facilitate the compilation of records and assist those responsible for economic progress.

The following table gives the rainfall figures for the six-monthly wet and dry periods as they apply to a few stations in each meteorological zone. At most stations the similarity between the 1933-34 figures and the normal is well seen :—

SEASON 1933–34.

	Zone.	*Total rainfall Nov. 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934.* *Inches.*	*Normal for six wet months.* *Inches.*	*Total rainfall May 1 to Oct. 31.* *Inches.*	*Normal for six dry months.* *Inches.*
Port Herald	A	25·85	29·1	3·92	3·6
Port Herald Experimental Station.		28·58	28·8	4·01	3·2
Chikwawa		22·98	29·7	2·51	2·3
Cholo	B	41·57	48·8	10·09	8·1
Makwasa		44·15	46·8	8·55	4·4
Nsikisi		38·22	42·4	9·74	7·8
Mlanje	C	54·35	66·6	14·63	14·5
Chitakali		67·27	65·5	21·22	12·1
Thornwood		58·56	67·8	12·68	11·6
Ruo	C	48·44	53·7	9·77	6·3
Glenorchy		65·56	56·2	16·73	10·1
Lujeri		72·42	76·3	18·67	14·3
Nalipiri	D	52·46	51·9	13·24	11·0
Blantyre	E	45·26	39·9	4·71	3·3
Chingaluwe		33·74	42·8	5·51	3·3
Michiru	F	35·06	35·3	1·98	2·0
Namalanga	G	27·02	29·9	2·80	1·0
Nasonia		37·39	36·9	2·80	1·9
Zomba Experimental Station.	H	43·28	46·8	4·39	4·6
Domasi		46·83	52·7	—	—
Mbidi	I	37·83	35·8	—	—
Liwonde	L	30·02	31·7	2·91	1·1
Namwera	M	35·30	42·2	2·55	·3

SEASON 1933–34—(*cont.*).

	Zone.	*Total rainfall Nov. 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934.* Inches.	*Normal for six wet months.* Inches.	*Total rainfall May 1 to Oct. 31.* Inches.	*Normal for six dry months.* Inches.
Chipunga		38·38	35·0	1·36	·8
Fort Johnston	N	30·12	29·4	·86	1·2
Golomoti		36·84	29·5	·87	·1
Ncheu	P	42·40	37·0	1·71	·9
Likuni	S	36·78	32·9	2·22	1·5
Lilongwe		34·77	32·7	1·19	·8
Dowa	T	40·68	33·1	1·18	·7
Fort Manning		40·56	39·8	1·21	2·5
Dedza	V	43·91	39·7	3·27	2·2
Mzimba	X	28·68	31·7	2·14	·2
Kasungu		38·97	29·1	·31	·3
Kota Kota	Y	63·47	48·2	6·58	2·0
Chinteche	Z	63·00	62·9	27·21	5·1
Karonga		50·52	52·3	4·97	2·8

Economic conditions.—It was reported a year ago that the improvement of tea prices towards the latter part of 1933 was " the one bright spot in a year of depressed markets ". It now falls to be recorded that the prices paid for raw cotton to the growers in 1934 showed great improvement on those of the previous year and that tea prices, though they slowly fell during 1934, remained at a profitable level. On the other hand, tobacco prices underwent little or no change. The production of tea, cotton and tobacco increased during the year under review, as is shown by the export figures given below, while increases were recorded in the amounts exported of capsicums and chillies, and maize and maize flour. It is hoped that a profitable market has been found in the case of maize and that exports will increase. Rice and coffee exports also increased, but the total amounts are insignificant. On the other hand, exports of potatoes, beeswax, cotton seed, fibre, rubber, groundnuts, simsim and strophanthus declined in amount. The sisal and rubber industries remained moribund, cotton seed prices did not encourage export, and efforts to increase production and sale of oilseeds for export have had disappointing results. It is evident that a system of marketing, such as exists in the case of tobacco, is required for the disposal of other native produce. Two experimental lots of pearl millet were exported, but, in spite of good quality, neither has been followed by a repeat order. Attempts were also made to find a market for dried cassava root.

The following table, the details of which are taken from the customs returns, gives the amounts and local values of the various items of export during 1934 :—

		1933.		1934.	
		Amount.	*Value.*	*Amount.*	*Value.*
			£		£
Capsicums and chillies	lb.	16,633	208	41,398	517
Coffee	cwt.	357	833	366·5	687
Maize and maize flour	lb.	39,454	44	300,000	335
Rice	„	2,438	11	3,106	14
Tobacco:					
dark-fired	„	7,925,623	297,210	9,744,154	365,406
flue-cured	„	1,644,479	61,668	1,933,257	72,496
air-cured	„	824,396	30,914	866,713	32,501
Tea	„	3,276,477	59,656	4,624,111	171,470
Cotton (lint)	tons	1,082	50,014	1,851·5	102,875
Potatoes	lb.	125,397	670	98,858	451
Beeswax	„	26,968	1,348	22,088	1,104
Cotton seed	tons	616	1,232	2·1	6
Fibre	„	20	162	435	1
Rubber	lb.	71,955	300	22,041	92
Groundnuts	tons	253	1,519	213·5	1,068
Simsim	lb.	7,184	30	—	—
Strophanthus	„	17,521	2,628	9,610	1,441

Board of Agriculture.—The Board met twice during 1934. The most important matter on which it was called upon to advise Government was the water-supply operations of the Geological Survey for the year 1935 and for a further five-year period after 1935. The Board recommended a priority list of districts for attention during 1935 and supported the case for a further grant from the Colonial Development Fund to enable water-supply work to be continued for another period of years. Other matters before the Board were the formation of a Coffee Growers' Section of the British Empire Producers' Organization, the export of citrus fruit, and the establishment of District Fire Boards under the Bush Fires Ordinance, while the Alternative Crops Committee of the Board dealt with ginger, export of pigeon pea and other produce, freight on citrus trees entering the country, and the tung oil industry.

Colonial Development Fund.—The building works undertaken with a grant from the fund were completed as far as Zomba headquarters offices and laboratories, and Zomba, Mlanje and Port Herald Experimental Stations were concerned, and progress is being made in the case of Lilongwe and North Nyasa Experimental Stations and the coffee plots. It is anticipated that the latter works will be completed for the most part in 1935.

The Agricultural Survey of Central Nyasaland, which was begun in 1933, was completed in 1934 as far as both field work and the preparation of a report and maps were concerned.

Locusts.—Although most of the Protectorate was infested with hopper bands, the offspring of the flying swarms which developed in 1933, the prolonged rainy season provided conditions under

which considerable natural destruction was affected by the fungus disease (*Empusa grylli*) and the movement of the hopper bands was much reduced. Consequent upon these conditions and the continued campaign of garden protection, for the second year in succession surprisingly little damage was done to native food crops on the whole. The crop protection campaign was largely in the hands of the Native Authorities under the provisions of the Native Authority Ordinance and in several cases good work was done by them, but, as was only to be expected, there was considerable variation in the energy shown and the degree of protection obtained.

Flying swarms remained in the Protectorate during the winter and unfortunately did a certain amount of damage to the first plantings of maize and cotton in October, November and December, both before and after egg-laying took place, while, by the end of December, hoppers had hatched out in scattered areas in all districts.

Native food crops.—A satisfactory season can again be reported. Locust damage was confined to certain small areas and there was no serious shortage. When a shortage of food supplies did occur, it was due to light rains, drought or locusts, and could not be attributed to insufficient planting. Maize yielded well and was of good quality. Millets also gave good yields and showed little or no disease, while the quality of pearl millet in the Lower River was reported as excellent. In the same area, the use of sorghum as a food crop is on the decrease. It gives poor crops over a run of years, it is subject to locust attack, and it does not inter-crop well with cotton. Witch weed was less in evidence than usual. On the whole pulses yielded good crops, but early beans were poor in the central part of the country. At Kaporo, in North Nyasa, native growers in the Misuku hills and the upper valley of the Songwe River sold 47 tons of beans. The sweet potato crop was most successful and cassava also did well. Good groundnut yields were obtained, but it is doubtful if there was a large surplus for sale for export.

Rice crops on the Lower River and in Central Nyasaland were above normal in amount. In North Nyasa and on the lake shore production amounted to about 400 tons, of which about 150 tons were sold to Government and other purchasers.

Seed selection was encouraged in the districts with special attention to pearl millet at Port Herald and to finger millet in North Nyassa. On the Makwapala Experimental Station selection and observation trials on millets, sweet potatoes and cassava are in progress. Considerable attention is being devoted to native methods of mixed cropping with particular reference to cotton, groundnuts, pearl millet and maize. The Zomba Experimental Station is well situated for propaganda work and many issues of seed and plants of improved varieties of crops have followed from the interest of native cultivators in the station.

With regard to native agriculture in general, increased attention was given to soil erosion. Progress was made in terracing and

storm-draining while the clearing of steep slopes was discouraged. The making and use of compost in native gardens is regarded as an important factor in the maintenance of soil fertility, a problem which is becoming acute owing to increase of population and decrease in the amount of land at the disposal of the native cultivator, and a simplified method for use in villages is being sought.

Tea.—At the end of 1934, the area under tea amounted to 15,414 acres and exports, as already noted, amounted to 4,624,111 lb., an increase of approximately 41 per cent. over the figure for 1933.

The year under review was an eventful one for tea producers. Nyasaland tea interests had signified their adherence to the international scheme of restriction, and it was intimated that 7,000 additional acres would be allowed to the East African territories for new planting. This amount was afterwards increased to 7,900 acres and Nyasaland's share was given as 2,000 acres. In the meantime, local producers came together in their own interest and formed the Nyasaland Tea Association which represented practically all tea growers and absorbed the old Tea Research Association. The Association has advised Government in matters of restriction and has co-operated in the particular matter of the allocation of the 2,000 acres for new planting. It was felt that the guiding principle of the allocation should be the need for bringing up to an economic unit acreage the smaller developing estates, especially those which had begun tea planting in the years when conditions were less promising and had persisted in increasing their acreages through the lean years of low prices which preceded restriction. The aim was to allow the developing estates to increase to 500 acres each but it was found that the allocation was insufficient for this purpose. In fact, it proved insufficient to allow of a unit acreage of 400 acres, and at the end of the year negotiations were in progress to secure a further quota for Nyasaland. Meanwhile, new planting up to the temporary limit allowed has progressed steadily, and several new and well-equipped factories came into operation during the year. Other items of interest were the passing of a Tea Ordinance to control the amount of planting under restriction and the withdrawal on the 1st of October of the 40 per cent. remission of rent of tea land.

The new tea experimental station at Mlanje is now in full working order, and experimental work on soil erosion and its control, on pruning methods, on fertilizer treatments and on degrees of intensity of plucking are in progress. In addition, laboratory investigations by the Government Mycologist have shed useful light on problems of tea seed storage and germination.

The help of the Imperial Institute was extended to the industry from 1931 to 1933 to enable samples of made teas to be examined and reported upon with a view to throwing light on certain points of interest in local tea manufacture. The results were summarized in the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute* of April, 1934. Perhaps the part of greatest practical interest and value concerned the

mixing of leaf of local and Indian jats prior to manufacture, and it was satisfactory to be assured that "the results clearly show that the return on teas manufactured from mixed jats is equal to that from the jats sold separately."

Tobacco.—European tobacco acreages amounted to 8,350 acres as compared with 7,862 acres in the previous year, while production totalled 3,895,136 lb., as against 3,488,016 lb., for 1933. This total was made up of 2,667,728 lb. flue-cured, 354,480 lb. air-cured, and 872,928 lb. dark-fired leaf. Exports of flue-cured and air-cured tobacco showed increases on the 1933 figures.

The state of the tobacco industry in general caused great concern to the Nyasaland Tobacco Association and close touch with the Empire Tobacco Federation, the Southern Rhodesia authorities, and the local Government was maintained. Discussion proceeded apace and careful examination of the position and of the views of the Empire Tobacco Federation brought about rapid developments towards the end of 1934. Action was taken through Government to appoint a representative in the East African Trade and Information Office in London who would maintain liaison with the Federation and also to bring before the home authorities the need for an enquiry into Empire tobacco production and marketing and for an increased use of Empire leaf. It was realized that local producers must bring themselves within some sort of control as a step towards organization of the Empire industry, and the Tobacco Association eventually asked Government to promote legislation to ensure control of the European industry and the establishment of an export pool which would endeavour to prove to home buyers that standard grades could be produced and exported from year to year.

The total amount of native production of dark tobacco was 11,320,717 lb. The following table shows the distribution of production between provinces and between Crown-land and private-estate tenant growers:—

	Northern Province.	*Southern Province.*
	lb.	*lb.*
Crown land	4,863,722	3,334,868
Private estates	1,663,516	1,458,611
	6,527,238	4,793,479

These figures show an increase of 2,188,806 lb. over the 1933 native production. The 1934 production was considered to be in excess of market requirements. The Native Tobacco Board, which controls the Crown-land industry, endeavours to maintain a safety point of production and to prevent over-production, but good weather conditions in the Southern Province defeated its purpose. It is therefore considered a fortunate circumstance that market conditions allow of the encouragement of a second economic crop (cotton) in the tobacco areas of the Southern Province.

The work of the Zomba Experimental Station since 1926 has been designed to show the value of ridge-terraces and silt-pits in the control of erosion, the possibility of obtaining good yields of food crops and tobacco by rotations which include leguminous crops, and the place of manuring in the rotations, and it is now possible to say that, for large areas of the highlands in which native families must become identified with certain pieces of land, systems of mixed farming will answer best in parts, green manuring systems in others, and on the red soils of the Zomba-Blantyre area a judicious combination of these two systems accompanied by ridge-terracing.

Work on the new Lilongwe Experimental Station proceeded satisfactorily, and experiments which should have an influence on the agriculture of the tobacco-growing zone served by the station have been laid down. Success was obtained in the scientific treatment of *dambo* soil and several crops new to the area showed good growth. The extension work of the station consists of demonstration of the use of manures and ridge-terracing in tobacco gardens, and it is pleasing to be able to record that the confidence of the natives has been secured.

Cotton.—The production of native seed cotton amounted to 5,377 tons, a figure which compares well with the 3,079 tons of 1933. Climatic conditions were good on the whole and the season was marked by the interest of new buyers, by a fair average yield per acre, and by improved prices to the growers. The average prices paid per lb. were—No. 1 cotton 1·29d., No. 2, ·84d., No. 3, ·56d., and the total sum paid to growers was £56,374. The proportion of No. 1 grade to other grades was smaller than in previous years, and special attention will therefore be given to marketing and grading during the 1935 season. In the matter of control of the industry on both growing and ginning sides the Cotton Ordinance of 1934 has now made the position secure.

The Lower River area, as the oldest-established cotton-growing area, produced more than 10 times as much as the rest of the country, but future years will see a change in the position through the extension of growing in the Southern Province, especially in Mlanje, along the northern extension of the railway and in the lake-shore areas of the southern districts of the Northern Province.

European production of seed cotton amounted to 368 tons, a figure which argues an increased interest in the crop. The 1933 production was 102 tons.

Spacing, inter-cropping, and variety trials and strain tests were continued, and the industry continues to be indebted to the breeding and selection work of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. Perhaps the most notable movement on the growing side is the tendency towards earlier planting in general which is supported by experimental results and is encouraged by the Department of Agriculture.

Other crops.—The encouragement of coffee growing by natives which was mentioned in last year's report has been continued. Demonstration plots have been established in Cholo, in Zomba, and in North Nyasa, and seedlings have been distributed. European agriculturists have taken an increased interest in citrus and tung oil, and the oil of the *montana* variety of the latter has had a good report from the Imperial Institute.

Forestry.

State forests.—Two new forest reserves were proclaimed in 1934, both being groups of islands in Lake Nyasa, the amenities of which were threatened by unjustifiable exploitation. The Namizimu forest reserve in South Nyasa district was re-proclaimed on account of various excisions having been made in favour of agriculture. Proposals were put forward for the constitution of three protection forest reserves in the Mzimba district, and these were ready for proclamation at the end of the year. Proposals for five other new reserves, four in the West Nyasa district and one near Lilongwe township, were also under consideration. Other reserves were examined with a view to making various excisions, mainly for allocation as village forests.

All reserves were protected and their boundaries maintained. Complete protection from fire was effected in the few reserves under intensive management and, in the remainder, controlled burning of grass and undergrowth early in the dry season was carried out to mitigate damage which would otherwise be caused by fierce late fires. Although this policy has been in operation only a few years it has already resulted in a very marked improvement of the growing-stocks. Departmental exploitation was continued in various reserves under intensive management and there were ample stocks of seasoned timber in hand to meet all local demands. Efforts were made to increase sales, particularly of sawn timber derived from thinnings of coniferous plantations.

Silvicultural operations were carried out in various reserves to improve the growing stocks and to encourage natural regeneration. Small plantings were also undertaken.

The total number of forest reserves at the end of the year was 41, with an approximate area of 2,431 square miles.

Stream banks and hill slopes.—The policy of stream bank protection was maintained and there was some improvement over previous years due to the co-operation of many of the Native Authorities. The prohibition of cultivation on steep hill slopes was considerably extended in various districts, and in many cases the prohibited areas were allocated as village forests to neighbouring villages. In parts of the Southern Province, however, it is impossible, owing to over-population, to prevent cultivation even on very steep hill slopes.

Communal forests.—The village forest area scheme, commenced in 1926, is now very definitely established in the majority of districts and satisfactory progress continues to be made. During the year, 510 village forest areas with an approximate acreage of 35,173 were demarcated and allocated to villages, and at the end of the year the total number of registered areas was 2,872 with an approximate acreage of 158,194. Selection of the village forests is based on land assessment, i.e., the areas usually consist of land which, from the agricultural point of view, can best be spared. In addition to their primary value for supplying the villages with forest produce a large number of the areas have a considerable protective value because they are situated either in minor catchment areas or on hill slopes; an important aim of the scheme being the dedication to village forestry of lands having very little agricultural value but which nevertheless are liable to be used for shifting or very temporary cultivation. With increase of population there is a trend towards increasing frequency in the cultivation of such lands, involving the total destruction of tree root-stocks, which usually leads to loss and degeneration of the soil, rendering the land useless either for periodic agriculture or for forestry purposes. Moreover, if this takes place on a large scale, the result is inevitably a dwindling of water supply and an increase of erosion. The scheme therefore is admirably suited to go hand-in-hand with enlightenment in modified methods of agriculture and of stock-keeping.

In the formation of new forest reserves (State forests), the villagers in their vicinity are urged and assisted to select and demarcate village forest areas before the boundaries of the forest reserves are finally fixed, and excisions for village forests are being made, where necessary, from forest reserves which were constituted prior to the commencement of the communal scheme. The urgency of developing the scheme in the more densely populated districts has precluded a thorough attempt to establish it in two or three of the northern districts.

In the management of the village forest area the headman is the sole authority for cutting. The importance of protection and mitigation of fire damage is stressed, and there is no doubt that instruction and demonstration have improved the technique of fire control. Headmen are rapidly learning to compromise between complete fire protection and early controlled burning, according to the fire risks which pertain and to the condition of the growing stock. Fortunately most of the local forest types, even if there is only low re-growth, rapidly respond to some measure of protection and the simplicity of the scheme commends itself to the people. Protection against unauthorized cutting has generally been satisfactory and a few cases were dealt with by the Native Courts. Some cases were reported of villagers being unable to resist the temptation to cut trees in their village forest areas to obtain locusts for food. In some regions also a tendency to cause damage to the growing-stock by stripping the bark of certain trees to obtain fibre, has to be counteracted.

Progress was made in teaching and demonstrating silvicultural treatment for the improvement of growing stocks, e.g., improvement fellings and thinnings. It is evident, however, that the management of the village forests will claim an increasing amount of attention, and development will depend largely upon advisory and demonstrational work by the district native foresters. Fortunately there is a promising spirit of co-operation between the foresters and village headmen and much should be achieved without undue difficulty.

In localities where little or no natural forest remains a considerable amount of planting has been undertaken in the past, but usually on a very small scale by individual natives, the trees not being communal property. There are numerous difficulties in the matter of increasing afforestation in such localities, e.g., communal labour for planting operations does not appeal to the people; the majority of indigenous trees are difficult to raise in nurseries and many are difficult to transplant; for success, exotic species usually require land of considerable agricultural value which cannot be spared in congested regions. The Forestry Department is prepared, however, to continue to supply nursery plants and to give other assistance both to individuals and to villages, provided that in the case of the latter the land to be planted is first properly assessed by the divisional forest officer regarding the choice of species, and provided that the people agree to carry out formation and tending operations.

Research.—The silvicultural treatment and economic working of both State and communal forests must be based on forest research carried out by divisional officers in conjunction with their routine duties. Much has already been accomplished in investigating the components of the forests, from the botanical as well as the economic standpoint, but much remains to be undertaken in ecological study. Of particular importance, in the first place, is the improvement of growing-stocks by means of mitigating fire damage, and a great deal of investigation and useful experimental work has been carried out in connexion with this problem, followed by the adoption of a technique for the different types of forest. Soil studies have been undertaken, and for two years soil-vegetation codes drawn up on broad lines have been employed to great practical advantage. Further ecological investigations are directed towards a classification of regions and the drawing up of separate soil-vegetation codes for each unit region, as well as studies of individual tree species. Other research work includes studies of natural regeneration; time and degree of thinnings; rate of growth; seed germination tests; methods of sowing and planting; and trials of exotic species to ascertain the range of local conditions within which they might advantageously be used for afforestation purposes.

The results of this research work, as well as being applied to the elaboration of working plans for the management of the State

Forests, are of great educational value to the native forest staff for application to the working of the village forests.

Revisional training.—The annual courses of instruction for district native foresters were held at Zomba and Dedza, each of about two weeks' duration. All subjects were revised and the work and demonstrations were mainly of a very practical nature. In reporting on improved efficiency of the district foresters, the officer in charge of the Northern Division writes "It is a common trouble that a policy is perfectly known in theory but the initiative to carry it out is lacking. That this hiatus between precept and practice is steadily narrowing is the best feature of these annual courses".

General.—There were 1,167 convictions under the Forests Ordinance as against 668 in 1933. Over 78 per cent. of the cases were tried in the newly instituted Native Courts which, on the whole, dealt with them satisfactorily.

Although there was an increase in sales of timber and firewood from forest reserves, there was a further reduction in sales from other Crown lands, particularly of *Khaya nyasica* timber derived from fallen and over-mature trees on stream-banks. The small native sawing industry is almost solely confined to exploitation of this species, which is used locally for the manufacture of furniture, and the reduced demand caused hardship in the industry. Reduction by half of the scheduled royalty was continued in the Ncheu district and was extended to the Upper Shire district. Firewood was sold to natives at very low rates from plantations in forest reserves near the townships. Efforts were made to encourage the commencement of a local timber trade in the vicinity of the new extension of the railway and there seems to be some possibility of development in the near future. Further attention was given to the matter of supplies and quotas of "dug-out" canoes in various districts, and some modifications of the existing scheme of control are under consideration.

Sales to the public of forest and plantation produce resulted in a total cash revenue of £2,801 which shows an increase of £444 on the figure for 1933.

Live Stock.

Owing to the geographical position of the Protectorate and to the absence of rapid transport to the coast the export of meat from Nyasaland has not been possible hitherto and for this reason little if any interest has been taken in the past in the economic aspect of animal husbandry. Until a few years ago only very few Europeans imported pedigree stock from the Union of South Africa or Europe. The position is rapidly changing, however, and, particularly in the Shire Highlands, there are now very few herds which do not show signs of introduced stock.

The Veterinary Department has been treated generously by the Colonial Development Committee and has thus been able to institute a scheme of dipping which is now in full swing. Its benefits are

very noticeable in the increasing native herds and the much reduced incidence of tick-borne diseases. Side by side with the increasing herds, a quiet but steady demand for meat has been fostered in the southern areas. The demands in old markets have now been greatly increased, new markets have been opened, and more and more natives have acquired the habit of eating meat. With the increase in European-owned cattle the time is now coming for superfluous bulls to be drafted into the native herds, with a consequent improvement in size and type, and when the Lower Zambesi Bridge is opened to traffic a quick and convenient outlet to the coast will be available.

The following table shows the number of live stock of different classes returned at the end of 1934 :—

Live stock.	*European-owned. approx.*	*Native-owned. approx.*	*Total. approx.*
Cattle	19,435	188,043	207,478
Sheep	2,213	85,391	87,604
Goats	592	251,322	251,914
Pigs	1,320	68,699	68,831
Horses	5	—	5
Donkeys	202	6	208

Minerals.

The following minerals are known to exist in the Protectorate :— gold, galena, copper ores, iron ores, ilmenite, bauxite, asbestos, mica, graphite, manganese, corundum, zircon, monazite, talc, coal, limestone, and cement materials.

With the aid of a grant from the Colonial Development Fund an investigation of the mineral resources of the country was commenced in June. The staff, comprising two geologists and a local assistant, examined the nickeliferous copper deposits of Blantyre district, and the gold of the Lisungwe area; work was done also on the manganiferous iron ores of Lake Chilwa, the ilmenite of the Port Herald hills, and the corundum and zircon of the Tambani area of Blantyre district.

In the Lisungwe area the survey demonstrated the existence of gold-bearing quartz veins, and the development of several of these has now commenced. The investigation of this area will be continued in 1935. The working of corundum commenced on a small scale and a mining company is considering the development of ilmenite.

The activities of the Geological Survey Department were devoted in part during 1934 to the continued improvement and extension of village water-supplies with the aid of grants from the Colonial Development Fund.

At the end of the year, 190 wells and bore-holes had been constructed or were under construction, giving a minimum daily yield of 721,000 gallons, and serving a population of at least 52,000 natives and non-natives. By their construction about 330 square miles of unoccupied or sparsely populated country have been opened up for further settlement.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Nyasaland being wholly within the regions covered by the Congo Basin Treaties, 1885, and the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, 1919, may not grant preferential rates of duty. Its customs tariff, therefore, applies equally to imports from all nations.

Although there was little or no addition to European spending power in 1934, that of the indigenous population is estimated to have increased by some £45,000 over that of the previous year. This additional cash disbursement, for various reasons, is not reflected by an increase of import values. In fact these values show a substantial reduction, but this is due, largely, to Japanese displacements of European manufactures.

Merchandise stocks, particularly those imported for native trade, are lower than at any period since 1919. Goods are imported only as immediate requirements demand. The loose credit terms formerly granted to impoverished Asiatic store-keepers have been tightened up and credit is given now only to those traders known to be financially sound. These more business-like methods of trading will result in the cessation of that cut-throat competition which, for many years, forced prices to below an economic level and which threatened to ruin legitimate trading.

Prospects of greatly improved business in 1935 are bright as a result of the keener interest being shown by natives in the production of larger quantities of tobacco, cotton and low-priced crops, coupled with the tendency for market prices of raw materials to rise.

The gross Customs revenue collected during the year amounted to £130,684, which reflects a decrease of £7,387, or 5·35 per cent., when compared with the 1933 revenue.

The trade volume, which includes domestic imports and exports and goods carried in transit through the Protectorate, but does not include Government imports or specie, amounted to £1,338,118. This sum exceeds the 1933 total by £124,169, equal to 10·2 per cent. The domestic trade value improved by £124,775 (10·9 per cent.), but the transit trade declined by £606 (0·7 per cent.). Adding the value of Government imports and specie the total for the year becomes £1,387,595 as compared with the total of £1,420,676 for 1933.

The items comprising the volume of trade aggregate in comparison with those of the previous year are as under :—

	1934.	*1933.*	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
	£	£	£	£
Imports	485,306	597,265	—	111,959
Exports	771,990	535,256	236,734	—
Transit inwards ...	41,389	42,888	—	1,499
Transit outwards ...	39,433	38,540	893	—
Totals ...	£1,338,118	£1,213,949	£237,627	£113,458

Net increase, £124,169

By omitting from the imports list the value of the Northern Railway Extension imports the balance of trade favours exports by £297,958. With the inclusion of these fortuitous imports this favourable trade balance is reduced to £286,684.

A statement of domestic trade (excluding Government imports and the movement of specie) for the last three years, showing imports and exports separately, is given hereunder :—

Year.	*Imports.* *Value.* £	*Exports.* *Value.* £	*Exports.* *Quantity.* lb.
1932	699,479	678,734	24,329,313
1933	597,265	535,256	20,012,257
1934	485,306	771,990	23,496,468

Imports and Exports.

The total values of import and export trade, respectively, for the years given were :—

	Imports. £	*Exports.* £	*Total Trade.* £
1932	740,385	788,998	1,529,383
1933	725,254	614,512	1,339,766
1934	519,544	787,229	1,306,773

The total values of imports of merchandise, Government stores, bullion and specie into Nyasaland for the three years given were :—

	Trade Goods. £	*Government Stores.* £	*Bullion and Specie.* £	*Imported Goods Re-exported.* £
1932 ...	699,479	35,816	5,090	22,614
1933 ...	597,265	31,980	96,009	21,612
1934 ...	485,306	32,840	1,398	18,621

PRINCIPAL TRADE IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION FOR THE YEARS 1932–34.

Articles.	—	*1932.*		*1933.*		*1934.*	
		Quantity.	£	*Quantity.*	£	*Quantity.*	£
Agricultural machinery and implements.	Tons	335	9,535	320	8,351	222	6,021
Blankets	No.	68,057	7,116	104,943	9,264	53,211	4,287
Cotton piece-goods	Lineal yds.	9,153,536	153,536	8,602,310	125,488	9,166,585	123,647
Electrical and industrial machinery	Tons	187	14,466	217	21,719	384	26,743
Iron, ste l, and metal manufactures	,,	7,384	90,941	1,302	26,714	1,049	25,584
Linen, hemp, and jute manufactures	Cwt.	4,389	9,263	4,031	7,763	2,907	5,686
Motor cars	No.	43	6,455	54	9,719	70	10,875
Motor lorries and tractors	,,	55	9,218	26	4,430	32	4,555
Motor spirits	Gal.	454,569	38,402	421,582	36,507	364,669	26,143
Provisions, various	Cwt.	4,448	15,226	3,824	13,826	3,408	12,028
Salt	Tons	2,438	6,125	2,856	6,713	2,533	6,150
Shirts and singlets	Doz.	16,733	5,761	18,980	5,727	14,686	6,197
Spirits	Proof Gal.	7,034	10,852	6,713	10,290	6,211	9,359
Sugar	Cwt.	10 816	7,677	8,330	4,216	10,249	4,645

The total values of merchandise, bullion and specie exported during the following years were:—

	Merchandise.	*Bullion.*	*Specie.*
	£	£	£
1932	678,734	—	110,264
1933	535,256	—	79,256
1934	771,279	356	15,594

Direction of Trade.

The direct import trade with the United Kingdom, with 46·4 per cent. of the total, decreased by 7 per cent. when compared with that of a year ago. This decline is due partly to Japanese invasion of the cotton goods market and partly to the change in import classification. Formerly merchandise was credited to the country whence consigned and any goods of foreign manufacture, shipped from Great Britain to this territory, were classified under "United Kingdom." Since the beginning of 1934 imports have been recorded under their countries of origin. Automatically this statistical change affects all other countries in percentage comparisons with previous years.

The trade statistics for the rest of the Empire indicate a fall of 1·2 per cent., the figures being 7·6 per cent. as compared with 8·8 per cent. in 1933. Imports from India were less by 1·4 per cent., from South Africa by 0·4 per cent., and from Southern Rhodesia by 0·5 per cent.

From foreign countries imports rose from 37·8 per cent. in 1933 to 46 per cent., an increase of 8·2 per cent. Increases are recorded against most countries, the principal being that of Japan with an additional 10·9 per cent.

The following statement indicates the percentages and nature of the Protectorate's direct trade; for the first four years with the countries from which imports were consigned, and for 1934 with the countries of origin :—

Countries and principal items imported.	*Percentage to total of imports.*				
	1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
United Kingdom	34·8	41·6	54·4	53·4	46·4
Provisions (tinned), beer and ale, cheese and fats, spirits, wines, cigarettes, tea chests, earthenware, glassware, sheet glass, cement, galvanized iron, hollow-ware, nails, screws and rivets, iron and steel, aluminium ware, axes and spades, cutlery, hardware, hoes, tools, electrical goods, agricultural and other machinery, sewing machines, cotton piece-goods, handkerchiefs, carpets and rugs, hessian and sacks, boots and shoes, drugs, soap, lubricating oils, stationery, motor-cycles, motor-cars and lorries, bicycles, rails, fertilizers, musical instruments, tyres and tubes, rolling stock, typewriters, weighing machines.					

Countries and principal items imported.	*Percentage to total of imports.*				
	1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
India	10·5	9·9	7·5	3·1	1·7
Rice, ghee, provisions, seeds, cotton blankets, cotton piece-goods and other cotton goods, sacks and hessian, textiles, boots and shoes, candles, leather manufactures, and matches.					
Canada	—	—	—	—	1·8
Motor vehicles.					
South Africa	4·6	4·5	2·3	2·0	1·8
Flour, syrups, fruits, jams, cigarettes, tobacco, electrical goods, stationery, motor-cars, lorries, and fertilizers.					
Southern Rhodesia	2·5	2·5	1·9	2·0	1·5
Hams and bacon, cheese, coal, electrical goods, and apparel.					
Other British Possessions ...	2·2	1·9	2·4	1·7	0·8
Flour, salt, and oil.					
Total British Empire... ...	54·6	60·4	68·5	62·2	54·0
Portuguese East Africa ...	15·4	14·5	15·4	16·0	3·7
Salt, sugar, and coal.					
Germany	9·8	6·6	3·4	2·7	1·8
Beer and ale, hollow-ware, aluminium ware, axes, cutlery, hardware, hoes, electrical goods, sewing machines, cotton blankets, cotton piece-goods, textiles, boots and shoes, haberdashery, candles, soap, bicycles, beads, fertilizers, and lanterns.					
United States of America ...	4·8	2·7	1·4	0·7	3·6
Provisions (tinned), agricultural implements, electrical and industrial machinery, typewriters, cotton piece-goods, motor cars and lorries.					
Japan	5·6	7·7	6·9	12·9	23·8
Hollow-ware, cotton piece-goods, silk, textiles, shirts and singlets, and matches.					
Holland	2·1	2·9	1·5	1·3	1·6
Beer and ale, cheese, hollow-ware, cotton blankets, cotton piece-goods, and beads.					
Italy	2·0	1·5	1·1	1·5	1·5
Wines, textiles, haberdashery, motor - cars and lorries, and beads.					

Countries and principal items imported.	*Percentage to total of imports.*				
	1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
Persia	—	—	—	—	2·8
Motor spirit and oils.					
Dutch East Africa ... —	—	—	—	—	2·2
Motor spirit and oils.					
Other Foreign Countries ...	5·7	3·7	1·8	2·7	5·0
Wines, spirits, cement, rails and rolling stock, cotton goods, and matches.					
Total Foreign Countries ...	45·4	39·6	31·5	37·8	46·0

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1932–34.

Articles.	*1932.*		*1933.*		*1934.*	
	Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
Coffee ...	88,354	1,840	39,993	833	41,039	688
Cotton ...	2,094,962	34,916	2,423,791	50,014	4,147,240	102,876
Cotton seed	2,549,152	2,276	1,380,015	1,232	6,720	6
Tea	2,573,871	42,898	3,276,477	59,656	4,624,111	171,470
Tobacco ...	15,082,035	565,576	10,394,498	389,794	12,544,126	470,405

Tobacco.—Nyasaland maintains its position over other countries of the Empire as the country exporting the largest quantity of tobacco to the United Kingdom. With an average weight during the last nine years of over twelve million pounds, its annual contribution amounts to nearly one-third of the present total imports. Since the year 1927 uneconomic market prices have been the cause of a considerable decline in European flue-cured production, but the average annual export weight has been maintained by the yearly increasing quantities of heavy tobacco grown, under European supervision, by the indigenous population. In the peak year of 1927 Europeans produced 8,753,775 lb. (56·6 per cent.) of the quantity exported, and natives 6,712,257 lb. (43·4 per cent.). During 1934 the European contribution was only 23 per cent. as against 77 per cent. grown by natives. The export weight of all types increased to 5,600 tons and by 20·7 per cent. over the 1933 weight of 4,640·4 tons. Producers disposed of practically all their crops in local markets.

Tobacco weighing 80,931 lb. was shipped to Tanganyika Territory; 19,989 lb. to Sierra Leone, and 1,000 lb. to Nigeria. The remainder of the crop was despatched to the United Kingdom.

Cotton.—Due to better prices and much improved yields per acre a greater interest than hitherto has been aroused in the production

of this commodity. The record export of 4,147,240 lb. (10,368 standard bales) is registered. The previous record occurred in the year 1930 when 9,496 bales were despatched from the Protectorate. The quantity exported during 1934 compares with the 2,423,791 lb. (6,059 bales) shipped during 1933 and shows an increase of 71·1 per cent.

Until quite recently the whole of the cotton crop was exported to the United Kingdom. In 1933, 275 bales were shipped to Belgium, increasing this year to 1,003 bales. Also, of the current year's crop, 202 bales were purchased by Holland and 10 bales by Spain.

Tea.—With an export weight of 2,064 tons a further record has been established. The increased output over last year was 602 tons, or 41·2 per cent.

Of the quantity shipped, 2,013 tons (97·7 per cent.) were shipped to the United Kingdom, 93,433 lb. to Southern Rhodesia, 4,733 lb. to Northern Rhodesia, 7,438 lb. to Portuguese East Africa, and small consignments to South Africa and Zanzibar.

Groundnuts.—The expectation of increased exports of groundnuts did not materialize. The shipment weight of 213½ tons was less than the quantity exported during the preceding year by 39½ tons, equal to 15·6 per cent.

All were consigned to Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa.

Bullion.—Alluvial discoveries resulted in 84 fine oz. of gold being sold in the United Kingdom.

General.—Domestic exports, as a whole, weighed 10,489 tons and were valued at £771,990, as compared with 8,934 tons, valued at £535,256, exported during the previous year, an increase of 1,555 tons (17·4 per cent.) and £236,379 (44·2 per cent.). On omitting re-exports, weighing 354 tons and valued at £18,621, the actual products of the Protectorate weighed 10,135 tons, valued at £753,370, as compared with the 1933 exports of 8,510 tons valued at £513,611. The increase in weight is 1,626 tons (19·1 per cent.) and in value £239,370 (46·6 per cent.).

Direction of Export Trade.

Domestic products despatched to the United Kingdom weighed 9,410 tons (92·84 per cent. of the whole) valued at £729,531 (96·84 per cent. of the total value), as compared with 7,770 tons (91·31 per cent.) valued at £500,100 (97·4 per cent.) shipped in 1933. Shipments to other parts of the Empire, chiefly to Southern Rhodesia, totalled 387 tons (3·82 per cent. of the total) with a value of £10,365 (1·38 per cent.), as against the exports of the previous year of 517½ tons (6·08 per cent.) valued at £7,250 (1·4 per cent.). Foreign countries accounted for the balance of 339 tons (3·34 per cent.) valued at £13,474 (1·78 per cent.), compared with 222 tons (2·61 per cent.) valued at £6,294 (1·2 per cent.) exported in 1933.

Transit Trade.

Merchandise entered in transit to and from adjacent territories was valued at £80,822, in comparison with £81,428 recorded last year. This is a decrease of £606 or 0·74 per cent. Transit imports, defined as goods consigned to neighbouring territories, were valued at £41,389, reflecting a decrease of £1,499, equal to 3·5 per cent., when compared with similar imports in the previous year, whilst transit exports—produce from these territories—increased in value by £893, or 2·3 per cent.

Customs Legislation.

The tariff was amended early in April when road, river and wharfage dues were abolished as such and merged into import duties. No actual revenue increase was intended or derived from this absorption, which was brought into effect primarily to encourage transit traffic through the Protectorate and secondly to facilitate clearances of import cargoes.

Towards the end of the year the tariff was again amended. Various articles, mostly of a development nature, were transferred to the duty free list, but the chief alterations occurred in the duties applicable to motor vehicles and their accessories. Generally, the duties on motor-cars were reduced, while those leviable on light commercial lorries were increased. Accessories and spares for both types are now admitted at 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. The duty on tyres and tubes was increased to 6d. per lb.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

European.

The slump in market prices has given rise to much unemployment among Europeans and has resulted in considerable distress and in a lowering of the wages paid for the less skilled occupations. So serious has the position become that immigrants are not now allowed to enter Nyasaland for the purpose of seeking employment and would-be employers are required to satisfy the immigration authorities that there is no person available locally for the work they have to offer before they are permitted to bring new employees into the Protectorate.

During the past two years there has been a steady fall in the prices of local produce and they are now probably as low as at any time since the War. Imported articles are costly but, even so, it is possible for a married couple to live in the Protectorate in moderate comfort on a household expenditure of £25 a month.

Native.

Rates of pay for unskilled labour vary from 6s. to 8s. a month in the Northern Province, and from 7s. to 10s. in the Southern Province. Housing, firewood, and food or food allowances at the

option of the employee are provided in addition. Drugs for the treatment of the more common complaints are stocked for free issue by employers and free treatment is given in Government dispensaries; more serious cases of illness are sent to the nearest hospital, usually at the expense of the employer. The average day's work for unskilled labour varies from 4 to 8 hours, and is dependent on whether it is task-work or time-work, and on the energy of the worker himself.

Skilled labour is paid according to qualifications and efficiency at rates varying from 15s. to 120s. a month.

The rates of pay of the Native Civil Service, which includes artisans as well as clerks, and which may be said to be similar to those paid by commercial firms, are as follows :—

Grade III.—£15 to £27 per annum by increments not exceeding £2 per annum.

Grade II.—£30 to £45 per annum by increments not exceeding £3 per annum.

Grade I.—£50 to £150 per annum by increments varying from £4 to £10 per annum.

The wages paid to domestic servants range from 8s. a month for a pantry or kitchen boy to 30s. a month for a cook, plus food allowance.

The vast extremes in their mode of life render it impossible for any accurate statement to be made as to the cost of living of the native population, though it may be said that it varies according to the income of the individual who as a general rule lives to the full extent of his resources.

The staple food is a kind of porridge made from maize flour and cassava which is supplemented by fish and other relishes according to the means and taste of the individual. Villagers can live almost entirely on the produce of their gardens at very little expense while those in townships can feed themselves at a cost of from 3d. to 1s. 6d. *per diem* according to the standard which they maintain.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The Education Ordinance of 1930 inaugurated a period of steady policy in which the Missions have co-operated whole-heartedly with Government. It may be well in this chapter, therefore, not to deal in particular with the happenings of 1934, but to review them generally as marking the tendencies and achievements of the past five years.

African Education.

With the exception of the Government Jeanes Training Centre and two small schools for recruits conducted by the police and the military authorities, all schools in the Protectorate are managed by the Missions. It has been the policy of Government not to embark upon a programme of instituting Government schools but

to spend all the money available for African education on grants-in-aid to Missions. The European staff of the Department consists only of the Director and a clerk at Headquarters, two Inspectors, and the Principal and two Assistants at the Jeanes Training Centre. The work of the Department is not to control so much as to co-ordinate and advise.

There has been a most marked tendency during the past five years to concentrate on rural re-organization—to make the school a living and potent factor in the moral and social uplift of the "man-in-the-village". There have been four main methods of attacking the problem through direct educational agencies. While they necessarily overlap, since they subserve one purpose, they can for the purpose of review be dealt with separately.

The first has been the determination to improve the standard of the African teacher, not only as a pedagogue but as the guide, philosopher and friend of the village. Before 1930 there were only two Missions which had established Normal Schools as separate entities. The others trained teachers in senior classes, or by short courses. That has all been altered. There are now 12 Normal Institutes recognized and assisted by Government. Many of the Institutes are regarded as individual units with separate buildings of their own, practising schools, etc. In several cases the housing of the students is in model native villages, and in this as in other respects a great advance has been made in the direction of training the teacher in circumstances and surroundings similar to those which will obtain when he is sent out to a village school. All candidates for Government certification as teachers have to complete a full course in a recognized institute: they then sit for an examination in which practical teaching, oral work, and their school record are of greater importance than written papers. A pass in the examination has to be followed by a probationary period of two years' teaching before a certificate is awarded.

As an outstanding example of this progress in teacher training, the case of one Mission may be quoted. The Mission was established in Nyasaland in 1901. At the first Government examination for the certification of teachers held in 1928, the standard was very low, and only one candidate out of 25 passed. In 1928 the Mission commenced to build a Teachers' Training School and started preparatory classes. It has now three Europeans whose whole time is devoted to training some 150 students in residence in its institute. It is just completing new buildings which include a model village. Its percentage of passes in the Government examination in 1933 was 60 per cent.; and in 1934, 85 per cent. Of the teachers employed in its assisted schools 66 per cent. are now certificated and the average efficiency assessment of its schools is reported by the Superintendent of Education as 73·4 per cent.

Through the whole of the Southern Province the percentage of certificated teachers of all Missions in assisted schools was 37 in 1932, 49·7 in 1933 and 54·9 in 1934. Superintendents report that

the greatest improvements noticeable during the year have been in sanitation and hygiene, handwork and school gardens.

The Education of Women and Girls.—During the three years 1930-1932, the Education Department and the Missions were engaged in considering the policy to be adopted in the education of African women and girls. In 1932, the Advisory Committee on Education appointed a strong Sub-Committee consisting entirely of women educationists and doctors. This Sub-Committee submitted its proposals to the Advisory Committee in 1933. They were accepted practically *in toto*. The Sub-Committee laid down the principles :—

(*a*) " The majority of girls will become wives and mothers and it is important that their education should be directed towards their future sphere of home making.

(*b*) " At present the number of unmarried women is small, but for them, for wives who have to support themselves when their husbands are away, and for widows, a training is necessary which will guarantee independence and at the same time be of direct service to the community. Schools will lead on to the specialized work of teaching and midwifery and the stress laid in the school syllabus on agriculture and handicrafts will enable any woman to earn a living by following such industries as pot-making and mat-making, soap-making, market-gardening, etc."

In most villages education must be co-educational for years to come until the supply of women teachers is more adequate. In the Southern Province there are in village schools for every 100 boys approximately 50 girls in the lowest class. Wastage is very high for both girls and boys as the following figures indicate. On the roll of 65 village schools the numbers are as follows :—

	Boys.	*Girls.*
Class 1	1,366	790
Class 2	641	231
Class 3	407	131
Class 4	384	66

While this wastage is excessive and due to reasons which have been carefully traced, such as economic pressure to leave school as soon as the elements of vernacular reading and writing have been mastered, the increased wastage among girls is the result of a conservatism which can only be overcome by very sympathetic and gradual treatment. In reporting on the girls' boarding school in one Mission the Education Secretary writes in his annual report for 1934 . . . " There are 40 boarders in the school . . . The girls come from our various stations. Ordinarily we select children who have already had some schooling, but I must confess that all the selected children could not be sent . . . In a few cases the mother strongly objected to the girl leaving the village although the father did his utmost to send the child. The husband is not always the real " mwini " (i.e., master or owner) in the

family and where there is a question of custom he cannot always enforce his paternal right. The girls themselves like to go to school and two succeeded in overcoming their mother's objection."

There are some 20 boarding schools for girls and in six of them there are special departments for training women teachers. In 1934, the first six candidates presented themselves for the examination for Government certification as "Domestic" teachers, and five passed.

In addition to the schools a number of Missions conducted maternity and/or child-welfare centres. A report recently received from a Mission in the Northern Province indicated that clustered round its Station, and supervised by the European nurse in charge, there had been established twenty-three child-welfare centres (of which the furthest could be reached only after two days' travelling by land and three hours' travelling by lake!), with enrolments varying from 13 to 85, and weekly attendances from 10 to 50. The importance of such work cannot be overestimated in view of the high infant mortality. In the Census of 1931 it was estimated that out of 100 infants born not more than 30 survive the first year of life and the "mortality alone does not represent the total damage done because the same causes which bring about the deaths will also produce invalidity in a considerable proportion of the survivors, who are thus handicapped by more or less chronic ill-health at a period of life when its effects will be most lasting".

The Training of Community Workers.—A Government Jeanes Training Centre was established in 1928 and has been generously assisted by grants from the Carnegie Corporation. Missions send teachers, chosen on account of their reliability and social standing, for a course which lasts two years. The teachers selected are usually married, and their wives and children accompany them. They live in a model native village. While a good deal of time is spent on training the men to be efficient Supervisors of schools, the whole course, which treats the family as the unit of instruction, aims at inculcating methods of rural reconstruction. Hygiene and sanitation, agriculture, afforestation and handicrafts receive special attention in the training of the men, and these subjects together with domestic economy, midwifery and child-welfare form the curriculum for the women.

After two years' training the man and his wife and children return to their Mission and are posted in an area which comprises from ten to a dozen villages. The man supervises all the schools in the area and he and his wife by example and exhortation carry on community work. Some 70 Supervisors and their wives have been so trained and are now in the field. The following quotations are from reports submitted by Missions and Superintendents on the work of some of these men and women during 1934:—

(*a*) "We were very interested in the arrangement of the houses in some of the villages, especially N——— where the village is well laid out, the gables of the houses being in line

with those of the houses of the opposite side of the street and so giving a cross section of the village showing neatly enclosed back yards, lines of kitchens, latrines, and a row of cattle kraals, well placed and consistently carried out to a plan. At the head of some of the little cross streets a fruit tree had been planted. We are told that the Jeanes Supervisor and the head school teacher were chiefly responsible for this well laid out village."

(*b*) "Mention must be made of the wife of our Jeanes Inspector. She is an excellent child-welfare worker."

(*c*) "The usual community work has been carried on by the Jeanes Supervisors who, on various things, have been able to assist headmen and villagers to take more interest in practical hygiene. Supervisors have not made the drastic changes expected by some Europeans, but their work has been a great help towards the ideal at which we are all aiming. It is however disappointing, in a few cases, to find headmen who lack the spirit of co-operation . . ."

(*d*) "I am well pleased with the work done by 'Jeaners': they have been tackling the problems of

1. School buildings—which are improving greatly.

2. Housing—quite a few qualified teachers are setting an excellent example.

3. They have taken care of the local water supply.

4. Dirt pits and latrines are increasing in number every year.

In some cases the native authorities are expecting too much from the Jeanes Supervisors: they expect them to do all the work while they and the villagers are complacently looking on . . ."

The Training of Native Authorities.—This leads to the fourth and most recent method adopted to further rural work, namely, the training of native authorities.

In April, 1934, the experiment was tried of conducting a course for selected native authorities (chiefs) at the Jeanes Training Centre. A small model village was built at the Centre to accommodate six chiefs and their wives. Care was taken to select prominent and progressive men. The course lasted for four months. Officers of the Administration and of the Medical, Agricultural, and Forestry Departments, assisted in the instruction given which included all branches of community work. It is perhaps a little early to judge the results but the Provincial Commissioners are strongly in favour of further courses, and their reports on this first course include the following:—

"As regards the profit derived from the course by Malemia and Chikowi, the salient feature is the improvement in hygiene

of their own villages. The Medical Officer was agreeably and markedly surprised by the excellent latrine system installed by Native Authority Chikowi in his village and at his rural dispensary, and in his improvement in his water supply system. These improvements are being extended to other villages. His own gardens are now being cultivated on improved lines with a view to crop rotation and the introduction of new varieties of food crops. His accounts and records also show improvement. Malemia has also carried out extensive latrine construction, anti-malaria work, and control of drinking water supplies."

Activities similar to these have been pursued by other Native Authorities who attended the course. A second course is to be held in 1935 and possible extensions of the work of the Jeanes Centre are under consideration.

Statistics relating to enrolment and attendance in schools and finance are appended.

AFRICAN EDUCATION.

Return of Schools (including Teacher Training and Technical Institutes).

Managers.	*Number of schools.*	*Roll and average attendance.*				*Fees.*	*Mission expenditure.*	*Number of European teachers approved for grants-in-aid.*		*Government grants-in-aid.*
		Number on roll.		*Average attendance.*						
		Boys.	*Girls.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*			*Male.*	*Female.*	
							£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Livingstonia Mission ...	339	14,203	5,626	10,961	4,385	4d. to £1 p.a.	Approx. 6,000 0 0	3	–	1,925 17 6
Church of Scotland Mission	260	8,174	3,371	6,015	2,309	3d. to £5 p.a.	Approx. 3,550 0 0	2	1	1,505 1 6
Dutch Reformed Church ...	738	20,784	19,595	12,705	12,356	1d. to £1 p.a.	10,108 0 0	2	1	1,442 6 8
White Fathers' Mission ...	519	13,903	11,410	6,484	5,319	No regular fees	4,072 0 0	2	1	1,01[illegible] 11 6
Universities Mission to Central Africa.	142	3,915	2,374	2,389	1,364	6d. to 1s. p.a. in one school only.	Approx. 3,600 0 0	2	1	931 13 7
Marist Fathers Mission ...	910	25,760	18,751	17,873	12,542	No regular fees	7,690 0 0 Does not include European salaries.	3	1	1,529 0 0
7th Day Adventists ...	116	4,212	1,459	2,924	1,019	4d. to 8s. p.a.	1,630 0 0	2	–	878 14 7
Zambesi Industrial Mission	90	2,859	1,997	2,258	1,587	2d. to 8d. p.a.	Approx. 1,000 0 0	1	–	378 8 6
Nyasa Mission	100	3,309	1,508	2,188	916	2d. to 6d. p.a.	1,342 0 0	–	1	441 11 6
South Africa General Mission	89	2,483	1,981	1,284	937	No regular fees	724 0 0	–	–	—
Churches of Christ Mission	49	1,389	1,121	948	812	do.	Not known	1	–	424 18 6
Providence Industrial Mission.	5	177	39	156	32	2s. to 5s. p.a.	217 0 0	–	–	16 11 3
African Meth. Episc. Church	1	120	49	108	40	2d. to 2s. p.a.	11 0 0	–	–	—
Jeanes Training Centre ...	1	24	24	24	24	—	—	–	–	—
Government Police School	1	44	—	24	—	—	—	–	–	—
Total	3,360	101,356	69,305	66,341	43,642	—	£3 964 0 0	18	6	£10,488 5 1

European Education.

The last five years, which have included times of comparative prosperity as well as of deep depression, have also seen the formulation of a definite policy in European education. The policy aims at providing efficient primary education for all children between the ages of five and eleven years in schools in the Protectorate. Such education is not free, but in all cases in which a parent is unable to pay the fees a remission of fees is made. For reasons of climate and environment Government has decided definitely not to provide any educational facilities which would encourage parents to keep in Nyasaland children over the age of eleven years. Where it is proved, to the satisfaction of the Government, that parents are unable to meet the expenses involved in educating children above that age in schools outside the Protectorate, a bursary is given from public funds which enables the parent to send the child to a Government school in Southern Rhodesia. Such bursaries are renewable up to the year in which the child becomes sixteen. This policy has been approved by the Colonial Office Advisory Committee on Education and has the support of the great majority of the Europeans resident in the Protectorate. It has been put into practice with one important exception.

There have been for some years four private schools, aided by Government, situated at Limbe, Blantyre, Zomba and Mkhoma. The Limbe School is a Convent school. It has excellent accommodation for some seventy day pupils and for twenty-two girl boarders and thirteen boy boarders, but boys are not admitted as boarders when they are over the age of 10 years. The Blantyre and Zomba schools are small day schools conducted by private individuals. The Mkhoma school, conducted by the Dutch Reformed Church Mission, can accommodate some twenty children as day children and six boys and six girls as boarders.

The private schools at Blantyre and Zomba, however, cannot be regarded as permanent and even with the Government grant, which is approximately £9 per child in attendance and more than the fees collected, they are not " paying " concerns.

In 1933 the Government again urged the establishment of a Government Day School at Blantyre with a boarding establishment for children from up-country. The Secretary of State approved the scheme in principle, but it was decided that it must be deferred until the Protectorate could better afford both the capital and recurrent expenditure involved.

With this important exception the policy is working, and working well. During 1934 some twelve bursaries, amounting in all to £600, were given to enable children above the age of eleven to go to school in Southern Rhodesia. A great improvement has been noticed in the health and spirits of the children who were sent to Rhodesia. Actually for the first term of 1935 some fifty children from Nyasaland went to Rhodesian schools. Of these fifteen were bursars.

Statistics dealing with enrolment and attendance at the schools in the Protectorate and with finance are appended.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

Detailed Returns of Schools, Enrolment, Average Attendance, Cost, etc.

School.	Enrolment 31st December, 1934.		Average daily attendance.	Normal age range.	Normal range of tuition fees per annum.	Annual cost to public funds.		Number of boarders.
	Boys.	Girls.				Direct grants.	Fees remitted.	
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Zomba Preparatory ...	11	6	14·8	5–11 years	12 12 0	93 13 4	—	1
Convent, Limbe ...	18	36	44·7	4–14 ,,	7 0 0 to 10 10 0	399 5 0	15 10 0	25
Mkhoma European ...	6	5	10·1	8–9 ,,	5 0 0	54 10 0	—	9
Sunnyside, Blantyre ...	13	13	22·8	6–15 ,,	6 15 0 to 9 0 0	182 0 0	13 10 0	—
	48	60	92·4	—	—	£729 8 4	£29 0 0	35

In addition to the above expenditure twelve bursaries amounting to £600 were awarded to European children attending secondary schools in Southern Rhodesia.

Indian Education.

It was stated in last year's report that " The first definite step was taken in 1933 in the direction of providing education for Indian children ". Two small schools had been opened by the Indian communities in the Blantyre-Limbe area and in Zomba, and Government had promised grants-in-aid if the schools were adequately supported. It is sad to relate that the first step forward was followed in 1934 by a half step backward. The Limbe school closed after a brief struggle : the Zomba school only just survived. Government made a small grant towards the salary of the teacher at the Zomba school in the last quarter of the year.

It is impracticable in times of economic depression to embark on schemes of education which do not receive the support of the parents, and Government assistance to the school at Zomba and to any other school which may be opened will depend entirely on the attitude of the Indian community.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Except for the steamers of the British India Line, which maintain a regular mail service, there are no fixed sailing dates from Beira to England and passengers are often delayed some days at that port waiting the departure of the ship on which they are booked. The voyage from England to Beira takes about 30 days by mail steamer and from five to six weeks by other vessels.

There are six steamers on Lake Nyasa, the *Guendolen*, *Pioneer*, and *Dove* belonging to Government, the *Chauncy Maples* and *Charles Jansen* belonging to the Universities Mission to Central Africa, and the *Malonda* owned by a private Company. The *Guendolen* and *Chauncy Maples* make regular monthly calls at lake ports, the former carrying mails, passengers, and Government and commercial cargo, while the latter is run solely for Mission purposes.

Railways.

The Trans-Zambesia Railway connects Beira with Murraca on the south bank of the Zambesi (174 miles) where, pending the completion of the Zambesi Bridge, passengers and cargoes cross the river by a ferry-steamer. From Chindio, opposite Murraca, the Nyasaland Railways run to Port Herald (61 miles), the port of entry to the Protectorate, and thence to Blantyre (113 miles). The journey normally occupies about 24 hours, passengers sleeping on the train. Passenger trains are run twice a week in each direction ; from Beira on Mondays and Fridays, and from Blantyre on Sundays and Thursdays.

Work on the construction of the Zambesi Bridge, which will connect the Trans-Zambesia Railway with the Nyasaland Railways, has proceeded satisfactorily during the year and the bridge will be

in a position to carry traffic early in 1935. The northern extension of the railway from Blantyre to Salima (160 miles) was nearing completion at the end of the year and was already being used for light traffic.

The Shire Highlands Railway (Port Herald to Blantyre) was opened to traffic in 1905, the Central Africa Railway (Chindio to Port Herald) in 1915, and the Trans-Zambesia Railway in 1922. These railways may be said to have served one-third only of the total area of the Protectorate, and the remaining two-thirds, including the fertile lands adjacent to Lake Nyasa, have remained comparatively undeveloped owing to lack of transport. With the completion of the Zambesi Bridge and the extension of the railway northwards from Blantyre almost all the productive areas of the Protectorate will be brought within reasonably direct railway communication with the port of Beira.

Air.

The interest in aviation aroused by visits of Royal Air Force and South African Air Force Flights and the activities of the Nyasaland Aero Club in 1933, was given further stimulus by the visits of Royal Air Force flights in 1934. The first, consisting of two Victoria Troop Carriers and four Fairey Gordon Bombers commanded by Air Vice-Marshal C. L. N. Newall, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., arrived at Zomba early in February and stayed three days. The second, which was under the command of Wing Commander R. T. Leather, A.F.C., and comprised four Victoria Troop carriers and five Fairey Gordon Bombers arrived on the 30th of March and remained until 6th April. During this period the Flight visited Chileka, Zomba, and Lilongwe and carried out combined operations with the King's African Rifles and the Nyasaland Police and in addition gave flights to selected members of the Government service.

The " Moth Major " aeroplane presented to the Nyasaland Aero Club by Lord Wakefield arrived and was assembled and tested by Government personnel. The training activities of the Club were, however, restricted owing to the lack of pilot instructors. Arrangements have been made for the services of a fully qualified instructor, which will be available to the Club early in 1935.

The pronounced progress in the provision of aerodromes and landing grounds made during 1933 was maintained during the year. The aerodromes at Lilongwe and Zomba were improved, and additional landing grounds were constructed. Throughout the Protectorate there are now four aerodromes (Chileka, Zomba, Lilongwe and Fort Manning) and twenty-five landing grounds situated at Government Stations or at intermediate points on the routes between stations.

Particulars of air mail services are given under the " Postal " head of this chapter.

Roads.

The following table gives the mileage of public roads in each class :—

	Aggregate Length. Miles.
"All Weather."	
Class I. Macadam surface (permanent bridging)	96
Class II. Earth Surface (permanent bridging)	855
"Seasonal."	
Class III. Earth surface (permanent bridging)	241
Class IV. Earth surface (temporary bridging)	1,721
	2,913
District roads usable by light vehicles in dry season	500
Total (Public roads, all classes) ...	3,413

The maximum gross weight of vehicles permitted on public roads in the several classes is restricted as follows :—

Class I ... 8 tons throughout the year.
Class II } { 5 tons June to November inclusive.
Class III } { 2 tons December to May inclusive.
Class IV ... 2 tons throughout the year.

Under special conditions vehicles up to five tons gross weight are permitted to use roads in classes II and III throughout the year.

The road system serves all areas of present production not directly served by rail or lake steamer, and gives access by motor-car (but in a few cases in the dry season only) to all Administrative Stations.

Connexion with the road system of neighbouring territories is made as follows :—

With Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika and the north, between Fort Hill and Tunduma, near the northern border.

With Northern Rhodesia (Fort Jameson-Lusaka road), between Fort Manning and Fort Jameson on the western border.

With Portuguese East Africa near Mlanje on the eastern border.

With Portuguese East Africa and Southern Rhodesia (Blantyre-Salisbury road) near Mwanza on the south-western border.

The route traversing Nyasaland is the shortest between South Africa and Kenya and it is used to an increasing extent by travellers on business or pleasure.

The condition of the roads is generally recognized as comparing favourably with that of roads elsewhere in Africa, though some deterioration has resulted from necessary retrenchment in maintenance expenditure in the past two or three years.

Reference to road work executed in 1934 will be found in Chapter XII under the heading " Public Works ".

Motor Transport.

The following table gives statistics of the motor transport in use in Nyasaland during the past ten years:—

Type of Vehicle.	*1925.*	*1926.*	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932*	*1933.*	*1934.*
Cars and lorries	446	519	763	1,044	1,096	1,267	1,255	1,315	1,263	1,217
Trailers	31	41	82	105	98	104	102	103	97	106
Motor bicycles and side-cars.	801	908	1,052	1,139	1,187	1,211	866	908	783	700
	1,278	1,468	1,897	2,288	2,381	2,582	2,223	2,326	2,143	2,023
Percentage increase.	48·7	14·9	29·2	20·6	4·1	11·85	—	4·63	—	—
Percentage decrease.	—	—	—	—	—	—	14·17	—	7·88	5·59

Of the 2,023 vehicles in Nyasaland, 1,605 are owned by Europeans, 246 by Asians, and 172 by Africans, which represents a ratio of one vehicle to 1·09, 4·86, 9,360·46 of the European, Asian, and African population respectively.

Government maintains a Transport Department with a fleet of 10 lorries, 5 touring cars, and one box-body. The total tonnage of cargo carried in 1934 was 3,468, whilst 730 Europeans were carried 53,532 passenger miles, and 8,455 natives 519,131 passenger miles. The total mileage travelled by the fleet was 215,180.

The Public Works Department and the Geological Survey maintain a small fleet of lorries for the transport of stores and equipment, and both services have proved their economic value.

Postal.

There are 44 post offices in the Protectorate, excluding one office which transacts telegraph business only. These offices are spread throughout the whole of the country, Karonga in the north being approximately 18 miles from the northern border and Port Herald in the south about 16 miles from the southern border, and are connected by mail services varying in frequency from once daily to once weekly.

Post Offices were opened during the year at Nkata Bay on the lake shore, Balaka, Salima and Ntaka on the northern railway extension, Loudon in the Mzimba district, Tekerani in the Cholo

district and Likoma Island in Lake Nyasa. The two latter offices are situated on Mission premises and are staffed and supervised by the Mission authorities.

Mails are forwarded by rail, motor lorry, lake steamer, and mail carrier. The carrier services are maintained with the utmost regularity during all weathers, and the successful results speak well for this type of service considering the adverse conditions met with especially during the wet weather. In many cases the carriers are armed with rifles as a protection against carnivorous animals. An overnight service operating for six nights a week maintains communication between Blantyre, Limbe, and Zomba, a distance of 42 miles. Two relays of men are employed on the journey, and leaving each end at 3.30 p.m. they deliver the mail at its destination at 8.0 a.m. next day.

The main mail route is maintained by motor lorry between Limbe and Fort Jameson over a distance of 318 miles via Lilongwe. Between Lilongwe and Karonga the service is by mail carrier for a distance of 384 miles which is covered on a scheduled time-table occupying 14 days in one direction and 16 in the other.

From Karonga the carrier service is continued west to Abercorn and Fife in Northern Rhodesia, and north to Tukuyu in Tanganyika Territory. Other branch carrier services connect the lake stations to the main route.

Letter mails for the lake stations, and parcel mails for all stations north of Kasungu, are forwarded by the P.A.V. *Guendolen* which sails from Fort Johnston on a round trip of Lake Nyasa every four weeks, the journey occupying 17 days.

During the year the newly completed northern extension of the railway to Salima was utilized for the transport of mails to post offices situated on the line. In addition, the mails brought down once monthly from the lake stations by the P.A.V. *Guendolen* were off-loaded at Chipoka and transported by rail to Blantyre. Previous to this, lake mails had been off-loaded at Fort Johnston and conveyed by motor lorry to Zomba.

Mails from South Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa are received by rail twice weekly. Overseas mails arrive once weekly, the letter mails from Europe being disembarked at Capetown and forwarded overland by rail via Salisbury and Beira. The time taken from Southampton to Blantyre by this route is 21¼ days. Overseas parcel mails are despatched by steamer to Beira and thence by rail to Nyasaland taking an average of 11 days to complete the journey.

Air Mails.

A regular weekly air service between Blantyre and Salisbury in both directions was inaugurated by Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways, Ltd., on the 9th of March, giving connexion at Salisbury with both the up and down journeys of the Imperial Airways service between London and Capetown. A contract for the transport

of air mail matter was concluded with the company and, as a result, the transit time for the conveyance of mails between Blantyre and London has now been reduced to 8¼ days.

In August a second weekly air service was provided to Salisbury by which air mail matter for the Rhodesias and South Africa was conveyed, going forward from Salisbury by rail.

Telegraphs.

The main telegraph system was originally constructed by the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company, whose driving force, the late Cecil Rhodes, conceived the idea of linking up by telegraph the distant territories under British control north of the Zambesi, and by connecting with the Egyptian telegraph system to Cairo, thereby securing a cheaper route from South Africa to Great Britain than was at that time available by submarine cable from Cape Town, where the rate charged was 11s. a word.

The line was built from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, via Tete in Portuguese territory, to Blantyre, in 1896. From Blantyre the construction proceeded northwards along the Lake shore to Karonga, in the extreme north of the Protectorate, where it branched north-west to Fife and Abercorn and, crossing the then German East Africa border, proceeded northwards through Bismarcksburg (now Kasanga) to Ujiji on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika.

Ujiji was reached in 1902, the year in which Cecil Rhodes died, and with his death the construction ceased. The dream of linking up the south by direct telegraph line with the north never matured. The advent, since those days, of railways, motor roads, and wireless telegraphy, including beam working, has helped to achieve in other ways the objects for which the line was built. Cable rates by beam wireless from Southern Rhodesia to Great Britain are now 1s. 2d. and 7d. a word. From Nyasaland the charges are 1s. 7d. and 9½d.

A branch line was also constructed by the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company from Domira Bay to Fort Jameson, where a telegraph office was opened in 1898.

In 1925, the Company went into liquidation and its immovable assets, represented by over one thousand miles of well-built telegraph line and numerous telegraph offices in Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Tanganyika, were taken over by the respective Governments at a purchase price of £12,500, the Nyasaland share being £10,750. The section running through Portuguese territory was purchased for £2,000, the Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia Governments sharing the cost on the basis of line mileage each side of the Zambesi.

Since that date new lines have been built by Government and additional offices opened, the total number of offices being now 28 excluding 14 public telegraph offices operated by Nyasaland Railways, Ltd. Eight of the railway offices are situated on the northern extension of the railway and were opened during the year.

Telephones.

With the opening of the northern extension of the railway arrangements were made for inter-communication between the Post Office and railway telephone systems. As a result telephonic facilities are now available at all important centres south of the Lake. There are 21 exchanges and public call offices with 314 telephones connected thereto.

Wireless.

There are no wireless transmitting stations operating in the Protectorate either for commercial or broadcasting purposes.

Wireless receiving sets are allowed under licence for which at present no charge is made. At the end of the year the number of licensed wireless listeners was 164. Of the sets in use 81 per cent. are of British make, 12 per cent. American, 6 per cent. Dutch, and 1 per cent. German. The value of the 67 sets licensed during the year was £1,684. As electric power from the mains is only available in the principal towns the majority of the receiving sets are battery operated.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, maintains branches at Blantyre, Limbe, Lilongwe, and Zomba, while Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) has branches at Blantyre and Limbe.

The Post Office Savings Bank conducts business at the 22 more important post offices. The Bank continued to grow in popularity with the African section of the community during 1934, and there was a considerable increase in both the number and value of accounts open at the close of the year as compared with the previous year's totals.

The number of open accounts rose from 1,085 in 1933 to 1,268 in 1934, while the total amount on deposit advanced from £11,607 to £13,864, representing increases of 17 and 19 per cent. respectively.

Currency.

English gold, silver, and copper coins are legal tender in the Protectorate. The gold standard was abandoned with effect from the 12th of October, 1931, and the English sovereign is now at a premium of 7s. Bank notes issued by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), in the territory of Southern Rhodesia are legal tender in Nyasaland. Silver coins of the denominations half-crown, florin, shilling, sixpence and threepence, and cupro-nickel coins, issued by the Government of Southern Rhodesia are current in the Protectorate and are legal tender for any amount not exceeding £2.

Weights and Measures.

Imperial weights and measures are in standard use throughout the Protectorate.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The headquarters offices, workshops, and stores of the Public Works Department are situated at Zomba. For executive purposes two Divisions, the Southern and Central, are established, each under an Executive Engineer with headquarters at Blantyre and Dedza respectively. The Northern area is in charge of an Assistant Engineer, stationed at Mzimba, who is responsible direct to headquarters, as is also an Inspector of Works in charge of the South Nyasa area stationed at Fort Johnston.

The following are the figures for expenditure in 1933 and 1934:—

	1933.	1934.
	£	£
Public Works Department ...	20,700	22,050
Public Works Recurrent ...	12,188	11,560
Public Works Extraordinary ...	1,494	1,360
Loan Works—		
East African Loan Roads ...	16,344	14,021
Colonial Development Fund (Buildings etc.)	22,067	5,465
	£72,793	£54,456
Decrease		£18,337

During the year it was necessary again to maintain recurrent expenditure at a minimum and the effect of this in the condition of some of the buildings is now becoming noticeable. Roads were, on the whole, maintained in a fair condition.

With grants from the Colonial Development Fund two rural dispensaries commenced in 1933, were completed, and at Zomba African hospital the water supply, sanitation and drainage works were completed.

The new headquarters offices for the Agricultural Department, financed from the same fund, were completed and occupied. A second bungalow was also completed for the Agricultural Department as also was one for the Geological Department, both in Zomba. At the Tea Research Station, Mlanje, the laboratory buildings, offices, and store were completed and taken into use.

A dipping tank was built in the Chiradzulu district for the Veterinary Department. The initial scheme for a piped water supply for Zomba and also the dam on Zomba Plateau for the conservation of water for Zomba generally were completed.

The installation of a water-borne sanitation scheme in Zomba was proceeded with and at the end of the year 27 official quarters were completed and work was in progress at 19 others.

As regards road work financed from the East African Guaranteed Loan, the substitution of permanent reinforced concrete bridges for timber structures on the main roads was continued and various capital improvements were executed. The principal work was the completion of the new road from Lilongwe to the rail head at Salima which was opened for traffic in April. A portion of the inter-territorial road connecting Nzimba and Mbeya was re-alligned via the Njakwa Gorge and will be opened for traffic in 1935.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The courts of the Protectorate consist of the High Court, with jurisdiction over all persons and over all matters in the Protectorate and courts subordinate thereto. There are also native courts, which are supervised by the Provincial Commissioners.

Subordinate courts are nominally of the first, second and third class with differentiated powers of trial of natives and non-natives, the trial of non-natives being reserved in certain matters to courts of the first and second classes.

There is, however, at present no court of the first class as Provincial Commissioners do not hold warrants as Magistrates and the court of the first class presided over by a Town Magistrate no longer sits, as the post was abolished for reasons of economy. The second and third class courts are presided over by the District and Assistant District Commissioners of each district.

Subordinate courts have the power to commit serious cases for trial to the High Court but this is seldom done except in cases which present obvious difficulties. Subordinate courts of the second class may try murder and manslaughter cases in which natives are defendants under the procedure laid down in section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code, enacted in 1929. Under that procedure the Magistrate sits with 3 native assessors and generally tries these cases without the preliminary inquiry which may be held under the Code of Criminal Procedure. Before the accused can be found guilty or not guilty the Magistrate must forward a copy of the proceedings to the Attorney-General with a memorandum setting forth his conclusions and the opinions of the assessors. The Attorney-General can then direct that further evidence be taken or that the case be transferred to the High Court for trial, or if satisfied with the trial in the subordinate court he submits a copy of the record to the High Court together with a memorandum of his conclusions. The High Court can then give such directions as it considers necessary and finally if it is " satisfied that the evidence so permits shall direct the magistrate to enter a finding of not guilty and to discharge the accused from custody or to enter a finding of guilty and pass sentence accordingly ". And every such sentence shall be subject to confirmation by the Judge. When sentence of death is

passed the accused must be informed of his right to appeal to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa within 30 days. In non-native cases of the graver crimes the accused is tried, after a preliminary inquiry, before the High Court sitting either with assessors or with a jury, according to the origin of the accused.

In civil matters, courts of the first, second and third class have jurisdiction over Europeans and Asiatics in all matters in which the amount or value in dispute does not exceed £100, £50 or £25 respectively. " Courts of the first and second class may subject to the provisions of article 20 of the British Central Africa Order in Council, 1902, try any native civil case and courts of the third class may subject as above and subject to the provisions of section 13 (of the Courts Ordinance—Cap. 3 R.L.N.) try any such case ". Section 13 reserves certain cases " of such importance as not to fall under the head of mere district discipline " to courts of the first or second class or the High Court, unless the Governor shall otherwise direct.

Native courts were established in 1933 to exercise over natives such jurisdiction as the Governor may by warrant under his hand authorize a Provincial Commissioner by his warrant to confer upon the court. Certain territorial limits are set by the Ordinance and certain subjects are reserved to other courts. For offences against native law and custom they may impose a fine or may order imprisonment or both " or may inflict any punishment authorized by native law or custom, provided that such punishment is not repugnant to natural justice and humanity and the fine or other punishment shall in no case be excessive but shall always be proportioned to the nature and circumstances of the case ".

Appeals from these courts lie to District Commissioners, Provincial Commissioners and ultimately to the High Court.

From subordinate courts (i.e. District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners) an appeal lies to the High Court (except in cases tried under the provisions of section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code when the appeal is to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa).

In addition supervision over subordinate courts is exercised by the High Court through monthly returns. The Judge in revision may make any order which the justice of the case may require.

If possible, the Judge visits every subordinate court in the Protectorate at least once a year, inspecting the court books and files and the prisons, and discussing points of law arising out of the cases tried by the Magistrate.

Police.

The establishment of the Police Force consists of thirteen European officers, two European Assistant Inspectors, three Asian Sub-Inspectors, and 496 Africans.

European Officers and Asian Sub-Inspectors are stationed only in the more important settled areas of the Southern Province. In

all other districts the African police are under the direction of the Administrative Officers.

The headquarters of the Force is at Zomba, where there is a Training Depot, a Criminal Investigation Department, including a Central Finger-print Bureau, and an Immigration Department. A Passport Office is also maintained at headquarters.

Serious crime has not shown any tendency to increase during the last year, but assaults have been more numerous. This is attributed to the excessive amount of beer drinking owing to exceptionally heavy crops in the Southern Province.

The number of cases reported to the police in the more settled districts of this Province was eight less than the previous year, the total being 2,470. Offences against the person were 244 or 9·87 per cent. of the cases reported, and offences against property were 956 or 38·70 per cent. The number of true cases of murder was eighteen, as compared with nineteen in the previous year.

The declared value of property reported stolen was £1,798 of which £617 was recovered by the police. The percentage of property recovered was 34·31.

Prisons.

The established prisons consist of a central prison at Zomba for the detention of Europeans, Asians, and long-sentence and recidivist Africans, and twenty-one district prisons, situated at the headquarters of each district, for short-sentence non-recidivist Africans.

The central prison is supervised by a European Superintendent with a Deputy Superintendent and Gaoler to assist him. The warder staff is composed of Africans. The accommodation consists of a section for Europeans of five single cells, only one of which is completed, and contains sixteen wards accommodating twelve prisoners each and ten wards for eight prisoners each. The other block when finished will contain fifty single cells. There is a separate hospital building with isolation section situated outside the main wall of the prison. These consist of one ward and four single cells for lepers, one ward and four cells for venereal cases and two wards and four cells for infectious cases. In addition there are two wards for new admissions, and a female section containing one ward and four cells.

Male adult prisoners are classified as follows:—

Section I.—Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of three years and upwards.

Section II.—Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of less than three years.

Prisoners in each section are graded as follows according to their character and antecedents, so far as these can be ascertained:—

Grade A.—Not previously convicted for serious crime and not habitually criminal.

Grade B.—Previously so convicted or habitually criminal and of corrupt habits (recidivist grade).

At present the accommodation of the prison will not permit of prisoners in A and B grades being kept separate.

Technical training is given in the prison shops and comprises carpentry, tinsmithery, tailoring, shoemaking, etc.

The older type of district prisons mostly consist of association wards, but all new prisons are being built to a standard plan on modern lines. These prisons are under the supervision of Administrative or Police Officers, the African staff consisting of either warders or policemen.

The admissions to prisons during 1934 were 18 Asians and 7,946 Africans. The increase over the previous year was 15 Asians and 2,875 Africans. The daily average number of persons in all prisons was 1,329·25.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. The number of admissions to hospital was 846 and the daily average on the sick list 39·79. The total number of deaths was 20 and the death-rate per 1,000, 2·20 of the total prison population. Executions numbered nine.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following are the more important Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council during the year 1934 :—

No. 1. *The Motor Traffic Ordinance*, 1934, combines in one comprehensive Ordinance all matters relating to the user of roads by motor vehicles. Provision is made for the licensing of public service and goods vehicles, and for compulsory third party insurance. The part dealing with insurance has not yet been applied, but will come into operation when the Governor is satisfied that the required insurance can be effected at reasonable rates.

No. 6. *The Tobacco Cess Ordinance*, 1934, permits of the forming of a fund into which will be paid the proceeds of the tax to be levied on tobacco exported from the Protectorate. The fund will be appropriated to the exclusive use of the tobacco industry.

No. 7. *The Loans Recovery Ordinance*, 1934, empowers the Court to re-open a moneylending transaction if the Court is satisfied that a harsh and unconscionable bargain has been made.

No. 9. *The Native Hut and Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1934. This Ordinance provides for the payment of taxes in kind in proclaimed districts. It also limits the period during which a widow is exempt from taxation and advances the date on which imprisonment may be awarded for non-payment of tax.

No. 12. *The Purchase of Native Produce Ordinance*, 1934, empowers the Governor in Council to order that in certain proclaimed districts cash must be paid for specified agricultural produce grown by and purchased from natives.

No. 14. *The Natives Hut and Poll Tax (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance*, 1934, imposes an obligation to pay poll tax on all natives who reside in the Protectorate and on all visiting natives who obtain employment in the Protectorate.

No. 16. *The Cotton Ordinance*, 1934, was enacted in order to ensure that the cotton produced in the Protectorate would be of the best quality. The legislation controls the cotton industry in Nyasaland.

No. 17. *The Tea Ordinance*, 1934, was designed to restrict the production of tea in the Protectorate, in accordance with the requirements of an international restriction scheme embracing certain Eastern and the East African tea producing countries. The purpose of the scheme is the improvement of the price of tea.

No. 18. *The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1934, amends the Penal Code in accordance with the recommendations made by the Law Officers of the East African Dependencies at their Conference in 1933. Experience had shown that the Codes of the dependencies could with advantage be amended.

No. 19. *The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1934. The remarks on Ordinance No. 18 are applicable to this Ordinance.

No. 21. *The Sentence of Death (Expectant Mothers) Ordinance*, 1934, provides for sentence of imprisonment for life being passed upon a woman convicted of an offence punishable with death if the accused is found to be pregnant.

No. 22. *The Infanticide Ordinance*, 1934, provides for the conviction and punishment of a woman found guilty of the murder of her newly born child in circumstances which show that at the time of committing the offence she had not fully recovered from the effect of giving birth to the child. Section 2 instructs the Court to convict of the offence of infanticide and to pass sentence as if the accused had been found guilty of manslaughter.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure for the past three years was as follows :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1932	530,931	505,800
1933	541,181	528,361
1934	560,552	571,674

Loans in aid of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Annuities, and grants from the Colonial Development Fund are included under revenue, while under expenditure are also included disbursements in respect of the same services.

Public Debt.

The public debt of the Protectorate on 31st December, 1934, amounted to £4,980,322, made up as follows:—

	£
Redemption of Railway Subsidy Lands ...	126,960
East Africa Protectorates Loan, 1915-1920 ...	38,220
Trans-Zambesia Railway Guarantee and Annuities	1,245,142
Nyasaland 4½ per cent. Guaranteed Loan ...	2,000,000
Nyasaland 3 per cent. Guaranteed Loan ...	1,570,000
Total ...	£4,980,322

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation, together with their yields, were:—

	£
Customs	127,837
Road and River Dues	2,974
Hut Taxes	129,562
Income Tax	14,547
Non-Native Poll Tax	4,423
Licences	25,486

Customs.

Duties are imposed under the Customs Ordinance, 1906, and during 1934 they were distributed as under:—

Import Duty.—Table 1. Specified duties on motor vehicles, matches, cement, sugar, wines and spirits, soap, ales, beers, tobacco, umbrellas, cotton piece-goods, etc.

Table 2. 33 per cent. *ad valorem* on secondhand clothing and perfumed spirits.

Table 3. 28 per cent. on luxury articles, e.g., firearms, jewellery, silks, etc.

Table 4. 13 per cent. *ad valorem* on necessities and articles of common use, e.g., provisions, etc.

Table 5. 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on articles not otherwise specifically charged under other Tables.

Table 6. 3 per cent. *ad valorem* on articles of an industrial nature, e.g., machinery, packing materials, etc.

Road, River, and Wharfage Dues.—These were abolished in April and merged into import duties.

Export Duty.—A cess of 1½d. per 100 lb. on all unmanufactured tobacco grown in the Protectorate and exported therefrom was imposed with effect from 1st April, 1931, at the request of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association. The proceeds are earmarked to meet the subscription of the Association to the British Empire Tobacco Producers' Federation.

Hut Tax.

A hut tax of 6s., if paid before the end of September in each year, and 9s. if paid thereafter, is payable by every native owning or occupying a hut. The tax is payable in respect of each hut owned. Exemption is granted in respect of widows and any other person who on account of age, disease or other physical disability is unable to find the means wherewith to pay the tax. District Commissioners may also, subject to the general or special directions of the Governor, exempt from the payment of the whole or any part of the tax any person who produces satisfactory evidence that owing to economic conditions he is unable to pay.

Every adult male native not liable to hut tax who has resided in the Protectorate for a period of twelve months prior to the commencement of the year is required to pay a poll tax equivalent to the tax on one hut.

The tax is imposed by the Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, 1926, as amended.

Income Tax.

Every non-native adult male is required to pay income tax as imposed by the Income Tax Ordinance, 1925, as amended, subject to certain abatements and allowances.

No tax is payable on incomes of £300 and under and, in the case of a married man, on £600 and under. There are also allowances for children and insurance. Companies are taxed at the rate of 2s. 6d. in the pound, subject to relief in respect of double Empire tax.

A poll tax of £2 is imposed on every adult non-native male by the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance of 1928.

Licences.

These are imposed under various ordinances and consist of the following, the collection during 1934 being shown against each :—

	£
Arms and ammunition	872
Bankers	120
Bicycles	1,266
Bonded warehouse	70
Game	337
Hawkers	49
Liquor	948
Miscellaneous	5,702
Tobacco	1,296
Trading	10,511
Dog	138
Trout	25

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands and Survey.

There was little demand for leases of Crown Land during 1934, only 9 leases with a total acreage of 1,454 acres being registered as compared with 19 leases totalling 6,702 acres in 1933 and 8 leases totalling 1,411 acres in 1932. Only one lease was advertised for sale by public auction and there was no bidding against the original applicant.

Ten leases of Crown Land with a total acreage of 3,034 acres were determined either by surrender, expiry or re-entry.

Forty-two yearly tenancy agreements for trading plots were issued and 60 cancelled, as against corresponding figures of 69 and 158 for 1933.

Thirty surveys aggregating 6,495 acres were completed during the year and in addition 37 miles of roads were traversed and seven aeroplane landing grounds surveyed and contoured.

Mining.

Considerable activity in prospecting for gold occurred and 43 prospecting licences were issued during the year, but no discovery of any importance was reported. There were 83·05 ounces of fine gold with a total value of £580 18s. 7d. exported through the agency of the local banks.

Operations were commenced on the corundum deposits in the Central Shire district and a sample shipment was sent to America.

Immigration.

The Chief Commissioner of Police is the Principal Immigration Officer to whom all other Officers and Inspectors of Police, as well as certain District Commissioners and Customs Officers, act as assistants.

The ports of entry are :—Port Herald, Mwanza, Chileka, Fort Manning, Fort Johnston, Karonga, Mzimba, Dedza, Ncheu, and Chikwawa.

All persons arriving in the Protectorate must report to an immigration officer and satisfy him that they are not prohibited immigrants. They should be in possession of passports or other documentary evidence of identity and nationality.

Prohibited immigrants are persons previously convicted of serious crime or suffering from infectious, contagious, or mental disease, or those likely to be dangerous to peace and good order or likely to become a public charge.

The following persons, if known to the immigration officer or if their identity is otherwise established, are permitted to enter the Protectorate without further formality :—members of His Majesty's regular naval or military forces; persons accredited to the Protectorate by or under the authority of the Imperial or of any foreign government; persons domiciled in the Protectorate and not otherwise prohibited from entry; and the wives and children of such persons.

Other non-native immigrants must be prepared to make a deposit of £100 or to produce some other acceptable security from a person known to be of sound financial standing. This rule is strictly construed when dealing with persons, other than those who are on a temporary visit, who are in an impecunious condition and liable to become a public charge.

The number of non-native persons who have entered the Protectorate, including returning residents and persons in transit, during the past five years is :—

	1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
Europeans ...	1,103	2,112	3,149	3,507	3,474
Asians	542	791	928	1,295	1,342

Immigrants arrived in the Protectorate during 1934 by the following means :—

	By Air.	*By Rail.*	*By Road.*	*By Water.*
Europeans ...	250	832	2,392	4
Asians	—	232	1,110	—

Publicity.

In 1934, Government voted a sum of £800 for publicity purposes. The greater part of this amount was spent in publicity articles in the South Africa and Rhodesian newspapers. These articles elicited a large number of enquiries and requests for publicity literature. Illustrated articles on Nyasaland were published in the Special Empire Travel Number of the *Times* and in a special Rhodesian and East African Supplement of the *Financial Times*.

A new publicity brochure is in course of preparation and will be published early in 1935. It will contain many illustrations and articles regarding travel facilities, hotels and garages, game shooting, and fishing, and an abundance of other information of a general character.

The cost of a visitor's full game licence has been reduced from £50 to £15 as it was felt that the comparatively small amount of game and the number of species in Nyasaland—compared, that is, with the game in adjoining territories—did not warrant so heavy a licence fee.

Rest houses for travellers have been erected on the Great North Road at Mzimba and Fort Hill. They are simply but adequately furnished with bedding, crockery, etc., to accommodate four persons.

The number of visitors to Nyasaland during the year amounted to some 2,100. Figures for the previous four years are as follows :—

1930	548
1931	1,112
1932	1,717
1933	1,959

It is considered by the Publicity Committee that their campaign of 1934 has met with a good measure of success and that Nyasaland, and in particular the Lake, is fast becoming recognized as a popular holiday resort by residents in the Union of South Africa and the Rhodesias.

APPENDIX.

Government Publications.

Title of Publication.	*Published Price.*	*Cost of Postage to U.K.*	*Where obtainable.*
Nyasaland Government Gazette.			
(Subscription to the Government Gazette includes the free issue of all legislation enacted during the year.)	7s. 6d. per annum.	1s. 6d. per annum.	Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London. Government Printer, Zomba.
Legislation.			
Orders in Council, Proclamations and Government Legislative Measures. Annual Volume.	Prices and Postages variable.		do.
Law Reports, Vol. III, 1927–1933.	3s. 6d.	3d.	do.
Index to Ordinances, August, 1933.	3s. 6d.	3d.	do.
Annual Departmental Reports.			
Agriculture	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Education	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Financial	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Forestry	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Geological Survey ...	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Medical	4s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Native Affairs	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Police	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Posts and Telegraphs ...	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Prisons	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Trade, External	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Veterinary	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Agriculture.			
Tobacco Culture (Hornby).	3s. 6d.	3d.	Director of Agriculture, Zomba.
Handbook on Cotton and Tobacco Cultivation in Nyasaland (McCall).	5s. 0d.	3d.	Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London. Government Printer, Zomba.
Report on Tea Cultivation and its Development in Nyasaland (Mann).	2s. 6d.	2d.	Government Printer, Zomba.
Native Agricultural Committee Report, 1930.	6d.	2d.	do.
Bulletins (New Series).			
No. 1—Tea Research and Tea Advertising.	Limited Circulation.	No Charge.	Director of Agriculture, Zomba.
No. 2—Virus Diseases of Tobacco.			do.
No. 3—Tea Yellows Disease.			do.
No. 4—Tea Growing in Nyasaland.			do.

All Publications Post Free in Nyasaland.

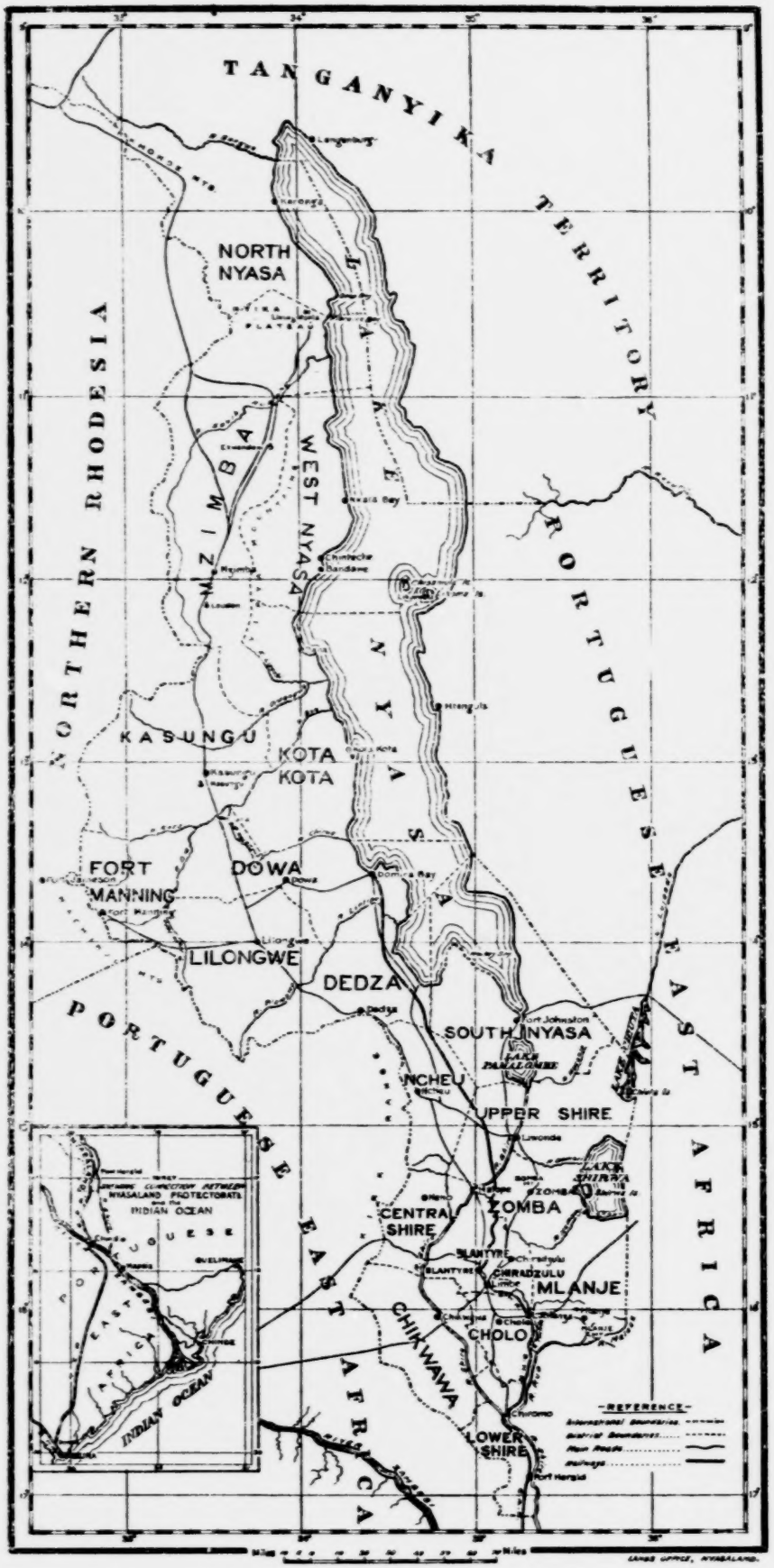
Title of Publication.	*Published Price.*	*Cost of Postage to U.K.*	*Where obtainable.*
Bulletins (New Series)—cont.			
No. 5—Mosquito Bug the Cause of Stem Canker of Tea.	Limited Circulation.	No Charge.	Director of Agriculture, Zomba.
*No. 6—Proceedings of the First and Second Meetings of the Board of Agriculture.			do.
*No. 7—Proceedings of the First and Second Meetings of the Fertilizers Sub-Committee of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association.			do.
No. 8—Citrus Fruit Prospects in Nyasaland.			do.
No. 9—Climate of Central Nyasaland.			do.
*No. 10—Proceedings of the Third Meeting of the Board of Agriculture.			do.
No. 11—Denudation and Soil Erosion in Nyasaland.			do.
No. 12—The Rices of Northern Nyasaland.			do.
No. 13—A Short History of Tea Planting in Nyasaland.			
Geology.			
Practical Handbook of Water Supply (Dixey).	21s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	Government Printer, Zomba.
Water Supply Paper No.3—Weirs, Dams and Reservoirs for Estate Purposes.	1s. 0d.	2d.	Director of Geological Survey, Zomba.
Water Supply Paper No. 4—Water Supply Conditions of Country traversed by proposed Railway Extension to Lake Nyasa (1929).	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Ground Water Investigations by Geophysical Methods.	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.

All Publications Post Free in Nyasaland.

* Bulletins for local issue only.

Title of Publication.	*Published Price.*	*Cost of Postage to U.K.*	*Where obtainable.*
Geology—cont.			
Bulletin No. 3—The Limestone Resources of Nyasaland.	2s. 6d.	3d.	Director of Geological Survey, Zomba.
Bulletin No. 4—The Portland Cement Clays of Lake Malombe.	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
The Physiography, Geology, and Mineral Resources of Nyasaland.	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
The Physiography of the Shire Valley.	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
The Bauxite Deposits of Nyasaland.	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
The Coal Deposits of the Sumbu Area.	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
The Distribution of Population in Nyasaland.	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Also reprints of various papers on the Geology of Nyasaland, of which a list is obtainable upon application to the Director of Geological Survey.	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Other Government Publications.			
Nyasaland Annual Report	2s. 0d.	2d.	His Majesty's Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London. Secretariat, Zomba.
Handbook of Nyasaland, 1932.	5s. 0d.	6d.	Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London. Government Printer, Zomba.
Nyasaland Blue Books ...	5s. 0d.	5d.	do.
The Census Reports of the Nyasaland Protectorate, 1911, 1921, 1926, 1931.	5s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Native Education Conference Report, 1927.	3s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Finance Commission Report, 1924.	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Road Guide, 1932 ...	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Mechanization and Maintenance of Earth Roads.	—	2d.	Director of Public Works, Zomba.
Post Office Guide and Directory, 1934.	2s. 0d.	4d.	Postmaster General, Zomba.
Telephone Directory ...	6d.	1d.	do.
Publicity Brochure ...	Free	4d.	Director of Publicity, Zomba.

All Publications Post Free in Nyasaland.



ELEVATION ABOVE SEA LEVEL OF PRINCIPAL PLACES (approximate)

Zomba	2948 Ft.	Fort Johnston	1700 Ft.	Lucheneje	3500 ft.
Blantyre	3500 Ft.	Dedza	4500 Ft.	Kota Kota	1800 ft.
Limbe	4000 Ft.	Nchalo	3300 Ft.	Chikwawa	127 ft.

(32476—48) Wt. 2157—3531 625 1/36 P. St. G. 377/7

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.
Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 8*d.*)

MALTA.
Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3*s.* 6*d.* (3*s.* 11*d.*).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5*s.* (5*s.* 9*d.*).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.
Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4*s.* (4*s.* 4*d.*).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3*d.* (3½*d.*).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.
Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3*s.* (3*s.* 3*d.*).

KENYA.
Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3*s.* (3*s.* 4*d.*).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.
Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 7*d.*).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.
Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2*s.* 6*d.* (2*s.* 8*d.*).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933–34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3*s.* 6*d.* (3*s.* 9*d.*).

SWAZILAND.
Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2*s.* 6*d.* (2*s.* 9*d.*).

MALAYA.
Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

SEYCHELLES.
Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1*s.* 3*d.* (1*s.* 5*d.*).

MAURITIUS.
Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4*s.* 6*d.* (4*s.* 10*d.*).

WEST INDIES.
Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

BRITISH HONDURAS.
Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4*s.* 6*d.* (4*s.* 10*d.*).

BRITISH GUIANA.
Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.
Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

PALESTINE.
Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3*s.* (3*s.* 3*d.*).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 3*d.*).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street;
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;
or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF.
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.
KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.
BRITISH CAMEROONS.
BRITISH TOGOLAND.

Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from the Sale Offices of

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

S. O. Code No. 58-1739

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1776

Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of

NYASALAND, 1935

(For Report for 1933 see No. 1665 (price 2s. 0d.) and for Report for 1934 see No. 1739 (price 2s. 6d.))

Crown Copyright Reserved

LONDON
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller
1936
Price 2s. 6d. net
PRINTED AND
PUBLISHED IN
GREAT BRITAIN

publishing company, inc.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

This comprehensive Survey, which is divided into two Parts—(1) Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the Individual Dependencies, (2) Memoranda on the Products of the Colonial Empire—is issued periodically. The Survey for the year 1933 was issued in 1935 as Colonial No. 109, £1 5s. (£1 5s. 7d.). The Survey for the year 1935 is in course of preparation

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Published periodically in three Parts—(1) Africa, (2) Eastern, Mediterranean and Pacific, (3) West Indies. The last edition, which contained information relating to the Tariffs up to the beginning of July, 1934, was issued in September, 1934, as Colonial No. 97. Part I, 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.); Part II, 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.); Part III, 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.). Amending Leaflets have been published from time to time. A revised complete edition of this work is in course of preparation

INFORMATION AS TO THE CONDITIONS AND COST OF LIVING IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

The second Edition was issued in 1935 as Colonial No. 101, 3s. (3s. 3d.). A revised edition is in course of preparation

REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE

Part I—Public Officers [Colonial No. 88–1] 9d. (10d.)
Part II—Public Business [Colonial No. 88–2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.)

THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Administrative Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

Second Edition, 1st March, 1936 [Colonial No. 114] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

THE COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Medical Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 31st March, 1936)

First Edition, 1936 [Colonial No. 115] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

THE COLONIAL LEGAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Legal Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st June, 1936)

Second Edition, 1936 [Colonial No. 120] 9d. (10d.)

THE COLONIAL FOREST SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Forest Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition, 1936 [Colonial No. 122] 6d. (7d.)

THE COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE LIST

THE COLONIAL POLICE SERVICE LIST

These Lists are in course of preparation. The Lists will include the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the respective Services, and Schedules of Offices

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1935. The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trignometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps

[Colonial No. 111] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS

Reports of Committee [Cmd. 5219] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street
or through any bookseller

Continued on page 3 of cover

JV33
G7A4

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NYASALAND FOR THE YEAR 1935

CONTENTS

Chapter		Page
I.	Geography, including Climate and History	2
II.	Government	5
III.	Population	6
IV.	Health	7
V.	Sanitation and Housing	11
VI.	Production	12
VII.	Commerce	25
VIII.	Wages and Cost of Living	33
IX.	Education and Welfare Institutions	34
X.	Communications and Transport	40
XI.	Banking, Currency, Weights and Measures	46
XII.	Public Works	46
XIII.	Justice, Police, and Prisons	47
XIV.	Legislation	51
XV.	Public Finance and Taxation	52
XVI.	Miscellaneous	55
	Appendix. Government Publications	58
	Map.	

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
OCT 7 1940
DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The territory comprised in the Nyasaland Protectorate is a strip of land about 520 miles in length and varying from 50 to 100 miles in width. It lies approximately between 9° 45′ and 17° 16′ south latitude and 33° and 36° east longitude. The area is roughly 40,000 square miles, or about one-third the area of the British Isles. The most southerly portion of the Protectorate is about 130 miles from the sea as the crow flies.

The Protectorate falls naturally into two divisions

(1) consisting of the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Luangwa River in Northern Rhodesia, and

(2) the region between the watershed of the Zambesi River and the Shire River on the west and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the Ruo River, an affluent of the Shire, on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje and a small portion, also mountainous, of the south-eastern coast of Lake Nyasa.

Lake Nyasa, the third largest lake in Africa, is a deep basin 360 miles long and 10 to 50 miles wide, lying at an altitude of 1,555 ft. above the sea. Its greatest depth is 386 fathoms.

The chief towns are Blantyre, with about 300 European inhabitants, Limbe, near Blantyre, and Zomba, the seat of the Government.

Climate.

The climate of Nyasaland in its essential features is similar to that of the rest of Eastern Africa within the tropics.

The climate is necessarily diversiform in various districts, owing to variations in latitude, altitude, and general configuration of the terrain, presence or absence of rivers, forests, etc., but, as a large proportion of the Protectorate lies at an altitude of 3,000 ft. or more, the heat is not generally excessive. The monsoon commences to blow strongly in September, in conjunction with the sun's increase in southerly declination, and the first rains may be expected any time after mid-October. From their commencement to the end of December it is usual to experience violent thunderstorms and heavy precipitations in a few hours, followed by an interval varying from one to 15 or 20 days of considerable heat. With the return of the sun from its southern limit of declination, the thunderstorms diminish in intensity and frequency, and are replaced by steady rain—January, February, and March being usually the wettest months as regards duration of rainfall as well as actual amount. After March the frequency and intensity of the rainfall diminishes rapidly, and from May to September the climate is comparatively cool and dry.

History.

Very little is known of the history of the region now called Nyasaland before the middle of the past century. Jasper Bocarro, a Portuguese, is said to have been the first European to visit Nyasaland; he appears to have travelled, early in the 17th century, from the Zambesi to the junction of the Ruo and Shire Rivers and thence via the Shire Highlands and the Lujenda River to the coast at Mikandani.

The real history of Nyasaland begins with the advent of Dr. Livingstone, who, after experiencing considerable difficulty in ascending the River Shire, discovered Lakes Chilwa and Pamalombe, and on 16th September, 1859, reached the southern shore of Lake Nyasa. Livingstone was closely followed by a Mission under Bishop Mackenzie, sent out by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The Mission settled in the Shire Highlands, but on account of loss of its members by sickness and otherwise, it withdrew in 1862. It was subsequently re-established in 1881 on Lake Nyasa, with headquarters on the island of Likoma, where it still remains.

In 1874, the Livingstonia Mission, named in honour of the great explorer, was founded by the Free Church of Scotland. They were joined in 1876 by the pioneers of the Church of Scotland Mission, who chose the site of the present town of Blantyre and established themselves in the Shire Highlands, while the Free Church applied itself to the evangelization of the inhabitants of the shores of Lake Nyasa.

The Missions were followed by the African Lakes Corporation, and in 1883 Captain Foote, R.N., was appointed first British Consul for the territories north of the Zambesi, to reside at Blantyre.

A serious danger had arisen in connexion with Arab slave traders who had settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa. At the time of Livingstone's first visit he found the Arabs established in a few places on what is now the Portuguese shore of the Lake and at Kota Kota on the west side. Arab caravans, trading with the tribes in and beyond the valley of the Luangwa, were in the habit of crossing the Lake on their way to and from the sea coast. Opposition of the new settlers to the slave trade carried on by Arab coastmen and natives alike resulted in a conflict with the Arab traders under Mlozi, settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa, which spread to the Yao Chiefs, who were under their influence.

In the summer of 1889, the late Mr. Johnston (afterwards Sir H. H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.), arrived at Mozambique as His Britannic Majesty's Consul and proceeded to travel in the interior to enquire into the troubles with the Arabs.

Treaties having been concluded with the remaining Makololo Chiefs and with the Yaos around Blantyre, Mr. Johnston proceeded up Lake Nyasa, leaving Mr. John Buchanan, Acting Consul, in charge, who, after the first encounter between Major Serpa Pinto and Mlauri, a powerful Makololo Chief, proclaimed on 21st September, 1889, a British Protectorate over the Shire districts.

In 1891, an Anglo-Portuguese Convention ratified the work of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sharpe (later Sir A. Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.), and other pioneers of British Central Africa, and in the following spring a British Protectorate over the countries adjoining Lake Nyasa was proclaimed. The Protectorate of Nyasaland, under the

administration of a Commissioner, was confined to the regions adjoining the Shire and Lake Nyasa, the remainder of the territory under British influence north of the Zambesi being placed, subject to certain conditions, under the British South Africa Company.

On 22nd February, 1893, the name of the Protectorate was changed to " The British Central Africa Protectorate ", but the old name " Nyasaland Protectorate " was revived in October, 1907, by the Order in Council which amended the Constitution.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Central Government.

The Protectorate is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council composed of the Chief Secretary, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Senior Provincial Commissioner. The laws of the Protectorate are made by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council constituted by the Nyasaland Order in Council, 1907. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor and four official members, namely, the members of the Executive Council, and four unofficial members. The unofficial members who are nominated by the Governor without regard to any specific representation, are selected as being those most likely to be of assistance to the Governor in the exercise of his responsibilities, and hold office for a period of three years. There is at present no native member of the Council, but this is not to say that the large body of natives is altogether unrepresented. In addition to indirect representation by at least one of the unofficial members, who for many years has been selected from one of the Missionary Societies, their interests are directly in the hands of the Senior Provincial Commissioner, the Chief Secretary, and the Governor himself.

Departments of Government.

The principal departments of Government whose headquarters are in Zomba are those dealing with Finance, Legal, Medical and Sanitary Services, Agriculture, Public Works, Education, Police, Prisons and Lunatic Asylum, Geological Survey, Veterinary, Forests, Mechanical Transport, and Posts and Telegraphs. The High Court and Lands Office, including Surveys and Mines, are in Blantyre, and the headquarters of the Customs Department is at Limbe.

Provincial Administration.

For administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into two provinces, each of which is in charge of a Provincial Commissioner responsible to the Governor for the administration of his province.

The provinces are divided into districts in charge of District Commissioners responsible to the Provincial Commissioner. The provinces of the Protectorate are as follows :—

Province.	*Comprising Districts.*	*Land Area. Square miles.*	*Population.*	*Headquarters.*
Southern	Lower Shire, Chikwawa, Central Shire, Cholo, Mlanje, Blantyre, Chiradzulu, Zomba, Upper Shire, South Nyasa.	12,336	773,348	Blantyre.
Northern	Ncheu, Dedza, Fort Manning, Lilongwe, Dowa, Kota Kota, Kasungu, Mzimba, West Nyasa, North Nyasa.	25,260	829,929	Lilongwe.

III.—POPULATION.

Nyasaland has a population of 1,781 Europeans, 1,400 Asiatics, and 1,600,076 natives, divided between the two provinces in the following proportions :—

	Europeans.		*Asiatics.*		*Natives.*	
	Males.	*Females.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Males.*	*Females.*
Southern Province	771	604	953	247	371,748	399,005
Northern Province	243	163	184	16	378,797	450,526

The following table records the births and deaths of Europeans and Asiatics during the past three years :—

	1933.		*1934.*		*1935.*	
	Births.	*Deaths.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*
Europeans ...	46	14	40	13	44	11
Asiatics... ...	46	8	48	16	63	16

Although Europeans are resident in every district of the Protectorate, 76 per cent. of the European population is centred in the following five districts :—

Blantyre	674
Zomba	282
Cholo	169
Mlanje...	119
Lilongwe	114

The native population is also very unevenly distributed. For instance, in the Southern Province the number of persons to the square mile varies from 557 on fertile land near the townships to 13·9 in the arid areas of the Shire Valley away from the river. In the Northern Province the density varies from 174·6 in the Dowa district to 6·8 in the Kasungu district.

Marriages.—There were 19 marriages registered under the British Central Africa Marriage Ordinance No. 3 of 1902 during the year as compared with 18 in the preceding year. In 16 cases the contracting parties were Europeans, in two cases Asiatics and in one case half-castes.

Under the Native Marriage (Christian Rites) Registration Ordinance, 1923, 2,797 marriages were celebrated compared with 3,017 in the preceding year.

IV.—HEALTH.

The medical staff consists of a Director of Medical Services, a Senior Health Officer, a Senior Medical Officer, a Pathologist, a Medical Entomologist, and 14 Medical Officers; the nursing personnel comprises a Matron, and 10 Nursing Sisters.

In addition to the European Officers, there are nine Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 12 African Hospital Assistants, and 182 African Dispensers.

Two European Sanitary Superintendents, 16 African Sanitary Inspectors, 44 Vaccinators, and a varying number of sanitary labourers are employed chiefly in the Townships of Zomba, Blantyre and Limbe.

The European Community.

The majority of Europeans live in the healthy highlands, and this fact, and the influence of space, sunlight, and the precautions which every intelligent person normally takes in the tropics, combine to produce a healthy community.

Medical attention to Europeans and hospital accommodation for them is provided chiefly by Government, but in part also by some of the Missions whose staffs include doctors who practise privately. There are Government hospitals at Zomba and Blantyre, which admit both official and non-official Europeans, the patients at Blantyre being chiefly non-officials.

Hospital admissions during 1935 numbered 178, of which 63 were at Zomba, and 115 at Blantyre. The most frequent causes of admission were malaria (25), amoebic dysentery (25), and confinements (18). Out-patients numbered 396 at Zomba and 283 at Blantyre.

The Asiatic Community.

Government subsidizes a ward for the treatment of Asiatics at the Church of Scotland Mission, Blantyre, and in most of the Native hospitals throughout the country it is possible to provide some accommodation for Asiatics.

The Asiatic community has also contributed towards the cost of accommodation at other Mission hospitals in the Protectorate.

The African Community.

There are 15 Native hospitals in the country, one of 100 beds, six of 50, and eight of 30. Three of the larger dispensaries have small wards attached to which patients are admitted. The total number of cases treated at the hospitals and main dispensaries during 1935 was :—

New inpatients	...	...	...	...	10,052
Outpatients	...	...	...	...	121,442

In addition to the hospitals there are 94 rural dispensaries distributed throughout the country, inclusive of those with wards attached. Most of them are well constructed buildings of brick and iron, but there are still a number of temporary wattle-and-daub buildings. More dispensaries are badly needed in some of the districts.

The rural dispensaries during 1935 treated 315,465 new cases, 192,684 males, and 122,781 females.

The total number of cases treated at Government hospitals and dispensaries is a formidable one, but roughly 70 per cent. of the total is dealt with at the dispensaries, which treat only minor ailments. The majority of the natives suffer from either schistosomiasis, ankylostomiasis, or malaria, and sometimes from all three, but comparatively seldom receive any in-patient treatment, because the hospital of any particular district serves for the most part the population in its immediate vicinity only, and the rural dispensers have insufficient knowledge either to diagnose or properly treat these complaints.

Though the standard of knowledge and ability of the rural dispensers is slowly improving, efficient diagnosis and treatment of the three diseases named can alone have but little effect on the incidence of these diseases : it is education in the elements of hygiene and sanitation that the native needs, not doses of medicine.

There are encouraging signs that Native Authorities are taking a real and effective interest in village sanitation : many of them have made great improvements in the villages under their control and welcome the efforts that are being made to instruct the villagers in the elements of hygiene and sanitation.

Venereal Diseases.

These are not very prevalent in Nyasaland. They exist chiefly in the larger towns and in districts from which the principal supplies of emigrant labour are drawn. No special clinics have as yet been established.

Some years ago special V.D. hospitals were started, but it was found that the natives avoided them and that fewer cases of venereal diseases were being seen. It was then decided to treat these diseases in the general hospitals. In Zomba they are treated

at the general hospital but in separate wards, and it is pleasing to note that increasing confidence is being shown in European methods of treatment.

Women and Child-Welfare Work.

The buildings for three woman and child-welfare clinics have now been completed. This work is confined chiefly to the Missions with the exception of the clinic at the " Jeanes " Training Centre, where not only is woman and child-welfare carried on, but also training of women in housewifery, handicrafts, first-aid, sewing, etc. (See also under Chapter IX.)

Leprosy.

The treatment of leprosy is carried on at 12 leper clinics administered by the various Missions. The average number per quarter under treatment as in-patients during the year was 684. New cases admitted for treatment numbered 209 (139 males, 70 females). A large majority of the cases are in an advanced stage of the disease when they come for treatment, and so offer but small chance of a cure. The clinics, however, do relieve a considerable amount of suffering which would otherwise go unattended and they go far to prevent infection of the next generation.

Mission Medical Work.

The Missions have between them 26 hospitals at which general medical work is carried on and, as indicated above, they are also chiefly concerned with the treatment of leprosy, and with woman and child-welfare work, for both of which they receive subsidies from Government. The Church of Scotland Mission at Blantyre provides a course of training for African Hospital Assistants, and the majority of Assistants in Government employment are obtained from this source.

Lunatic Asylum.

There is one lunatic asylum in the Protectorate and this is situated at Zomba. The European staff consists of one Superintendent and one Deputy Superintendent. These officers are at the same time prison officers also. The African staff includes both male and female attendants. The Chief Inspector of Prisons is also the Chief Inspector of the Asylum.

There is accommodation for two European, one Asiatic and 68 African males. The African male accommodation consists of 58 single cells and one association ward, the last-mentioned being capable of holding ten inmates. In addition there is one observation ward with nine single rooms and a hospital providing ten beds. The female section, which is entirely separate, has 20 single rooms.

During 1935 there were six new male admissions, all being Africans. These comprised one criminal, two " detained during the Governor's pleasure ", and three alleged lunatics. During the

previous year there were 15 African males and one African female admitted.

Two lunatics (one a criminal lunatic) who had escaped during 1934 were recaptured during the year.

Three lunatics were released to the care of relatives during 1935.

Two deaths occurred during the year. One died from general paralysis and one from amoebic dysentery. Both were non-criminals.

In 1935 one lunatic escaped and was not recaptured. At the end of the year there remained in the asylum 75 African males and 14 African females. The daily average strength for the year was 75·98 African males and 14·00 African females, making a total average of 89·98. This shows a decrease of 0·81 on the figures for 1934.

The health of the inmates was outstandingly good. The daily average number in hospital was only 2·81 against 4·44 during the previous year. Inmates were weighed monthly whenever possible and 52·81 per cent. gained while 31·46 per cent. lost weight. The percentage indicating neither gain nor loss was 15·73. Inmates who are able to work are encouraged to do so within the precincts of the asylum.

The value of labour performed and produce from gardens and plantations during the year amounted to £104 13s. 4d.

Members of the staff of the Church of Scotland Mission, Zomba, held religious services for the male inmates and gave instructional talks to the females.

Lunatics—District Prisons.

In addition to the Central Asylum at Zomba, lunatics are from time to time admitted to district prisons for safe custody pending certification. During 1935 four criminal and 22 non-criminal alleged lunatics were so detained. Of these, three criminal and two non-criminal were duly certified and transferred to the Asylum while one criminal and 20 non-criminal were released. There were no such lunatics awaiting certification at the end of the year.

	Criminal or "Detained during the Governor's Pleasure" Lunatics.			*Non-Criminal or Alleged Lunatics.*		
	Male.	*Female.*	*Total.*	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Total.*
Remaining on 31.12.34	—	1	1	1	—	1
Admitted during 1935 ...	3	—	3	19	2	21
Transferred to Criminal Lunatic Asylum ...	3	—	3	2	—	2
Released during 1935 ...	1	—	1	18	2	20
Remaining on 31.12.35...	—	—	—	—	—	—

V.—SANITATION AND HOUSING.

Sanitation in Nyasaland is still very primitive though conditions in the European townships have improved greatly in recent years. In Zomba, thanks to assistance from the Colonial Development Fund, a scheme of water-flushed sewage is now nearing completion.

European residences are usually brick bungalows of modest proportions, roofed by corrugated iron in the townships and by thatch on the plantations. Electric light is available in the townships of Blantyre, Limbe, and Zomba, and a pipe-borne supply of drinking water has been installed at Zomba, Blantyre and Lilongwe.

As regards native housing, the large majority of Africans, even those living in close proximity to towns, occupy huts of the traditional grass or daub-and-wattle type, dark, damp, and dismal. Nevertheless it is now not uncommon to see a square daub-and-wattle or brick hut, divided into two or more rooms, and provided with window openings, or even with glazed windows. The educated native does unquestionably appreciate a house constructed with regard for light and ventilation, though usually not to the extent of building one at his own expense.

The year 1934 saw the launching of an interesting experiment for the housing, in communal areas, of the native domestic servants of European residents in townships. Hitherto it has been the custom for such servants and their families to live in the quarters provided for the purpose within the compounds of their employers. The consequent difficulties of sanitary control can be readily appreciated when it is realized that the average number of servants consists of not less than five, together with their wives and families.

The Zomba " Model Village " scheme progressed steadily during 1935, and by the end of the year some 100 huts were in occupation. The experiment is increasing in popularity with the native tenants and it is hoped that by the end of 1936 it will be possible to accommodate at the village all those domestic servants, together with their families, who are employed in Zomba and whose homes are too far distant to admit a daily journey to their work.

The village, which is situated at a pleasant site on the outskirts of the township, is provided with an electric light and water supply, sports ground, etc., and should do much in course of time to improve the general health of both the European and African communities resident in Zomba.

As regards the steps being taken to improve native housing generally, see paragraphs " Advisory Bodies and Policy " under Chapter VI Agriculture.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Weather Conditions.

Weather conditions during the 1934-35 season were good for crop growth in the more northerly areas, in the tea belts, and in the Lower River area. In other parts, abnormalities in the shape of a high rainfall over certain periods and a prolonged mid-season drought caused anxiety for a time, but the final results in areas below an elevation of 2,500 feet were fair. Early growth was retarded by low temperatures and lack of sunshine in parts, but the season for tobacco, cotton and tea cannot be said to have been inferior to the seasons of the past five years. On the other hand, it cannot be said to have been favourable to food crops in certain areas. Some parts suffered from the February-March drought while others had too much rain, and the situation was rendered worse by locust attacks which made necessary two or more plantings of food crops at the beginning of the season.

The rainfall figures for the six wet and six dry months of the 1934-35 season are given in the following table.

Season 1934–35.

	Zone.	*Total rainfall 1 Nov., 1934, to 30 April, 1935.* Inches.	*Normal for six wet months.* Inches.	*Total rainfall 1 May to 31 Oct., 1935.* Inches.	*Normal for six dry months.* Inches.
Port Herald	A	34·19	29·1	2·65	3·6
Port Herald Experimental Station.		36·63	28·8	2·64	3·2
Chikwawa		26·23	29·7	1·98	2·3
Cholo	B	55·28	48·8	8·00	8·1
Makwasa		51·65	46·8	6·01	4·4
Nsikisi		51·46	42·4	6·40	7·8
Nchima		51·09	—	8·07	—
Mikundi		56·02	—	n.r.	—
Masambanjati		n.r.	—	10·43	—
Mlanje	C	67·19	66·6	10·55	14·5
Chitakali		79·05	65·5	16·02	12·1
Thornwood		81·24	67·8	11·65	11·6
Ruo		63·16	53·7	10·34	6·3
Glenorchy		63·55	56·2	11·26	10·1
Sayama		67·64	56·0	9·67	10·5

SEASON 1934–35—(*cont.*).

	Zone.	*Total rainfall 1 Nov., 1934, to 30 April, 1935.*	*Normal for six wet months.*	*Total rainfall 1 May to 31 Oct., 1935.*	*Normal for six dry months.*
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
Lujeri		80·17	76·3	13·65	14·3
Chisambo		82·04	—	16·13	—
Nalipiri	D	58·74	51·9	9·83	11·0
Blantyre	E	51·53	39·9	2·76	3·3
Chingaluwe		47·42	42·8	4·52	3·3
Nyambadwe		42·90	39·0	3·28	2·9
Chiradzulu		45·24	40·0	n.r.	2·5
Nyungwe		34·50	—	·50	—
Michiru	F	33·07	35·3	·61	2·0
Namalanga	G	25·11	29·9	2·94	1·0
Nasonia		46·03	36·9	5·42	1·9
Zomba Experimental Station.	H	59·66	46·8	2·02	4·6
Likwenu		57·69	—	·81	—
Police Headquarters ...		54·22	41·9	2·73	1·8
Domasi		60·76	52·7	n.r.	—
Nankunda...		70·04	—	3·12	—
Malosa		59·06	—	n.r.	—
Mbidi	I	48·11	35·8	n.r.	1·5
Makwapala Experimental Station.		51·92	34·0	1·11	1·5
Mwanza	K	31·51	37·2	2·63	·6
Liwonde	L	36·88	31·7	·32	1·1
Utale		39·92	31·5	n.r.	·8
Bilila		33·68	28·0	·40	·7
Mandimba	M	62·34	34·0	n.r.	·3
Namwera		47·06	42·2	·86	·3
Chipunga		46·67	35·0	·82	·8
Fort Johnston	N	26·15	29·4	·24	1·2
Monkey Bay		26·98	29·2	—	·9
Malindi		39·37	—	·27	—
Golomoti		33·74	29·5	n.r.	·1
Ncheu	P	36·61	37·0	·61	·9
Mpamdzi		37·04	36·5	·75	·8
Likuni	S	31·25	32·9	·85	1·5
Chimvua		30·35	—	·13	—
Lilongwe		30·35	32·7	·67	·8
Nathenje		27·59	—	n.r.	—
Mpali	T	24·43	—	n.r.	—
Dowa		32·17	33·1	·49	·7
Fort Manning		37·58	39·8	·60	2·5
Domira Bay	U	28·37	31·0	·30	·1
Dedza	V	39·81	39·7	1·33	2·2
Kasungu	X	31·19	29·1	n.r.	·3
Mzimba		31·62	31·7	·22	·2
Kota Kota	Y	38·44	48·2	1·80	2·0
Chinteche	Z	62·16	62·9	5·20	5·1
Livingstonia		63·63	57·5	6·34	6·2
Vua		26·11	32·5	n.r.	1·2
Karonga		36·41	52·3	1·51	2·8

Economic Conditions.

The amounts and local values of agricultural exports for 1935 are set out below, and the figures for 1934 are given for comparison.

		1934.		*1935.*	
		Amount.	*Value.*	*Amount.*	*Value.*
			£		£
Capsicums and chillies ...	lb.	41,398	517	47,869	598
Coffee	cwt.	366·5	687	603·5	1,127
Maize and maize flour ...	lb.	300,300	335	20,185	23
Rice	„	3,106	14	250	1
Tobacco:					
dark-fired	„	9,744,154	365,406	8,704,943	254,012
flue-cured	„	1,933,257	72,496	1,020,107	29,981
air-cured	„	866,713	32,501	443,591	12,938
Tea...	„	4,624,111	171,470	6,042,532	223,876
Cotton (lint)	tons	1,851·5	102,875	3,658·5	204,851
Potatoes	lb.	98,858	451	113,960	477
Beeswax	„	22,088	1,104	10,347	445
Cotton seed	tons	2	6	1,183	2,366
Fibre	lb.	435	2	355	1
Rubber	„	22,041	92	131,760	549
Groundnuts	tons	213·5	1,068	20·5	103
Strophanthus	lb.	9,610	1,441	9,646	964

The most notable increases of exports during 1935 were in tea, cotton seed, and rubber. In the case of tea, the increase of a fraction over 30 per cent. was due to improved yields per acre, the restoration of prices to the 1934 level, and the coming into bearing of new acreages. Cotton production was practically doubled in 1935 and a further increase of production is anticipated in 1936. Export of cotton seed was made possible by improved home prices, while rubber tapping on Nyasaland's only rubber estate was resumed in early 1935 after the rubber restriction scheme came into force. Cotton seed, however, was the only oil-seed which was exported in quantity. The year under review was, on the whole more favourable to exporters of groundnuts and soya beans for sale in Europe than 1934, but Nyasaland is not yet in a position to export these commodities on a large scale.

The average prices paid for native tobacco were higher than in 1934, especially in the Northern Province, but cotton prices remained low. Low prices are damaging to the economic position of a country when they cause decreased production, and on that account it is pleasing to be able to record not only the maintenance but an increase of cotton production. Unlike native dark tobacco, cotton is not exposed to the danger of production outpacing demand or consumption. The production of native dark tobacco continues to be controlled in amount according to market conditions, and the prices obtained by growers could not be said to be uneconomic from the native point of view.

Locusts.

The climatic conditions of the 1934-5 breeding season were detrimental to hopper development on the whole. In the Lower Shire district south of Port Herald hopper bands of considerable size moved from bush country into cultivated areas during February and did damage to cotton and food crops. On the other hand, areas in which eggs were laid produced no hoppers, in other areas no flying swarms developed from the hoppers, and the mortality caused by the fungus disease (*Empusa grylli*) was very much greater than in previous years. Flying swarms were therefore fewer than before and by the month of July were reported only from the higher altitudes. During the colder months in the middle of the year semi-solitary locusts were found under such conditions that it was concluded that dispersal of the swarm individuals took place on a greater scale than in previous years. The northerly movement from the Zambesi valley was repeated in August-October, and the first egg-laying was recorded in the Chikwawa district in mid-November.

These notes refer to the red-winged locust (*Nomadacris septemfasciata*). During 1935 only one record of the appearance of the migratory locust (*locusta migratorioides*) was made, the affected district being Upper Shire.

Advisory Bodies and Policy.

The Board of Agriculture did not meet during 1935, there being no business, but an important step was taken in the formation of a Native Welfare Committee the function of which is to advise Government on the co-ordination of the work and policies of those departments in whose hands lie the main responsibility for native development and general advancement and on matters bearing on native welfare in general. Administrative, medical, educational, forestry and agricultural interests are represented on the committee, and the aim of its work is native betterment through the attainment of increased material prosperity and comfort. The end in view is thus the recognition of native desire for improved living and social conditions and of the need for assisting native life to make progress towards that end along the lines of better food, better hygiene, better housing, better animal husbandry and better agricultural methods. The present efforts of the departments concerned in the movement will be supplemented within a few years, it is hoped, by the work of native community workers who will be trained with their wives at the " Jeanes " Training Centre in hygiene, sanitation, child welfare, care of cattle and use of their products, and in agricultural and forestry methods of proved value. Their small-holdings should be models of all they ought to be, and their houses, their children, their cattle and their gardens should be a demonstration of the possibility of putting their training to the benefit of themselves and of the community.

As far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned, the need to increase the production of native economic or cash crops is recognized, but this need is regarded as a means to the end of improved agricultural methods, improved food, housing, sanitation and better animal husbandry, and not as an end in itself. The interests of the native producer of cotton and tobacco are cared for inasmuch as the strains in cultivation are carefully selected, and, with the assistance of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation on the one hand and of the Native Tobacco Board on the other, every effort is made to ensure a pure seed supply. Cultivation and grading of the products are taught by the field staffs of the department and by the Native Tobacco Board, and their precepts are backed by demonstrations in the field, on experimental stations and in school gardens. Conditions of buying and selling of native cotton and tobacco are controlled by law, and care is taken to see that these products are marketed not only in the best condition but also under conditions which are fair to the growers. In the matter of amount of production, the Native Tobacco Board considers it an essential part of its policy to endeavour from year to year to suit the production of dark tobacco on Crown land to market requirements or consumption in the United Kingdom in order to avoid over production and a slump in prices. In the case of cotton, on the other hand, production may be increased. With regard to new crops, encouragement is being given to the growing of coffee and tung oil, the former on a restricted scale because of the uncertainty of the market and the latter on an expanding scale as seed becomes available. The department is prepared also to encourage the growing and export of oilseeds and cereals if and when market conditions warrant it.

In the encouragement of the above-named crops in native hands there is no clashing of interest between European and native except, perhaps, in the case of dark tobacco. It is said that the cheaper native dark tobacco has put the European direct producer (as opposed to the tenant producer) out of business, but, on the other hand, it can be said with truth that the native alone can produce dark tobacco as an economic proposition under prevailing market conditions.

The aim of the experimental and demonstrational work of the department is in general to provide results on which propaganda work can be based. The work concerns particularly problems of cultivation, intercropping and time of planting, soil, conservations, soil treatment for maintenance of fertility with which is bound up the question of improved animal husbandry, seed selection, and the improvement and distribution of food and cash crop varieties. These lines of work are designed to lead towards a more permanent system of native agriculture and a better control and use of the land by placing in native hands tested methods and proved materials.

With regard to extension work, there is no agricultural teaching of the mass of the people as such. Reliance is placed instead on demonstrational work in native holdings, school gardens, special plots, and experimental stations. Such work is concerned with soil conservation, soil renovation, the better care of cattle and use of their products, and with methods of cultivation, and only methods which have been duly tried and tested are advocated. Courses of instruction are given to the native agricultural instructors of the department as opportunity offers in order to improve the value of their field work, and it is hoped that the work of the Department of Agriculture will be supplemented in a useful way by the community workers who are being trained at the " Jeanes " Training Centre. On the other hand, the holdings of the community workers will be inspected by agricultural officers who will guide and advise the workers and use them as pioneers of improved methods, new crops and new varieties.

The direction of the technical and experimental work (Zomba and Lilongwe stations) of the Native Tobacco Board is in the hands of the Director of Agriculture, so that continuity of aim and of policy is assured. Similarly, the officers of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation whose work is primarily research in the cultivation and breeding of cotton varieties keep in close touch with the department, and the experimental stations of the department are used to duplicate experiments initiated at the Domira Bay station of the Corporation and to make trials of new varieties obtained in the course of selection and breeding. As the chief cotton authority in the country, the Cotton Specialist of the Corporation advises the Department of Agriculture regarding the multiplication and bulking of seed supplies for the cotton industry.

The relation between the work of the Department of Agriculture and a possible co-operative movement in Nyasaland may be mentioned. It is held that, transport problems being what they are in Nyasaland, the only prospect of the increase of production of certain native crops in certain areas, e.g., groundnuts in the northern districts and rice on the lake shore, is to be found in co-operative collection and marketing (locally or abroad) of the crops.

Cotton.

The 1935 season was marked by a large increase of Crown-land production which was the result of propaganda in favour of the crop, the establishment of new seed depots and markets, and increased care in cultivation, the last of which was made possible by adding the efforts of agricultural supervisors to those of the agricultural officers and by increasing the numbers of native instructors. In the Lower River the crop amounted to 6,485 tons of seed cotton, an increase of 31 per cent. over the 1934 figure. In the central area of the Southern Province, the production was 1,429 tons as against 253 tons in the previous year, while in the

area between northern Ncheu and Kota Kota production jumped from 175 to 1,774 tons of seed cotton. The production of cotton on Crown land, inclusive of 49 tons in North Nyasa, was thus 9,737 tons. Private estates accounted for 1,500 tons, and the total for the country was therefore 11,237 tons, a figure which compares well with the 5,377 tons of 1934. Export amounted to 20,485 bales; the 1934 figure was approximately 10,000 bales.

The average price for No. 1 grade was 1·102d., for No. 2 it was 0·539d., and for No. 3, 0·37d. It is estimated that the sum of £89,555 was paid to Crown-land growers and that of that sum £80,066 was paid for No. 1 grade. The production factor per pound of seed issued was 7·4 in the Lower River, 6·3 in the central part of the Southern Province and 11·5 in the area of the Corporation. The cotton work consisted of a combined spacing and time-of-planting trial, the collection of data on stainer infestations and a repetition of a cotton strain trial at the Dimba sub-station. With regard to time of planting, results of this particular season showed that late December planting gave better results than mid-February and early March. The results may be regarded as in favour of early, i.e., December, planting, but in the meantime they are as good an argument for January sowing. At Makwapala, the work on mixed cropping showed that cotton mixed with maize was successful when the cotton was planted a month earlier than the maize but failed when the planting times were reversed. The failure was not entirely due to the presence of the maize, and it cannot yet be asserted that mixed cropping of cotton and maize has or has not been proved to be a bad or a good practice, although on the Lower River and elsewhere the mixing is done without apparent harm to either crop. In northern Kota Kota fortnightly sowings of cotton were made at seven villages in order to test the suitability of the area for cotton. The earlier plantings were destroyed by locusts and the later plantings were affected by drought. In addition, adequate supervision of the experiments was impossible, but, even when these facts are taken into consideration, it must be doubted whether the light and sandy soil of the area is suited to cotton and whether the few patches of heavier soil are not so isolated as to put them beyond serious attention.

Tobacco.

In the Northern Province the season, judged by the yield and quality obtained, was in no way inferior to previous seasons, despite a five weeks' drought towards the end of the growing season which caused some anxiety. A good crop was harvested, and the experience of 1935 will be kept in mind when similar conditions arise in the future. The contention that a dry February is preferable to a month of rainfall was well upheld. Weather conditions in the Southern Province tobacco areas were detrimental to a good crop, and leaf of good body and texture was harvested only in parts of the Palombe valley and southern Zomba.

The average amounts produced per grower on Crown land were 210 lb. in the Northern Province and 206 lb. in the Southern Province. The numbers of registered Crown-land growers were respectively 29,227 and 6,729, these figures representing decreases of 24·1 and 23·4 per cent. in comparison with the 1934 figure. The amounts of dark tobacco purchased from native Crown-land and private-estate growers are given under provinces in the following table.

	Northern Province.	*Southern Province.*
	lb.	lb.
Crown land	6,123,409	1,383,723
Private estates	1,789,923	994,505
	7,913,332	2,378,228

The total figure for the dark tobacco crop produced by native growers was thus 10,291,560 lb. The corresponding figure for 1934 was 11,320,717 lb.

European tobacco occupied 6,144 acres as compared with 8,350 acres in 1934, while production totalled 2,112,096 lb. as against 3,895,136 lb. in 1934. The total was made up of 1,492,400 lb. flue-cured, 122,304 lb. air-cured, and 497,392 lb. dark-fired leaf. The state of the industry was such that Government found it expedient to give advances to planters, after the 1935 season and in preparation for the 1936 season, to enable them to prepare their nurseries, and it may therefore be concluded that the 1935 season was not financially favourable to European growers. Their plight has been recognized, and during the year under review much time was spent by Government and the Nyasaland Tobacco Association in the consideration of legislation which, by control of the industry, might enable the marketing of flue-cured tobacco surplus to local requirements to be done with advantage to the grower. Legislation was passed early in 1936, and it is hoped that the pool for surplus leaf which will be created under the Ordinance will result in the finding of new outlets for flue-cured tobacco. It is also hoped that encouragement will be got from the report of the Imperial Economic Committee which is conducting an enquiry into the marketing of Empire tobacco.

At the end of 1935 stocks of Nyasaland tobacco stood at 29,817,324 lb., a $2\frac{5}{12}$ years' supply on the usual basis. Consumption of Nyasa tobacco in 1935 amounted to 12,525,115 lb., an increase of 1,647 lb. over 1934 and 28·2 per cent. of all Empire growths. The latter figure compares with 30·2 per cent. for 1934. The 1935 exports of tobacco totalled 10,168,641 lb. as against 12,544,124 lb. in 1934, and there was an excess in deliveries over imports into the United Kingdom of 2,404,998 lb. It is thus apparent that the point of production of both bright and dark tobacco was on the safe side and that stocks are likely to be reduced in 1936.

Tea.

The tea industry continued to expand towards its limit of 17,700 acres under the restriction scheme. The acreage planted during 1935 was 654, and the total at the end of the year was 16,054 acres of which 8,580 acres were in Mlanje and 7,474 acres in Cholo. Production of tea rose from 4,449,312 lb. in 1934 to 5,730,704 lb. in 1935, while exports, as already noted, increased by 30 per cent. Final allocations of new acreages for planting were given in 1935, and the industry is now busily engaged in consolidating its position in view of the approach of the end of the present five-year period of restriction in March, 1938.

Assistance was given to the industry in the investigation of the problem of poor fermentation of leaf from certain soils in the high-rainfall belt of Mlanje, but the difficulties have not yet been overcome. Experimental work on erosion and its control, fertilizing, pruning methods and degrees of plucking was continued, and results of investigation of tea seed storage, the causes of bent and twisted tap-roots, and the common method of planting out one and a-half year-old stumps were communicated to the industry and have subsequently been published in the form of a bulletin.

Native Food Crops.

Maize, the staple food crop of the country, was normal in yield in the Lower River area, with the exception of the district south of Port Herald, but was below the average in the remainder of the Southern Province and in parts of the Northern Province. The causes of shortage were locusts and drought. Millets did not suffer to the same extent. Beans and groundnuts were disappointing on the whole and floods and locusts combined to reduce the rice crop. On the other hand, root crops, particularly sweet potatoes, were very good and provided a means of tiding over periods of shortage of cereals. Rosette disease of groundnuts was common, and control measures in the form of closer spacing and destruction of off-season plants are being advocated. At Port Herald experiments in the control of rosette disease from the point of view of planting-dates and spacing are in progress, while experimental work on time of planting of groundnuts showed that earlier plantings gave better results that later.

In the case of sorghum, borer and fungus control trials with regard to planting-dates and applications of compost gave greater yields from the later plantings but showed no result from smaller or larger amounts of compost. Good results, however, have been obtained at Port Herald from a two-course rotation in which a short-aged millet with cotton in one year and a short-aged millet followed by *Vigna* or *Dolichos* in the next year are used. This rotation is suitable for native use, and attention is now being given to the harvesting of the pulse crop as opposed to using it as a green manure. In mixed cropping cotton and gram are promising, but cotton and groundnuts are not satisfactory.

The Port Herald station distributed North Nyasa varieties of rice and a large amount of seed of a short-aged bulrush millet originally obtained from Transvaal. The latter is now well established in the Port Herald area.

At Makwapala, the yields in mixed cropping and food crop trials were poor. Maize and sorghum did well together, but cotton and sorghum are to be discouraged. Cotton was smothered by pigeon pea unless the stand was very thin. On the other hand, bulrush millet yielded well among pigeon pea. A collection of local varieties of cassava has been made for purposes of study of yields and observation of their behaviour.

An attempt to introduce pigeon pea as a rotation crop on the lake-shore plain of the Dedza district is taking the form of demonstrations in school gardens. The soil of the plain is fertile on the whole, but a legume is required for the cotton gardens which consist of the poorer rather than the better soils.

In Dedza and Ncheu 60 well sites were selected for attention in 1936. The sites were purposely confined to good soil in order to restrict shifting cultivation and deforestation and to draw natives to the plain from the neighbouring hills where erosion and the difficulty of maintaining fertility are more marked than on the plain.

Ridge-terracing of native gardens was done in the Kasakula hills of Kota Kota, and good progress in the same direction has been made in the Lilongwe tobacco district, a total of 1,699 acres having been bunded. In Chiradzulu, a hilly district, a block of native gardens covering 170 acres was selected for a demonstration of terracing. With assistance, the owners have terraced 150 acres, and interest in the demonstration has led to 160 applications for help in the laying out of ridges and to requests from two Native Authorities for demonstrational blocks on their own land. The work was done voluntarily, and it has been extended into the Mlanje district. In the Lower River, an advance has been made in popularizing planting in lines.

It is realized that these measures of soil conservation must be accompanied by measures designed to improve and maintain soil fertility if steady progress is to be made towards the ultimate end of substituting a permanent for a shifting system of cultivation. Much propaganda work was therefore done in 1935 in favour of improved cattle management, use of cattle manure and the making and use of compost. At Makwapala attempts were made to find a simpler method of compost making than the Indore method, and, though they have been successful, the making requires a longer time than the Indore method and the product has still to be tested in the field. Cattle manuring of tobacco fields in the Northern Province has been greatly extended in practice, and results encourage the view that the educative work that has been done in the past year or two is now having effect. Plans are therefore being

made for a large extension of terracing work in native gardens in 1936 and for further demonstrations of improved cattle management and control of soil erosion.

Other Crops.

It has been mentioned that production of rubber has been resumed, and towards the end of the year under review there was talk of the re-opening of sisal estates. The latter have been closed down for the past few years owing to low prices, and a rising market has naturally turned attention to a product which was at one time exported in quantity.

In the Henga valley, 1,000 coffee seedlings, and in the Misuku hills in North Nyasa, 2,500 seedlings, were distributed to native growers. The demonstration plots at Nchena-chena have served a useful purpose and have been a source of interest. In Cholo the state of the native coffee gardens is good. They number 73 and all are terraced. As far as early growth is concerned, the industry has made a promising start, but, in view of the state of the market and of the doubt that may be expressed regarding the general suitability of Nyasaland for coffee growing, particularly when the long dry season is borne in mind, rapid expansion of the industry cannot be recommended.

The European acreage under tung oil increased from 184 acres in 1934 to 341 acres in 1935, a fact which shows an increased interest in the crop. A beginning was made in the distribution of plants (*Aleurites montana*) to natives in the vicinity of headquarters so that the progress of the plants might be kept under easy observation. On the whole, it may be said that tung oil promises well in Nyasaland, and it is hoped that in it the country will find an alternative crop of value.

Forestry.

State forests.

Seven new forest reserves aggregating 204 square miles, were constituted during the year in the Northern Province for protection purposes, and a reserve of the Southern Province was reproclaimed after alteration of its boundaries. The forest reserves now number 48 with an approximate total area of 2,621 square miles, which is equivalent to 7 per cent. of the land area of the Protectorate.

All reserves were protected and their boundaries maintained. Complete protection from fire was effected in the few reserves under intensive management, and in the remainder controlled burning of grass was carried out early in the dry season. As a result of this policy marked improvement of the growing stocks becomes increasingly evident. Various forest reconnaissances were undertaken and a stock survey was initiated in Mua Livulezi reserve. Departmental exploitation was continued in various reserves under

intensive management, and there were ample stocks of seasoned cypress timber in hand to meet all local demands. The planting of exploited areas was carried out where required.

The local demand for building timber remained about the same as in the previous year, but there was a noticeable increase of interest in the use of hogsheads and boxes for exporting tobacco. Endeavours were made to meet this growing demand by advocating timbers derived from thinnings of cypress plantations. The demand for furniture timber showed a further decline and consequently the small native sawing industry remained depressed in spite of a special reduction of the scheduled rate of royalty on mbawa timber (*Khaya nyasica*). There was a further falling off in the industrial demand for firewood although there was a considerable increase in sales to township natives, which were made from reserves and plantations at very low rates.

Communal forests.

The village forest scheme continued to progress and 348 new areas, with an approximate acreage of 15,725, were demarcated and allocated to villages. At the end of the year the total number of registered areas was 3,196, with an approximate acreage of 172,746.

Maintenance of registered areas is very satisfactory in all localities where they are an obvious necessity, and divisional forest officers and district native foresters devoted a considerable amount of time to instruction in the management of areas, particularly in early controlled burning, thinning and judicious felling. Demonstrations were given at suitable centres and in selected village forest areas. Thinning operations are now becoming necessary in a steadily increasing number of areas. In several parts of the Southern Province further allocations of areas will not be possible owing to shortage of land.

Stream banks and hill slopes.

Increased efforts were made by the district forest staffs to enforce the law relating to stream bank protection, and the Native Courts generally dealt satisfactorily with the cases of infringement brought before them. The prohibition of cultivation on specific steep hill slopes was extended in the Northern Province and this policy generally received support from Native Authorities. There were several instances of Chiefs having issued orders of this kind under their own authority. No progress in hill slope protection was made in the Southern Province, where in many parts over-crowding is so prevalent.

Experiments and research.

Observations and experiments in silviculture were continued with particular regard to natural regeneration, sowing and planting, resistance of species to fire, rate of growth, time and degree of

thinnings. In the trials of exotic species special attention was given to various species of pines which have shown promise since inoculation of soils with mycorrhiza was commenced.

The collection of vegetation and soil notes in ecological study has been continued, but mainly in hilly and plateau country rather than on the plains where tobacco and cotton are grown.

The Check List of identified tree species was brought up to date by Dr. Burtt Davy of the Imperial Forestry Institute, and further botanical specimens were sent to the Institute for determination.

Revisional training.

The annual courses of instruction for district native foresters were held as usual at Limbe and in the north, each of about two weeks' duration. The work was mainly of a revisional character and included a considerable amount of practical work. Great stress was laid on accuracy, particularly in recording, and on general alertness. Discussion between the foresters themselves was encouraged as much as possible.

General.

There were 3,469 convictions under the Forests Ordinance as against 1,167 in 1934. This large increase was almost entirely due to the facilities offered by the newly established Native Courts which dealt with 88 per cent. of the cases.

Further consideration was given in nearly all districts to new proposals for control by Native Authorities of the making of dug-out canoes, involving periodical stock-taking of suitable trees in their sections.

Although there were decreases in imports of both unmanufactured timber and furniture, there was a considerable increase in imports of plywood tea chests.

Livestock.

The position of the livestock industry shows little change from the previous year.

Herds all over the Protectorate continue to show a steady increase and no important outbreak of disease occurred during the year. The decrease in the number of cases of trypanosomiasis (tsetse-fly disease) was most noticeable.

The interest taken by the natives in their cattle in the old Central Province was disappointing, however. In one district, Ncheu, there was, indeed, an increase in the number of beef animals sent to the southern markets, but in Lilongwe, Dowa and Dedza little or no activity can be recorded.

During the year experiments were started with a view to demonstrating to natives the benefits to be derived from the better stabling of cattle and improved methods of producing clean milk. These experiments will be continued on a larger scale next year.

The following table shows the number of livestock of different classes returned at the end of 1935 :—

Live stock.	*European-owned.*	*Native-owned.*	*Total.*
Cattle	16,757	220,477	237,234
Sheep	1,339	56,086	57,425
Goats	511	270,338	270,849
Pigs	967	57,740	58,707
Horses	24	—	24
Donkeys	171	15	186

The year 1935 has seen the start of another effort to introduce horses into the country. A Turf Club has been formed at Zomba and considerable interest has been shown by all sections of the European community. Most of the animals imported are of the Galloway type and appear to be doing very well. Efforts are being made to have all ponies inoculated against horse sickness before importation.

Minerals.

The following minerals are known to exist in the Protectorate :— gold, galena, copper ores, iron ores, ilmenite, bauxite, asbestos, mica, graphite, manganese, corundum, zircon, monazite, talc, coal, limestone, and cement materials.

With the aid of grants from the Colonial Development Fund an investigation of the mineral resources of the country is in progress. During the year the staff examined the minor gold occurrences of the Lisungwe River and adjacent areas, the ilmenite-rutile deposits of the Port Herald Hills, and the mica of Ncheu and South Nyasa districts.

The activities of the Geological Survey Department were devoted in part during 1935 to the continued improvement and extension of village water-supplies with the aid of grants from the Colonial Development Fund.

At the end of the year, 256 wells and bore-holes had been constructed or were under construction, giving a minimum daily yield of 1,311,620 gallons, and serving a population of at least 60,700 natives and non-natives. By their construction about 481 square miles of unoccupied or sparsely populated country have been opened up for further settlement.

VII.—COMMERCE.

As the regions covered by the Congo Basin Treaties, 1895, and the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, 1919, embrace Nyasaland the granting of preferential rates of duty is not permitted. Accordingly its Customs tariff applies equally to imports from all nations.

Essentially an agricultural country, Nyasaland depends for its volume of trade principally upon the yield of its crops and the prices received for them. If tea production is excepted the European community, as a whole, contributed little towards a trade improvement. This was due to the partial failure of the climatically affected flue-cured tobacco crop. As an economic development factor the yearly increasing tea output is of the highest importance, but it is excepted from this analysis of general trade on the ground that, as most of the share-holders of the larger tea estates live outside the Protectorate, progress in tea production is not reflected by a corresponding increase in merchandise imports, as is the case with the majority of other commodities produced for export.

Native spending power, chiefly through the larger disbursements for native grown tobacco and cotton, improved by no less a sum than £100,000 when compared with that of the previous year and £145,000 over that of 1933. This striking increase naturally produced a marked activity in bazaar trade and brought about, in terms of quantities, record importations of certain articles for native consumption. Consistent with the increased wealth and prosperity of the indigenous population there was an encouraging demand for luxury articles and a revived tendency to purchase the more expensive piece-goods.

Imports of bicycles increased by 46·3 per cent. and the native—who is the largest user of this means of transport—now shows little inclination for the cheaper and less reliable machine of foreign manufacture. Out of a total importation of 1,382 bicycles 1,361 were of British manufacture. As a further indication of native financial, and perhaps social, progress, the number of women's bicycles disposed of during the year exceeded the total sold during the last five years.

With the opening of the railway extension to Lake Nyasa further large tracts of cotton and tobacco lands are being brought into productive service, thereby bringing employment and financial benefit to the indigenous community of the districts traversed who, in the past, subsisted merely on their food crops. Given favourable climatic conditions and sustained market prices the anticipated increased production of the staple crops of the Protectorate will not only help to maintain the improvement in trade enjoyed during the year, but will go a long way towards establishing a new era of prosperity.

The incidence of the import trade for 1935 was as follows:—Europeans 53·37 per cent., Asiatic 6·44 per cent. and Native 40·19 per cent. In the previous year the percentages were:—European 60·2, Asiatic 4·5 and Native 35·3.

The gross amount of Customs revenue collected during the year was £165,261, reflecting an increase of £34,449 equal to 26·3 per cent. when compared with the actual revenue brought to account in the preceding year.

The volume of trade, which includes domestic imports and exports and goods carried in transit through the Protectorate, but does not include Government imports or specie, amounted to £1,427,312. This gives an excess of £89,194 over last year's total and is equal to a 6·6 per cent. increase. The domestic trade value improved by £98,918 while the transit trade declined by £9,724.

Given below are the items comprising the volume of trade for the year in comparison with 1934 :—

	1935.	*1934.*	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
	£	£	£	£
Imports	601,390	485,306	116,084	—
Exports	754,824	771,990	—	17,166
Transit inwards ...	38,545	41,389	—	2,844
Transit outwards ...	32,553	39,433	—	6,880
Totals ...	£1,427,312	£1,338,118	£116,084	£26,890

Net increase, £89,194

A statement of domestic trade (excluding Government imports and the movement of specie) for the last three years, showing imports and exports separately, is given hereunder :—

Year.	*Imports. Value.*	*Exports. Value.*	*Exports. Quantity.*
	£	£	lb.
1933	597,265	535,256	20,012,257
1934	485,306	771,990	23,496,468
1935	601,390	754,824	30,413,422

Imports and Exports.

The total values of import and export trade, respectively, for the years given were :—

	Imports.	*Exports.*	*Total Trade.*
	£	£	£
1933	725,254	614,512	1,339,766
1934	519,544	787,229	1,306,773
1935	656,745	769,766	1,426,511

The total values of imports of merchandise, Government stores, bullion and specie into the Protectorate for the three years given were :—

	Trade Goods.	*Government Stores.*	*Bullion and Specie.*	*Imported Goods Re-exported.*
	£	£	£	£
1933 ...	597,265	31,980	96,009	21,612
1934 ...	485,306	32,840	1,398	18,621
1935 ...	601,390	27,109	28,246	18,512

PRINCIPAL TRADE IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION FOR THE YEARS 1933–35.

Articles.	—	*1933.*		*1934.*		*1935.*	
		Quantity.	£	*Quantity.*	£	*Quantity.*	£
Agricultural machinery and implements.	Tons	320	8,351	222	6,021	285	7,846
Blankets	No.	104,943	9,264	9,264	53,211	78,103	6,366
Cotton piece-goods	Lineal yds.	8,602,310	125,488	9,166,585	123,647	13,338,228	168,735
Electrical and industrial machinery	Tons	217	21,719	384	26,743	764	46,472
Iron, steel, and metal manufactures	,,	1,302	26,714	1,049	25,584	3,879	33,244
Linen, hemp, and jute manufactures	Cwt.	4,031	7,763	2,907	5,686	6,505	12,351
Motor cars	No.	54	9,719	70	10,875	86	13,460
Motor lorries and tractors	,,	26	4,430	32	4,555	54	8,747
Motor spirits	Gal.	421,582	36,507	364,669	26,143	383,084	29,037
Provisions, various	Cwt.	3,824	13,826	3,408	12,028	3,429	11,384
Salt	Tons	2,856	6,713	2,533	6,150	3,247	7,123
Shirts and singlets	Doz.	18,980	5,727	14,686	6,197	24,619	8,369
Spirits	Proof Gal.	6,713	10,290	6,211	9,359	6,133	9,430
Sugar	Cwt.	8,330	4,216	10,249	4,645	11,264	4,936

The total values of merchandise, bullion and specie exported during the period were:—

	Merchandise.	*Bullion.*	*Specie.*
	£	£	£
1933	535,256	—	79,256
1934	771,279	356	15,594
1935	753,740	542	15,484

DIRECTION OF IMPORT TRADE.

A further decline in the value percentage of United Kingdom manufactures is recorded. As against 53·4 per cent. in 1933 and 46·4 per cent. in 1934, this year's portion is 43·2 per cent. of the total value.

So far as the rest of the Empire is concerned the trade statistics show a decrease from the preceding year, being 5·9 per cent. as against 7·6 per cent.

On the other hand imports from foreign countries rose from 46 per cent. last year to 50·9 per cent. in the current year. Whilst the percentages credited to the majority of the foreign countries remain more or less steady the Japanese share of the Protectorate import trade value has advanced from 23·8 per cent. in 1934 to 29·4 per cent. in 1935. In 1933 it was 12·9 per cent.

The percentages and nature of the Protectorate's direct trade is indicated in the following statement, for the first three years with the countries from which imports were consigned, and from 1934 with the countries of origin :—

Countries and principal items imported.	*Percentage to total of imports.*				
	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
United Kingdom	41·6	54·4	53·4	46·4	43·2
Provisions (tinned), beer and ale, cheese and fats, spirits, wines, cigarettes, tea chests, earthenware, glassware, sheet glass, cement, galvanized iron, hollow-ware, nails, screws and rivets, iron and steel, aluminium ware, axes and spades, cutlery, hardware, hoes, tools, electrical goods, agricultural and other machinery, sewing machines, typewriters, weighing machines, cotton piece-goods, handkerchiefs, carpets and rugs, hessian and sacks, boots and shoes, drugs, soap, lubricating oils, stationery. motor-cycles, motor and lorries, fertilizers, musical instruments, tyres and tubes.					
India	9·9	7·5	3·1	1·7	1·5
Rice, ghee, provisions, seeds, cotton blankets, cotton piece and other cotton goods, sacks and hessian, textiles, boots and shoes, candles, and leather manufactures.					
Canada	—	—	—	1·8	1·1
Motor vehicles.					

Countries and principal items imported.	*Percentage to total of imports.*				
	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
South Africa	4·5	2·3	2·0	1·8	1·8
Flour, syrups, fruits, jams, cigarettes, tobacco, electrical goods, stationery, motor-cars, lorries, and fertilizers.					
Southern Rhodesia	2·5	1	2·0	1·5	1·1
Hams and bacon, cheese, coal, electrical goods, and apparel.					
Other British Possessions ...	1·9	2·4	1·7	0·8	0·4
Flour, salt, and oil.					
Total British Empire... ...	60·4	68·5	62·2	54·0	49·1
Portuguese East Africa ...	14·5	15·4	16·0	3·7	2·9
Salt, sugar, and coal.					
Germany	6·6	3·4	2·7	1·8	2·2
Beer and ale, hollow-ware, aluminium ware, axes, cutlery, sewing machines, cotton blankets, cotton piece-goods, textiles, boots and shoes, haberdashery, candles, soap, bicycles, beads, fertilizers, and lanterns.					
United States of America ...	2·7	1·4	0·7	3·6	4·4
Provisions (tinned), agricultural implements, electrical and industrial machinery, typewriters, cotton piece-goods, motor-cars and lorries.					
Japan	7·7	6·9	12·9	23·8	29·4
Hollow-ware, cotton piece-goods, silk, textiles, shirts and singlets.					
Holland	2·9	1·5	1·3	1·6	0·6
Beer and ale, cheese, hollow-ware, cotton blankets, cotton piece-goods, and beads.					
Italy	1·5	1·1	1·5	1·5	1·4
Wines, textiles, haberdashery, motor - cars and lorries, and beads.					
Iran	—	—	—	2·8	2·5
Motor spirit and oils.					
Dutch East Indies	—	—	—	2·2	2·4
Motor spirit and oils.					
Other Foreign Countries ...	3·7	1·8	2·7	5·0	5·1
Wines, spirits, cement, rails, rolling stock, cotton goods, and matches.					
Foreign Countries ...	39·6	31·5	37·8	46·0	50·9

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1933–35.

Articles.	1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
Coffee ...	39,993	833	41,039	688	67,601	1,127
Cotton ...	2,423,791	50,014	4,147,240	102,876	8,194,036	204,851
Cotton seed	1,380,015	1,232	6,720	6	2,650,357	2,366
Tea	3,276,477	59,656	1,624,111	171,470	6,042,532	223,876
Tobacco ...	10,394,498	389,794	12,544,126	470,405	10,168,641	296,932

Tobacco.—The total net quantity shipped in 1935 was the lowest recorded during the past five years, namely 10,168,641 lb. This decline was mainly brought about by adverse climatic conditions which detrimentally affected both European and Native grown crops.

The European contribution to the total quantity exported was 14·5 per cent. and the Native 85·5 per cent. Practically all of the tobacco produced was disposed of in local markets prior to shipment.

This year the quantity of tobacco shipped to Sierra Leone showed a marked advance over that of last year, 65,370 lb. as against 19,989 lb., while 4,581 lb., was dispatched to the Gold Coast. The balance of the crop was absorbed by United Kingdom.

Cotton.—The previous record weight exported, that of 1934, was all but doubled this year with the total of 8,194,036 lb., (20,485 standard bales). This represents an increase of 4,046,796 lb. (97·5 per cent.). This amazing improvement is due primarily to individual native effort and to favourable climatic conditions.

For many years the total crop was always shipped to United Kingdom but more recently other countries have had their portion. This year 867 bales went to Belgium, 2,243 bales to India, 213 bales to Holland, and 215 bales to Ceylon.

Tea.—In the year under review a new record export weight was established by the dispatch of 6,042,532 lb., which brought about the gratifying increase of 1,418,421 lb. over the figures for 1934. This represents an increase of 30·7 per cent.

The United Kingdom was again the best customer taking 98 per cent. of the total quantity shipped. Southern Rhodesia's portion was 96,964 lb., Northern Rhodesia 7,272 lb., and Italy 2,420 lb.

Groundnuts.—A combination of circumstances contrived to reduce still further the export quantity of this commodity. The shipment weight was 46,327 lb., against 478,566 lb., in the previous year, a decrease of 432,239 lb.

Bullion.—Gold weighing 127½ fine oz., was exported as against 84 fine oz. in 1934.

General.—The weight and value of domestic exports were 13,577 tons and £754,824 respectively. In the previous year the figures were 10,489 tons and £771,990 respectively which gives an increase of 3,088 tons (29·4 per cent.) but a decrease in value of £17,166 (2·2 per cent.). When the weight and value of re-exports are taken from the foregoing figures the result shows that 12,479 tons and £736,312 represents the weight and value of the actual produce of the Protectorate dispatched during the year. Compared with the preceding year there is an increase in weight equal to 23·1 per cent., but a decrease in value of 2·3 per cent.

Direction of Export Trade.

During the year, domestic produce consigned to the United Kingdom weighed 11,036 tons equal to 88·8 per cent. of the whole and was valued at £669,355 equal to 90·0 per cent. of the total value. In 1934 similar figures were 9,410 tons (92·84 per cent.) and £729,531 (96·84 per cent.).

To other parts of the Empire, chiefly to India and Southern Rhodesia, produce dispatched totalled 721 tons equal to 5·8 per cent. of the total and valued at £33,476 equal to 4·5 per cent. The previous year's figures were 387 tons (3·82 per cent.) and £10,365 (1·38 per cent.).

The balance of 672 tons (5·4 per cent.) valued at £33,481 (4·5 per cent.) was consigned to foreign countries. This compares with 339 tons (3·34 per cent.) and valued at £13,474 (1·79 per cent.) exported in 1934.

Transit Trade.

Goods passing in transit to and from adjacent territories were valued at £71,098 in comparison with £80,822 entered last year, the decrease being £9,724 or 12·3 per cent. Transit Imports, which consist of merchandise consigned to contiguous territories, were valued at £38,545 and show a decrease of 6·9 per cent. when compared with the figures for 1934. Transit Exports—produce emanating from neighbouring territories—decreased in value by £6,880 or 17·4 per cent.

Customs Legislation.

The Customs Tariff was amended at the end of 1934 and again in June and October, 1935. The duty on private motor cars now ranges from £1 5s. per horse power to £2 15s. per horse power for cars exceeding 20 horse power. The rate for tyres and tubes was increased from 13 per cent. *ad valorem* to 6d. per lb. When leviable on value, duty is assessed on the C.I.F. cost Beira or Quelimane. The general tariff is 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

European.

The slump in market prices has given rise to much unemployment among Europeans and has resulted in considerable distress and in a lowering of the wages paid for the less skilled occupations. So serious has the position become that immigrants are not now allowed to enter Nyasaland for the purpose of seeking employment and would-be employers are required to satisfy the immigration authorities that there is no person available locally for the work they have to offer before they are permitted to bring new employees into the Protectorate.

During the past two years there has been a steady fall in the prices of local produce and they are now probably as low as at any time since the War. Imported articles are costly but, even so, it is possible for a married couple to live in the Protectorate in moderate comfort on a household expenditure of £25 a month.

Native.

Rates of pay for unskilled labour vary from 6s. to 8s. a month in the Northern Province and from 7s. to 10s. in the Southern Province. Housing, firewood, and food or food allowances at the option of the employees are provided in addition. Drugs for the treatment of the more common complaints are stocked for free issue by employers and free treatment is given in Government dispensaries; more serious cases of illness are sent to the nearest hospital, usually at the expense of the employer. The average day's work for unskilled labour varies from 4 to 8 hours, and is dependent on whether it is task work or time and on the energy of the worker himself.

Skilled labour is paid according to qualifications and efficiency at rates varying from 15s. to 120s. a month.

The rates of pay of the Native Civil Service, which includes artisans as well as clerks, and which may be said to be similar to those paid by commercial firms, are as follows :—

Grade III.—£27 per annum by increments not exceeding £2 per annum.

Grade II.—£30 to £45 per annum by increments not exceeding £3 per annum.

Grade I.—£50 to £150 per annum by increments varying from £4 to £10 per annum.

The wages paid to domestic servants range from 8s. a month for a pantry or kitchen boy to 30s. a month for a cook, plus food allowance.

The vast extremes in their mode of life render it impossible for any accurate statement to be made as to the cost of living of the native

population, though it may be said that it varies according to the income of the individual who as a general rule lives to the full extent of his resources.

The staple food is a kind of porridge made from maize flour and cassava which is supplemented by fish and other relishes according to the means and taste of the individual. Villagers can live almost entirely on the produce of their gardens at very little expense, while those in townships can feed themselves at a cost of from 3d. to 1s. 6d. a day according to the standard which they maintain.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The European staff of the Education Department consists of a Director and a clerk at Headquarters, two Superintendents of Education for inspection work, and a staff of three at the " Jeanes " Training Centre. The African staff consists of four clerks and four teachers.

In the report for 1934 a review was given of the tendencies and achievements of the preceding five years. This chapter will deal now with the more interesting developments of 1935.

European Education.

In June, 1935, there was held at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, an Education Conference attended by the Chief Native Commissioners of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, the Senior Provincial Commissioner of Nyasaland and the Directors of Education of the three territories. The Conference was convened to consider how far the territories could adopt a common education policy and co-operate in furthering it.

Dealing with European Education the Conference reached the conclusion that Southern Rhodesia should be regarded as the natural centre for European education for all three territories, not only because that country with its comparatively large European population has educational facilities which neither of the other two territories enjoys but also for reasons of health.

For some years previous to 1935 numbers of children resident in Nyasaland had attended Southern Rhodesian schools, but the fees charged were higher than those paid by the residents of Southern Rhodesia.

In 1935 the Government of Southern Rhodesia took two steps which are proving already of very great assistance to Nyasaland.

It abolished tuition fees in all schools and it reduced boarding fees for Nyasaland children to the same scale as that charged for Rhodesian children.

These steps reduced the annual cost of the education of a Nyasaland child in Southern Rhodesia by nearly 33 per cent. Nyasaland parents were not slow to take advantage of this opportunity.

Whereas at the beginning of 1935 some 50 Nyasaland children were enrolled in Southern Rhodesian schools, by the first term of 1936 the number had risen to 70.

Since 1932 there has been in existence a Government bursary scheme whereby assistance is given to parents, in necessitous cases, to send children over the age of 11 years to schools in Rhodesia. Each year the number of bursaries has increased and there is now no reason why the education of any child resident in Nyasaland should not be completed in Southern Rhodesia up to matriculation standard.

During the year the Convent School at Limbe and the two private schools at Blantyre and Zomba had a total average attendance enrolment of 80 children : of these the great majority are between the ages of 5 and 11 years.

Statistics dealing with enrolment, attendance and finances of European schools are appended :—

Management.	*Number of Schools.*	*Enrolment of pupils.*			*Average attendance.*	*Number of teachers.*	*Scale of Fees (tuition only) per annum.*	*Expenditure from Management funds (including fees) estimated.*	*Expenditure by Government.*			*Total.*
		Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*					*Grants.*	*Administration.*	*Bursaries to Southern Rhodesia.*	
a. Mission ...	1	40	64	104	78·8	7	£5 in Kindergarten to £12 12s. in Standards.	£1,400	£802	£152	£738	£1,692
b. Private ...	2											

African Education.

With the exception of the Government "Jeanes" Training Centre and two small schools for recruits conducted by the police and military authorities, all schools in the Protectorate are conducted by the Missions. The work of the Education Department is to advise and co-ordinate.

One of the outstanding events of the year in African Education was the Inter-territorial "Jeanes" Conference held at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, in May and June. The Conference was convened by the Carnegie Corporation of New York which has contributed generously to the "Jeanes" Schools in Nyasaland and elsewhere in East and Central Africa. The purpose of the Conference was to review the work of those "Jeanes" Schools in the past and to report on future developments.

Delegates attended from many parts of Africa. The Nyasaland delegates were the Principal of the "Jeanes" Training Centre and a Mission representative.

It is gratifying to report that one result of the Conference has been the offer of a grant of $10,000 a year for three years to the "Jeanes" Centre in Nyasaland to permit of the continuance and extension of the training of native chiefs and others in community work. A grant of £1,750 has been made from the Colonial Development Fund to meet the capital expenditure involved in the extension and it is hoped that towards the end of 1936 the extended scheme will be introduced.

Another event of outstanding importance has been the commencement of an experiment in compulsory education for Africans. A chief and his people applied for permission to undertake this experiment with the assistance of the Livingstonia Mission and Government. The experiment commenced in August and was confined to five villages in close proximity to the headquarters of the chief. The compulsion is effected by the chief issuing Rules under the Native Authority Ordinance. The age limits are 9 and 15 years fees are paid varying from 6d. to 2s. per annum. Each village has a school committee. The schools are under control of the Mission and are staffed by the Mission teachers.

So far the experiment has proved entirely successful. One of the interesting features is the great increase in the number of girls attending schools. Previously most of the girls had attended for two years or less.

The group of schools is under the immediate supervision of a Mission trained African inspector and two Mission-trained demonstrators assist in the practical teaching of school gardening. Wives

of " Jeanes " supervisors and of Mission teachers instruct the girls in domestic economy.

It must be realized that the conditions for this experiment were almost ideal. The Livingstonia Mission has always worked through the chiefs. The tribe concerned has always been keen on education and it was estimated that over 60 per cent. of children of school age were attending schools before compulsion was introduced. The chief is a progressive man and he and his wife had attended a course at the " Jeanes " Training Centre. The experiment, as the Governor described it, " is not only a tribute to the Mission which is responsible for the creation of such a progressive spirit—it is a challenge to less progressive areas." The experiment is being watched with considerable interest not only by the Missions and the Government but by progressive and enlightened chiefs.

A steady advance is being made in the education of African women and girls. The importance of the teacher's wife in the rural school is realized. Three Missions now conduct regular classes for the wives of teachers-in-training. The number of women and girls in Mission hostels has risen by over 100 per cent. in the past three years. In 1934 the first six women candidates sat for the newly introduced Government Certificate for women as teachers in domestic subjects. Five of the candidates passed. It is expected that there will be 20 candidates for the examination in 1936.

The question of secondary education for Africans is receiving the careful consideration of Government. Lack of funds is the immediate obstacle. It is felt by the Government and by the Missions generally that the great mass of the people have the first claim and that no money should be diverted from their education. The Advisory Comittee at its session in June resolved . . . " The Committee is entirely in sympathy with the proposal for secondary education and feel that the only difficulty in the way is finance. If, after 1936, there is an increase in the total of the Education Department's vote, it will be prepared to consider most sympathetically the allocation of some of this increase towards secondary education."

Statistics relating to pupils, schools and expenditure on African Education are appended :—

African Education (Primary and Vocational).

	Primary Schools.			Vocational Schools.			Number of Teachers.	Scale of Fees per annum.	Mission Expenditure.	Government Expenditure.		Total.
	Number of Schools.	Enrolment.		Number of Schools.	Enrolment.					Grants.	Administration and Government Schools.	
		Boys.	Girls.		Males.	Female			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
a, Government	—	—	—	1	24	24	3	—	—	—	—	—
b. Mission:—												
Church of Scotland Mission, Livingstonia.	341	14,466	6,688	8	182	5	20	6d. to 50s.	3,412 19 7	1,906 0 3	—	—
Church of Scotland Mission, Blantyre.	258	9,763	4,132	5	88	56	8	3d. to £3	7,651 0 0	1,439 7 3	—	—
Universities Mission to Central Africa, Montfort.	123	3,779	2,441	4	58	64	12	6d. to £1	3,338 15 10	947 8 0	—	—
Marist Mission	924	24,339	18,334	4	172	225	47	Nil	7,636 17 9	1,858 2 0	—	—
Dutch Reformed Church Mission.	748	21,175	21,196	8	64	168	21	3d. to 6s.	10,623 14 2	1,484 6 10	—	—
7th Day Adventists Mission.	116	4,617	2,091	3	113	104	7	3d. to 10s.	11,150 0 0	969 13 9	5,834 19 5	16,833 18 9
White Fathers' Mission	677	16,134	14,768	8	140	110	22	No regular Fees.	5,916 13 10	1,084 0 3	—	—
Nyasa Mission ...	102	3,150	1,469	1	45	—	1	—	1,327 11 0	472 2 6	—	—
Zambesi Industrial Mission.	95	2,417	1,723	1	32	—	1	6d. to 2s.	1,350 19 6	391 16 6	—	—
Providence Industrial Mission.	4	143	89	—	—	—	—	2s. to £3	183 2 0	5 0 0	—	—
South African General Mission.	88	2,994	2,088	1	—	41	5	1d. to 2s. 6d.	927 6 4	—	—	—
Churches of Christ Mission.	46	1,229	1,011	2	26	30	3	1d. to 6s.	884 17 0	392 7 0	—	—
African Methodist Episcopal Church	2	123	66	—	—	—	—	—		11 5 0	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 10 0	—	—
Total	3,524	104,329	76,096	46	944	827	150		54,403 17 0	10,998 19 4	5,834 19 5	16,833 18 9

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Except for the steamers of the British India Line which maintain a regular mail service there are no fixed sailing dates from Beira to England and passengers are often delayed some days at that port waiting the departure of the ship on which they are booked. The sea voyage from England to Beira takes about 30 days by mail steamer and from five to six weeks by other vessels.

There are six steamers on Lake Nyasa, the *Guendolen*, *Pioneer*, and *Dove* belonging to Government, the *Chauncy Maples* and *Charles Jansen* belonging to the Universities Mission to Central Africa, and the *Malonda* (at present out of commission) owned by a private Company. The *Guendolen* and *Chauncy Maples* make regular monthly calls at lake ports, the former carrying mails, passengers, and Government and commercial cargo, while the latter is run solely for Mission purposes. The Government service on Lake Nyasa will be taken over by Nyasaland Railways, Limited, during 1936.

Railways.

The year 1935 will be memorable in the history of Nyasaland as the year in which the Protectorate first had direct railway communication with the sea, by reason of the completion of the Zambezi Bridge. The Trans-Zambezia Railway connects Beira with the south bank of the river (200 miles) and the Nyasaland Railways continue from the north bank to Port Herald (65 miles), Blantyre (174 miles) and Salima (334 miles). Passenger trains are run twice a week in each direction betwen Beira and Blantyre; from Beira on Mondays and Thursdays and from Blantyre on Sundays and Wednesdays, the journey normally occupying about 20 hours.

The Shire Highlands Railway (Port Herald to Blantyre) was opened to traffic in 1905, the Central Africa Railway (Chindio to Port Herald) in 1915, the Trans-Zambezia Railway (Beira to the Zambezi) in 1922 and the Northern Extension (Blantyre to Salima) in 1935. Hitherto the railways may be said to have served one-third only of the Protectorate, but with the completion of the Zambezi Bridge and the extension of the line northwards from Blantyre to the shore of Lake Nyasa almost all of the productive areas of Nyasaland have been brought within reasonably direct railway communication with the port of Beira.

Air.

The rapid development of aviation in Nyasaland is shown by the following table of comparative figures :—

	1934.	*1935.*	*Increase.* Per cent.
No. of Civilian aircraft using Nyasaland airports	232	335	44·4
Passengers to and from Nyasaland ...	217	354	63
Weight of mail, freight, etc.	8,313 lb.	18,157 lb.	118·4
Aircraft mileage	70,162	91,654	30·6
Passengers mileage	81,104	96,580	19
Goods freight ton mileage	553	2,376	329·7

This satisfactory increase in the use of air transport may be attributed to the duplication of the former weekly services between Chileka and Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, by their extension to Beira and to the use of new and faster aircraft by the Company operating these services.

The four aerodromes and 25 landing grounds within the Protectorate were maintained in excellent condition and in some cases were considerably improved. The short distances between prepared landing grounds and their position in relation to towns and stations make flying safe throughout the Protectorate and afford an easy and interesting route for touring aircraft as an alternative to the Imperial Airways route from Dodoma in Tanganyika Territory to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, eliminating that portion of the Imperial Airways route which has caused difficulties to pilots in the past.

The Aero Club of Nyasaland pursued vigorously its policy of popularizing flying by commencing, during the year, the training of 27 pupils and by giving many demonstration flights to its non-flying members.

Roads.

The following table gives the mileage of public roads in each class :—

	Aggregate Length. Miles.
" All Weather."	
Class I. Macadam surface (permanent bridging)	96
Class II. Earth surface (permanent bridging)	855
" Seasonal."	
Class III. Earth surface (permanent bridging)	341
Class IV. Earth surface (temporary bridging)	859
	2,151
District roads useable by light vehicles in dry season	1,220
Total (Public roads, all classes)	3,371

The maximum gross weight of vehicles permitted on public roads in the several classes is restricted as follows : —

Class I 8 tons throughout the year.
Class II } 5 tons June to November inclusive
Class III } 2 tons December to May inclusive.
Class IV 2 tons throughout the year.

Under special conditions vehicles up to five tons gross weight are permitted to use roads in classes II and III throughout the year.

The road system serves all areas of present production not directly served by rail or lake steamer, and gives access by motor-car (but in a few cases in the dry season only) to all Administrative Stations.

Connexion with the road system of neighbouring territories is made as follows :—

With Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika and the North, between Fort Hill and Tunduma, near the northern border.

With Northern Rhodesia (Fort Jameson-Lusaka road), between Fort Manning and Fort Jameson on the western border.

With Portuguese East Africa near Mlanje on the eastern border.

With Portuguese East Africa and Southern Rhodesia (Blantyre-Salisbury road) near Mwanza on the south-western border.

The route traversing Nyasaland is the shortest between South Africa and Kenya and it is used to an increasing extent by travellers on business or pleasure.

The condition of the roads is generally recognized as comparing favourably with that of roads elsewhere in Africa, though some deterioration has resulted from necessary retrenchment in maintenance expenditure in the past two or three years.

Motor Transport.

The following table gives statistics of the motor transport in use in Nyasaland during the past ten years :—

Type of Vehicle.	*1926.*	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
Cars and lorries	519	765	1,044	1,096	1,267	1,255	1,315	1,263	1,217	1,286
Trailers	41	82	105	96	104	102	103	97	106	93
Motor bicycles and side-cars.	908	1,052	1,139	1,187	1,211	866	908	783	700	630
Percentage increase.	14·9	29·2	20·6	4·1	11·85	—	4.63	—	—	—
Percentage decrease.	—	—	—	—	—	14·17	—	7·88	5·59	0·69

Of the 2,009 vehicles in Nyasaland, 1,480 are owned by Europeans, 247 by Asians and 189 by Africans. These figures represent a ratio of one vehicle to 1·2, 5·81 and 8,479·69 of the European, Asian and African population respectively.

Government maintains a Transport Department with a fleet of ten lorries, four touring cars, and one box-body. The total tonnage of cargo carried in 1935 was 3,216, whilst 429 Europeans were carried 41,128 passenger miles and 7,391 natives 530,445 passenger miles. The total mileage travelled by the fleet was 206,534.

The Public Works Department and the Geological Survey maintain a small fleet of lorries for the transport of stores and equipment.

Postal.

There are 45 post offices in the Protectorate, excluding one office which transacts telegraph business only. These offices are spread throughout the whole of the country, Karonga in the north being approximately 18 miles from the northern border and Port Herald in the south about 16 miles from the southern border, and are connected by mail services varying in frequency from once daily to once weekly.

A post office was opened during the year at Malamulo some 15 miles from Cholo. The office is situated on Mission premises and is staffed and supervised by the Mission authorities.

Mails are forwarded by rail, motor lorry, lake steamer and mail carrier.

Early in the year the northern extension of the railway was utilized to the fullest possible extent and as a result there was an extensive reorganization of the mail services in the Northern Province. The mails are now conveyed to and from Blantyre by rail, instead of by lorry to and from Zomba.

Mails for Ncheu, Mlangeni and Dedza are off-loaded at Balaka and conveyed to destination by lorry. Those for the other Northern Province offices are conveyed to Salima by rail and thence to Dowa by lorry. Here the mails for those offices further north are sent forward by carrier, whilst the lorry service is continued to Lilongwe, Fort Manning and Fort Jameson.

Not only does the reorganization provide an accelerated service to all Northern Province offices—the transit time to Karonga having been reduced by as much as five days—but it enables a twice-weekly service to be maintained to all offices south of Dowa.

The new services are being, and have been, operated satisfactorily since their inception.

The carrier services are also maintained with the utmost regularity during all weathers and the successful results speak well for this type of service, considering the adverse conditions met with, especially during the wet weather. In many cases the carriers are armed with rifles as a protection against carnivorous animals. An overnight

service operating for six nights a week maintains communication between Blantyre, Limbe and Zomba, a distance of 42 miles. Two relays of men are employed on the journey, and, leaving each end at 3.30 p.m., they deliver the mail at its destination at 8.0 a.m. next day.

From Karonga the carrier service is continued west to Abercorn and Fife in Northern Rhodesia, and north to Tukuyu in Tanganyika Territory. Other branch carrier services connect the lake stations to the main route.

Once every four weeks letter mails for the lake stations and parcel mails for all stations north of Kasungu are forwarded by rail to Chipoka, on the northern extension, for transfer to the P.A.V. *Guendolen*, which, after a round trip of Lake Nyasa, returns 12 days later with outgoing mails.

Letter mails are despatched to, and received from, South Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa, by rail twice weekly. Overseas letter mails are despatched and received once weekly and are conveyed by rail to and from Capetown, via Beira and Salisbury, and by Union Castle steamer between Capetown and Southampton. The time taken from Blantyre to Southampton is 22 days, and in the reverse direction 21¼ days. Overseas parcel mails are railed to and from Beira and carried by steamer between that port and London. The time occupied in transit is approximately 41 days.

Air Mails.

As a result of the duplicated Imperial Airways service between London and Johannesburg there is now a twice-weekly air mail to most countries. The branch services between Salisbury and Blantyre are operated by Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways, Limited, as also is the once-weekly service, inaugurated on 5th August, between Blantyre and Beira.

Telegraphs.

The main telegraph system was originally constructed by the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company, whose driving force, the late Cecil Rhodes, conceived the idea of linking up by telegraph the distant countries under British control north of the Zambesi, with a view to the establishment of an all red Cape to Cairo telegraph route. He thus hoped to secure an alternative and cheaper route between South Africa and Great Britain than that provided by the submarine cable from Capetown, by which route the charge was then 11s. a word.

The line was built from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, via Tete in Portuguese territory, to Blantyre, in 1896. From Blantyre the contruction proceeded northwards along the Lake shore to Karonga,

in the extreme north of the Protectorate, where it branched north-west of Fife and Abercorn and, crossing the then German East Africa border, proceeded northwards through Bismarcksburg (now Kasanga) to Ujiji on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika.

Ujiji was reached in 1902, the year in which Cecil Rhodes died, and with his death the construction ceased. The dream of linking up the south by direct telegraph line with the north never matured. The advent, since those days, of railways, motor roads, and wireless telegraphy, including beam working, has helped to achieve in other ways the objects for which the line was built. Cable rates by beam wireless from Southern Rhodesia to Great Britain are now 1s. 2d. and 7d. a word. From Nyasaland the charges are 1s. 7d. and 9½d. A branch line was also constructed by the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company from Domira Bay to Fort Jameson, where a telegraph office was opened in 1898.

In 1925 the Company went into liquidation and its immovable assets, represented by over 1,000 miles of well-built telegraph line and numerous telegraph offices in Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Tanganyika, were taken over by the respective Governments at a purchase price of £12,500, the Nyasaland share being £10,750. The section running through Portuguese territory was purchased for £2,000, the Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia Governments sharing the cost on the basis of line mileage each side of the Zambesi.

Since that date new lines have been built by Government and additional offices opened, the total number of the offices being now 28, excluding 14 public telegraph offices operated by Nyasaland Railways, Limited.

From the 1st January, 1935, the inland telegraph rate was reduced to one penny a word with a minimum charge of 1s.

Telephones.

There are nine post office telephone exchanges, and three railway and 18 post office public call offices, providing telephone intercommunication between all important centres south of the Lake. The total number of telephones in use is now 317.

Wireless.

There are no wireless transmitting stations operating in the Protectorate either for commercial or broadcasting purposes.

The number of wireless receiving sets used by private individuals continues to increase and during the year 57 new sets valued at £1,200 were licensed. Of the 196 licensed sets at present in use 80 per cent. are of British make, 13 per cent. American, and 7 per cent. Dutch.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, maintains branches at Blantyre, Limbe, Lilongwe, and Zomba, while Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) has branches at Blantyre and Limbe.

The Post Office Savings Bank conducts business at the 22 more important post offices. The Bank continued to grow in popularity with all sections of the community and there was a considerable increase in both the number and value of accounts open at the close of the year as compared with the previous year's totals.

The number of open accounts rose from 1,623 in 1934 to 1,981 in 1935, whilst the total amount on deposit advanced from £38,195 to £44,202, representing increases of 22 per cent. and 16 per cent. respectively.

Currency.

English gold, silver, and copper coins are legal tender in the Protectorate. The gold standard was abandoned with effect from the 12th of October, 1931, and the English sovereign is now at a premium of 12s. 6d. Bank notes issued by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), in the territory of Southern Rhodesia are legal tender in Nyasaland. Silver coins of the denominations half-crown, florin, shilling, sixpence and threepence, and cupro-nickel coins, issued by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, are current in the Protectorate and are legal tender for any amount not exceeding £2.

Weights and Measures.

Imperial weights and measures are in standard use throughout the Protectorate.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The headquarters office, workshops, and stores of the Public Works Department are situated at Zomba. For executive purposes two divisions, the Southern and Central, are established each under an Executive Engineer with headquarters at Blantyre and Dedza respectively. The Northern area is in charge of an Assistant Engineer, stationed at Mzimba, who is responsible direct to headquarters, as is also an Inspector of Works in charge of the South Nyasa area stationed at Fort Johnston.

The following are the figures for expenditure in 1934 and 1935 :—

	1934.	*1935.*
	£	£
Public Works Department	22,050	21,679
Public Works Recurrent	11,560	12,818
Public Works Extraordinary	1,360	3,601
Loan Works—		
East African Loan Roads	14,021	7,798
Colonial Development Fund (Buildings, etc.)	5,465	2,874
	£54,456	£48,770
Decrease		£5,686

Increased provision was made in 1935 as compared with 1934 for the maintenance of roads and buildings but the amounts provided were still less than that which is considered necessary for them to be maintained in a satisfactory condition.

A child welfare clinic was completed at Kota Kota during the year from a grant from the Colonial Development Fund. Work also proceeded on the water borne sanitation scheme in Zomba and at the end of the year 59 official quarters and four native public latrines were completed.

Works financed from the Nyasaland Guaranteed Loan, consisted principally of the construction of permanent bridges on the Fort Johnston-Namwera-Kawinga road, the Luchenza-Mlanje road and the Kasungu-Mzimba road. The Zomba-Mpimbi road which was previously only a machila track, was regraded for a distance of ten miles down the escarpment and made suitable for motor vehicles. A new road was constructed from the Nkazi River on the Liwonde-Fort Johnston road to Balaka station a distance of 17 miles in order to reduce the road haul of the cotton crop from the Nkazi River area by some 15 miles.

No new buildings of any magnitude were erected during the year.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The courts of the Protectorate consist of the High Court, with jurisdiction over all persons and over all matters in the Protectorate and courts subordinate thereto. There are also native courts, which are supervised by the Provincial Commissioners.

Subordinate courts are nominally of the first, second and third class with differentiated powers of trial of natives and non-natives, the trial of non-natives being reserved in certain matters to courts of the first and second classes.

There is, however, at present no court of the first class as Provincial Commissioners do not hold warrants as Magistrates and

the court of the first class presided over by a Town Magistrate no longer sits, as the post was abolished for reasons of economy. The second and third class courts are presided over by the District and Assistant District Commissioners of each district.

Subordinate courts have the power to commit serious cases for trial to the High Court but this is seldom done except in cases which present obvious difficulties. Subordinate courts of the second class may try murder and manslaughter cases in which natives are defendants under the procedure laid down in section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code, enacted in 1929. Under that procedure the Magistrate sits with three native assessors and generally tries these cases without the preliminary inquiry which may be held under the Code of Criminal Procedure. Before the accused can be found guilty or not guilty the Magistrate must forward a copy of the proceedings to the Attorney-General with a memorandum setting forth his conclusions and the opinions of the assessors. The Attorney-General can then direct that further evidence be taken or that the case be transferred to the High Court for trial, or if satisfied with the trial in the subordinate court he submits a copy of the record to the High Court together with a memorandum of his conclusions. The High Court can then give such directions as it considers necessary and finally if it is " satisfied that the evidence so permits shall direct the magistrate to enter a finding of not guilty and to discharge the accused from custody or to enter a finding of guilty and pass sentence accordingly ". And every such sentence shall be subject to confirmation by the Judge. When sentence of death is passed the accused must be informed of his right to appeal to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa within 30 days. In non-native cases of the graver crimes the accused is tried, after a preliminary inquiry, before the High Court sitting either with assessors or with a jury, according to the origin of the accused.

About one-half of the native murder cases heard in the Protectorate are taken by the High Court in its original criminal jurisdiction.

In civil matters, courts of the first, second and third class have jurisdiction over Europeans and Asiatics in all matters in which the amount or value in dispute does not exceed £100, £50 or £25 respectively. " Courts of the first and second class may subject to the provisions of article 20 of the British Central Africa Order in Council, 1902, try any native civil case and courts of the third class may subject as above and subject to the provisions of section 13 (of the Courts Ordinance—Cap. 3 R.L.N.) try any such case." Section 13 reserves certain cases " of such importance as not to fall under the head of mere district discipline " to courts of the first or second class or the High Court, unless the Governor shall otherwise direct.

Native courts were established in 1933 to exercise over natives such jurisdiction as the Governor may by warrant under his hand authorize a Provincial Commissioner by his warrant to confer upon the court. Certain territorial limits are set by the Ordinance and certain subjects are reserved to other courts. For offences against native law and custom they may impose a fine or may order imprisonment or both " or may inflict any punishment authorized by native law or custom, provided that such punishment is not repugnant to natural justice and humanity and the fine or other punishment shall in no case be excessive but shall always be proportioned to the nature and circumstances of the case ".

Appeals from these courts lie to District Commissioners, Provincial Commissioners and ultimately to the High Court.

From subordinate courts (i.e., District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners) an appeal lies to the High Court (except in cases tried under the provisions of section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code when the appeal is to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa).

In addition supervision over subordinate courts is exercised by the High Court through monthly returns. The Judge in revision may make any order which the justice of the case may require.

If possible, the Judge visits every subordinate court in the Protectorate at least once a year, inspecting the court books and files and the prisons, and discussing points of law arising out of the cases tried by the Magistrate.

Police.

The establishment of the Police Force consists of thirteen European Officers, two European Inspectors, three Asian Sub-Inspectors and 489 Africans.

European Officers and Inspectors as also the Asian Sub-Inspectors are stationed only in the more important settled areas of the Southern Province. In other districts the African Police are under the direction of the Administrative Officers.

The Headquarters camp is at Zomba. Here there are a Training Depot, Criminal Investigation Department, Finger Print Bureau, Immigration Department and Passport Office.

In more settled areas of the Southern Province where professional police officers are in charge, statistics of crime are recorded in detail. In these areas during 1935 the number of cases reported to the police was 2,754 against 2,470 during the previous year. The increase is attributable to the more rigorous enforcement of the summary laws relating to townships and traffic.

The number of cases reported to the police in these areas was 284 more than during the previous year. Offences against the person numbered 246 or 8·94 per cent. of the cases reported while offences against property were 1,046 or 38·98 per cent. The

number of true cases of murder was eleven against eight in the previous year.

The declared value of property reported stolen was £2,023. Of this, property to the value of £773, representing 31·85 per cent. was recovered.

Prisons.

The established prisons comprise a Central Prison at Zomba, nineteen district prisons situated at the headquarters of each administrative district and a temporary prison at the Chileka aerodrome. The Central Prison is for the reception of Europeans, Asians, long-sentence Africans and recidivists. The other prisons are for short-sentence non-recidivist Africans.

The Central Prison is supervised by a European Superintendent with a Deputy Superintendent and a Gaoler to assist him. The warder staff is composed of Africans. The European accommodation consists of a section of five single cells. The African section consists of two blocks, only one of which has been completed according to building plans. One of these blocks contains twenty-eight wards, twelve of which accommodate eight prisoners each and sixteen wards with a capacity for twelve convicts each. The second blocks, when completed, will contain fifty single cells. Within the main walls there is a hospital section. Without the walls there are isolated sections consisting of one association ward with four cells for venereal cases, one association ward with four cells for lepers and two association wards with four cells for infectious cases. In addition there are two wards for newly arrived prisoners. The female section contains one ward and four cells. Male adult prisoners are classified as follows:—

Section I.—Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of three years and upwards.

Section II.—Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of less than three years.

Prisoners in each section are graded as follows according to their character and antecedents so far as these can be ascertained:—

Grade A.—Not previously convicted for serious crime and not habitually criminal.

Grade B.—Previously so convicted or habitually criminal and of corrupt habits (recidivist grade).

At present the accommodation at the Central Prison will not permit of prisoners in A and B grades being kept separate.

Technical training is given in the prison workshops. Trades include carpentry, tinsmithery, tailoring, weaving, etc.

District prisons of the older type mostly consist of association wards, but all new constructions are being put up according to a

standard plan on modern lines. These prisons are under the supervision of Administrative Officers or Officers of Police. African warders or policemen form the African staff.

The number of admissions to prisons during 1935, compared with that for 1934 was :—

	1934.	*1935.*
European males	—	1
Asian males	18	7
Coloured males	—	1
African males	7,819	4,859
African females	131	47
	7,964	4,915

The daily average number of persons in all prisons during 1935 was 980·25 as against 1,329·25 for the previous year.

The general health of the prisoners has been satisfactory. Although the number of admissions decreased by 2,861 persons, hospital cases only decreased by 79, while the daily average on the sick list actually increased by 9·04. The total number of deaths was 14 compared with 20 in 1934. This showed a death rate of 2·40 per thousand of the total prison population. Executions numbered eight.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following are the more important Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council during the year 1935 :—

No. 1. *The Crown Lands Cotton (Tax) Ordinance*, 1935, creates a fund to be devoted, under the direction of the Governor, to the interests of cotton growing by natives on Crown lands.

No. 3. *The Tea (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1935, prohibits the export of tea seed and the importation except under permit of tea seed or tea plants.

No. 5. *The Wild Birds Protection (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1935, is designed more adequately to protect game birds, some of which are in danger of extermination.

No. 6. *The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1935, permits of the extension of the period of two years within which a tax payer can claim rebates.

No 8. *The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1935, fixes the terms of imprisonment that may be awarded in default of payment of fines.

No. 11. *The Trans-Zambesi Railway Company, Limited (Notes Guarantee) Ordinance*, 1935. This Ordinance guarantees certain 12-year Notes (1933-1945) issued by the Railway Company.

No. 12. *The Cotton (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance*, 1935, permits, in the interests of the cotton industry, the issue of temporary licences to gin Crown land cotton for experimental purposes.

No. 15. *The Statistics Ordinance*, 1935, empowers certain officers to call for statistics relating to the matters specified in section 3 of the Ordinance.

No. 16. *The Native Hut and Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1935, empowers the Governor to exempt from local taxation any native resident in the Protectorate who is domiciled elsewhere and who has paid his tax in his country of domicile, provided that the country of domicile makes similar provision for its natives who pay taxes in the Protectorate.

No. 17. *The Tea Cess Ordinance*, 1935, provides for the levy of a cess on all tea grown in and exported from the Protectorate. The proceeds of the cess will be used exclusively for the benefit of the tea industry.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure for the past three years was as follows:—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1933	541,181	528,361
1934	560,552	571,674
1935	648,844	622,874

Loans in aid of the Trans-Zambesi Railway Annuities, and grants from the Colonial Development Fund are included under revenue, while under expenditure are also included disbursements in respect of the same services.

Public Debt.

The public debt of the Protectorate on 31st December, 1935, amounted to £5,092,332, made up as follows:—

	£
Redemption of Railway Subsidy Lands	123,033
East Africa Protectorates Loan, 1915–1920	37,447
Trans-Zambesia Railway Guarantee and Annuities	1,361,852
Nyasaland 4½ per cent. Guaranteed Loan	2,000,000
Nyasaland 3 per cent. Guaranteed Loan	1,570,000
Total	£5,092,332

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation, together with their yields, were :—

	£
Customs and Road and River Dues	165,503
Hut Taxes	129,059
Income Tax	15,300
Non-Native Poll Tax	3,855
Licences	25,014

Customs.

Duties are imposed under the Customs Ordinance, 1906, and during 1935 they were distributed as under :—

Import Duty.—Table 1. Specified duties on motor vehicles : matches, cement, sugar, wines and spirits, soap, ales, beers, tobacco, umbrellas, cotton piece-goods, etc.

Table 2. 33 per cent. *ad valorem* on second-hand clothing and perfumed spirits.

Table 3. 28 per cent. on luxury articles, e.g., firearms, jewellery, silks, etc.

Table 4. 13 per cent. *ad valorem* on necessities and articles of common use, e.g., provisions, etc.

Table 5. 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on articles not otherwise specifically charged under other Tables.

Table 6. 3 per cent. *ad valorem* on articles of an industrial nature, e.g., machinery, packing materials, etc.

Export Duty.—A cess of 1½d. per 100 lb. on all unmanufactured tobacco grown in the Protectorate and exported therefrom was imposed with effect from 1st April, 1931, at the request of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association. The proceeds are earmarked to meet the subscription of the Association to the British Empire Tobacco Producers' Federation.

In November, 1934, a tea cess of 2d. per 100 lb., or part thereof net weight was levied on all tea grown in and exported from the Protectorate. The proceeds are to be devoted to the benefit of the tea industry in such manner as the Nyasaland Tea Association with the approval of the Governor may determine.

Hut Tax.

A hut tax of 6s., if paid before the end of September in each year, and 9s. if paid thereafter, is payable by every native owning or occupying a hut. The tax is payable in respect of each hut

owned. Exemption is granted in respect of widows and any other person who on account of age, disease or other physical disability is unable to find the means wherewith to pay the tax. District Commissioners may also, subject to the general or special directions of the Governor, exempt from the payment of the whole or any part of the tax, any person who produces satisfactory evidence that owing to economic conditions he is unable to pay.

Every adult male native not liable to hut tax who has resided in the Protectorate for a period of 12 months prior to the commencement of the year is required to pay a poll tax equivalent to the tax on one hut.

The tax is imposed by the Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, 1926, as amended.

Income Tax.

Every non-native adult male is required to pay income tax as imposed by the Income Tax Ordinance, 1925, as amended, subject to certain abatements and allowances.

No tax is payable on incomes of £300 and under and, in the case of a married man, on £600 and under. There are also allowances for children and insurance. Companies are taxed at the rate of 2s. 6d. in the pound, subject to relief in respect of double Empire tax.

A poll tax of £2 is imposed on every adult non-native male by the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance of 1928.

Licences.

These are imposed under various ordinances and consist of the following, the collection during 1935 being shown against each :—

	£
Arms and ammunition...	884
Bankers	120
Bicycles	1,412
Bonded warehouse	70
Game	308
Hawkers	71
Liquor	792
Miscellaneous	297
Tobacco	1,032
Trading	10,638
Dog	144
Trout	34
Motor Vehicles	5,408

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands and Survey.

There was little demand for leases of Crown Land during 1935, only three leases with a total acreage of 2,020 acres being registered as compared with nine leases totalling 1,454 acres in 1934 and 19 leases totalling 6,702 acres in 1933.

Ten leases totalling 9,831 acres were converted from short leases under the old Crown Lands Ordinance into 99 year leases under the present Ordinance.

Twenty-three leases of Crown Land with a total acreage of 8,678 acres were determined by surrender, expiry or re-entry, but of these nine leases totalling 4,679 acres were surrendered in connexion with the conversions referred to above and the acreages included in the new leases.

An area of 4,580 acres occupied by the Northern Extension of the Railway was conveyed to Nyasaland Railways, Limited.

One hundred and forty yearly tenancy agreements for trading and tobacco buying plots were issued and 51 cancelled as against corresponding figures of 42 and 60 for 1934.

Twenty surveys aggregating 4,842 acres were completed during the year.

Mining.

The activity in prospecting for gold showed signs of falling off, only 20 prospecting licences being issued as compared with 43 in 1934. No discoveries of any importance were reported. Through the agency of the local banks 127·36 ounces of fine gold with a total value of £896 15s. 11d. were exported.

No further development of the corundum deposits in the Central Shire District took place, the sample shipment sent to America in 1934 having been reported on unfavourably.

Immigration.

The Chief Commissioner of Police is the Principal Immigration Officer. To him all other Officers and Inspectors of Police, as well as certain District Commissioners and Customs Officers are assistants.

The ports of entry are Port Herald, Chileka, Fort Manning, Fort Johnston, Karonga, Mzimba, Dedza, Ncheu, Chikwawa and Mlanje.

All persons arriving in the Protectorate must report to an immigration officer and satisfy him that they are not prohibited immigrants. They should be in possession of passports or other documentary evidence of identity and nationality.

Entry is restricted in the case of persons convicted of serious crime, those suffering from infectious, contagious or mental disease, those likely to be dangerous to peace and good order, or likely to become a burden upon public funds.

Persons in the following categories, if known to an immigration officer or if their identity is otherwise established, are allowed to proceed without further formality :—

Members of His Majesty's regular naval or military forces; persons accredited to the Protectorate by or under the authority of the Imperial or of any foreign government; persons domiciled in the Protectorate and not otherwise prohibited from entry; the wives and children of such persons.

Other non-native immigrants must be prepared to make a deposit of £100 or to produce some other acceptable security from a person known to be of sound financial standing. This policy is strictly followed when dealing with persons who appear to be in an impecunious position and who may be liable to become a public charge. Visitors who arrive for a temporary stay are caused a minimum of inconvenience.

The number of non-native persons, including returning residents and persons in transit, who entered the Protectorate during each of the past five years, is set out as follows :—

	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
Europeans	2,112	3,149	3,507	3,474	3,980
Asians	791	928	1,295	1,342	1,084

During 1935 the methods of transport which immigrants arriving in the Protectorate adopted were :—

	By Air.	*By Rail.*	*By Road.*	*By Water.*
Europeans	358	888	2,728	6
Asians	—	288	795	1

Publicity.

The sum voted by the Government for Publicity purposes was £800.

The greater part of this was spent in

(*a*) publicity articles in the South African and Rhodesian newspapers, following the practice of the preceding year and

(*b*) in payment of the brochure to which reference is made below.

Illustrated articles were also supplied to *The Times* for publication in the special Beira and Nyasaland number and to the *Beira News*, *Crown Colonist* and *Field*, 500 reprints of the last mentioned being obtained and distributed.

Five thousand copies of an illustrated brochure entitled " Nyasaland Calling ", published during the early part of the year, were widely distributed, principally in the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

Improvements to the rest-houses at Mzimba and Fort Hill were carried out during the year and a start was made with the erection of an additional rest-house at Njakwa. These rest-houses have been much appreciated by visitors.

In July the Protectorate was visited by Major W. J. Cawthorn, 4/16 Punjab Regiment, who had been sent by the Information Bureau of the Indian Army to investigate the possibilities of settlement in the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and Kenya by unemployed and retired officers of the Indian Army. Major Cawthorn spent 11 days in the Protectorate during which period he visited the Blantyre and Cholo areas thence proceeding to Monkey Bay and via Salima and Lilongwe back to Zomba. As the result of a memorandum submitted on the conclusion of his tour a Committee to consider the question was appointed. In brief the recommendations of the Committee were that the best course would be for the Publicity Committee to get into touch with the senior retired officer rather than the junior officer on unemployed pay, who might wish to augment his income by commercial or other activities, for which the Protectorate afforded limited scope, but that applications for financial assistance in approved cases by the latter might be considered equally with the claims of settlers already in the country who, by reason of the financial situation, were in need of like assistance.

The number of European visitors to Nyasaland during the last five years is as follows :—

1931	804
1932	1,466
1933	1,622
1934	1,537
1935	1,929

APPENDIX.

Government Publications.

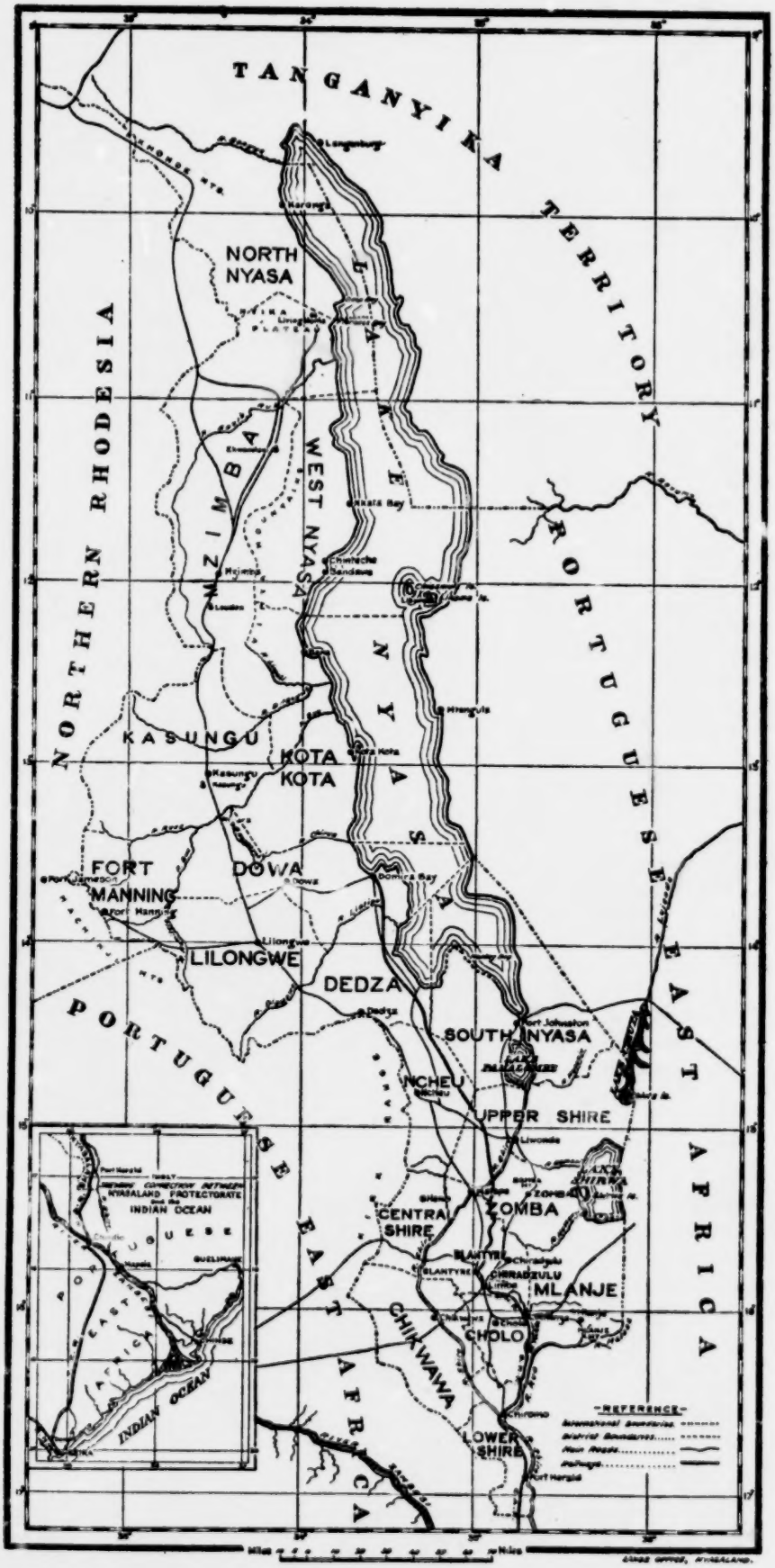
Title of Publication.	*Published Price.*	*Cost of Postage to U.K.*	*Where obtainable.*
Nyasaland Government Gazette.			
(Subscription to the Government Gazette includes the free issue of all legislation enacted during the year.)	7s. 6d. per annum.	1s. 6d. per annum.	Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London. Government Printer, Zomba.
Legislation.			
Revised Laws of Nyasaland to 1933 (3 vols.).	£1 per vol.	1s. 6d. per vol.	do.
Orders in Council, Proclamations and Government Legislative Measures. Annual 1934.	7s. 6d.	9d.	do.
Orders in Council, Proclamations and Government Legislative Measures. Annual 1935.	5s. 0d.	6d.	do.
Law Reports, Vol. II, 1927–1933.	3s. 6d.	3d.	do.
Annual Departmental Reports.			
Agriculture	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Audit	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Education	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Financial	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Forestry	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Geological Survey ...	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Medical	4s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Native Affairs	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Police	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Posts and Telegraphs ...	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Prisons	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Trade, External	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Veterinary	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Agriculture.			
Tobacco Culture (Hornby).	3s. 6d.	3d.	Director of Agriculture, Zomba.
Handbook on Cotton and Tobacco Cultivation in Nyasaland (McCall).	5s. 0d.	3d.	Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London. Government Printer, Zomba.
Report on Tea Cultivation and its Development in Nyasaland (Mann).	2s. 6d.	2d.	Government Printer, Zomba.
Native Agricultural Committee Report, 1930.	6d.	2d.	do.

All Publications Post Free in Ny d.

Title of Publication.	*Published Price.*	*Cost of Postage to U.K.*	*Where obtainable.*
***Bulletins** (New Series).*			
No. 1—Tea Research and Tea Advertising.	Limited Circulation.	No Charge.	Director of Agriculture, Zomba.
No. 2—Virus Diseases of Tobacco.			do.
No. 3—Tea Yellows Disease.			do.
No. 4—Tea Growing in Nyasaland.			do.
No. 5—Mosquito Bug the Cause of Stem Canker of Tea.			do.
*No. 6—Proceedings of the First and Second Meetings of the Board of Agriculture.			do.
*No. 7—Proceedings of the First and Second Meetings of the Fertilizers Sub-Committee of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association.			do.
No. 8—Citrus Fruit Prospects in Nyasaland			do.
No. 9—Climate of Central Nyasaland.			do.
*No. 10—Proceedings of the Third Meeting of the Board of Agriculture.			do.
No. 11—Denudation and Soil Erosion in Nyasaland.			do.
No. 12—The Rices of Northern Nyasaland.			do.
No. 13—A Short History of Tea Planting in Nyasaland.			do.
Geology.			
Water Supply Paper No. 3—Weirs, Dams and Reservoirs for Estate Purposes.	1s. 0d.	2d.	Director of Geological Survey, Zomba.
Water Supply Paper No. 4—Water Supply Conditions of Country traversed by proposed Railway Extension to Lake Nyasa (1929).	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Ground Water Investigations by Geophysical Methods.	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.

All Publications Post Free in Nyasaland.

* Bulletins for local issue only.



ELEVATION ABOVE SEA LEVEL OF PRINCIPAL PLACES

Zomba	2940 Ft.	Port Johnston	1700 Ft.	Lucheniya	2500 Ft.
Blantyre	3500 Ft.	Dedza	4800 Ft.	Kota Kota	1900 Ft.
Liwale	4000 Ft.	Ncheu	3500 Ft.	Chikwawa	137 Ft.

38561—48) Wt. 2397—3710 625 11/36 P. St. G. 377/7

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE
Report of Committee [Cmd. 4730] 9d. (10d.)

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION
Report of Imperial Committee, 1933 [Cmd. 4335] 2s. (2s. 2d.)

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932
Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements [Cmd. 4174] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings [Cmd. 4175] 3s. (3s. 3d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT
Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Cmd. 5202] 4d. (5d.)

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN EAST AFRICA
Report of the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, for the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Colonial No. 119] 1s. (In the press)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES
Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies [Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

KENYA: FINANCIAL POSITION AND SYSTEM OF TAXATION
Report of Commission (including five Maps) [Colonial No. 116] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

KENYA: NATIVE AFFAIRS
Report of the Kenya Native Affairs Department for the year 1934 [Non-Parliamentary Publication] 3s. (3s. 4d.)

NOTE.—*These Reports are published by His Majesty's Stationery Office as they become available.*

KENYA LAND COMMISSION
Report, September, 1933 [Cmd. 4556] 11s. (11s. 9d.)
Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91]. Issued in three Volumes, £2 each volume, by post £2 0s. 9d.
Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government [Cmd. 4580] 2d. (2½d.)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA
Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters [Cmd. 4623] 3s. (3s. 3d.)
Evidence and Memoranda [Colonial No. 96] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.)

PALESTINE: IMMIGRATION, LAND SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
Report by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930 [Cmd. 3686] 3s. (3s. 3d.)
Maps [Cmd. 3687] 2s. (2s. 3d.)

PALESTINE: DISTURBANCES OF AUGUST, 1929
Report of Commission [Cmd. 3530] 4s. (4s. 4d.)
Evidence and Memoranda. Issued in two Volumes, with a third volume containing an Index
Vols. I and II ... ... £1 5s. each, by post £1 5s. 9d.
Vol. III (Index) 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.)

THE HADHRAMAUT: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS
Report by W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E. (with map) (In the press)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street
MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent
BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street
or through any bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

BAHAMAS
BARBADOS
BERMUDA
BRITISH GUIANA
BRITISH HONDURAS
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)
CEYLON
CYPRUS
FALKLAND ISLANDS
FEDERATED MALAY STATES
FIJI
THE GAMBIA
GIBRALTAR
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS
GOLD COAST
GRENADA
HONG KONG
JAMAICA
JOHORE
KEDAH
KELANTAN
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE
LEEWARD ISLANDS
MAURITIUS
NEW HEBRIDES
NIGERIA
NORTHERN RHODESIA
NYASALAND
PERLIS
ST. HELENA
ST. LUCIA
ST. VINCENT
SEYCHELLES
SEIRRA LEONE
SOMALILAND
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE
TRENGGANU
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
UGANDA
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

BASUTOLAND
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE
SWAZILAND

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
CAMEROONS under British Mandate
TOGOLAND under British Mandate

Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable from the Sale Offices of

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

S.O. Code No. 58-1776.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1824

Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of

NYASALAND, 1936

(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1739 and 1776 respectively (Price 2s. 6d. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved

LONDON
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller

1937
Price 2s. 6d. net

PRINTED & PUBLISHED
IN GREAT BRITAIN

ADVERTISEMENT

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A comprehensive Survey, including Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the individual Dependencies and on the Products of the Colonial Empire

Survey for 1935 [Colonial No. 126] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 8d.)

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Fourth Edition, 1937

I. Africa [Colonial No. 127–1] 3s. 0d. (3s. 3d.)

II. Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific [Colonial No. 127–2] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

III. West Indies [Colonial No. 127–3] 4s. 0d. (4s. 4d.)

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1935

The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps. [Colonial No. III] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Survey [Colonial No. 124] 6d. (7d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1936, to 31st March, 1937 [Cmd. 5537] 6d. (7d.)

PALESTINE ROYAL COMMISSION

Report [Cmd. 5479] 6s. 6d. (6s. 8d.)

Minutes of Evidence (with Index) [Colonial No. 134] £1 15s. (£1 15s. 6d.)

Memoranda prepared by the Government of Palestine [Colonial No. 133] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

Summary of Report (with Extracts and Map) [Colonial No. 135] 9d. (10d.)

PALESTINE

Statement of Policy by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom [Cmd. 5513] 1d. (1½d.)

THE HADHRAMAUT: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Report by W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E. (with map) 3s. (3s. 3d.)

MUI TSAI IN HONG KONG AND MALAYA

Report of Commission [Colonial No. 125] 5s. 0d. (5s. 4d.)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies [Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

Continued on page 3 of cover

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NYASALAND FOR THE YEAR 1936

CONTENTS

Chapter		Page
I.	Geography, including Climate and History	2
II.	Government	5
III.	Population	6
IV.	Health	7
V.	Sanitation and Housing	11
VI.	Production	11
VII.	Commerce	27
VIII.	Wages and Cost of Living	35
IX.	Education and Welfare Institutions	36
X.	Communications and Transport	41
XI.	Banking, Currency, Weights and Measures	48
XII.	Public Works	49
XIII.	Justice, Police, and Prisons	50
XIV.	Legislation	55
XV.	Public Finance and Taxation	56
XVI.	Miscellaneous	58
	Appendix. Government Publications	62
	Map	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Nyasaland Protectorate consists of a strip of land some 520 miles in length and varying from 50 to 100 miles in width, bounded on the east by Lake Nyasa, on the south by Portuguese East Africa, on the west by North-Eastern Rhodesia and on the north by the Tanganyika Territory. It lies approximately between 9° 45′ and 17° 16′ south latitude and 33° and 36° east longitude and is roughly 37,000 square miles in area or nearly three-quarters the area of England. The most southerly portion is approximately 130 miles from the sea.

The Protectorate falls naturally into two divisions consisting of:—

(1) the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Luangwa River in Northern Rhodesia, and

(2) the region between the watershed of the Zambezi River and the Shire River on the west and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the Ruo River, an affluent of the Shire, on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje and a small portion, also mountainous, of the south-eastern coast of Lake Nyasa.

Lake Nyasa, the third largest lake in Africa, is a deep basin 360 miles long and from 10 to 50 miles wide, lying at an altitude of 1,555 feet above the sea. Its greatest depth is 386 fathoms.

The only river of any importance in Nyasaland is the Shire which issues from the south end of the lake and flows in a general southerly direction until it joins the Zambezi, a distance of 250 miles. The river takes the overflow from the lake and during the rains it is navigable in its lower portion from the Zambezi to Chiromo.

The chief towns are Blantyre, with about 250 European inhabitants, Limbe, near Blantyre, and Zomba, the seat of the Government.

Climate.

Climatic conditions in Nyasaland are similar to those in other East African territories.

A marked contrast exists between the equable and healthy climate of the highlands, where at an altitude of 3,000 feet or more extreme heat is rarely experienced, and the heat of the Shire valley where temperatures rising to 115° Fahrenheit are recorded in October and November. The lake shore also possesses its own climate; the temperature seldom rises above 100° but the proximity of the lake and a generally heavy rainfall create a humid atmosphere which is particularly trying. The monsoon begins to blow strongly in September in conjunction with the sun's increase in southern declination and the first rains may be expected at any time after mid-October. From their beginning to the end of December it is usual to experience violent thunderstorms and heavy precipitations in a few hours, followed by an interval varying from one to fifteen or twenty days of considerable heat. With the return of the sun from its southern limit of declination the thunderstorms diminish in intensity and frequency and are replaced by steady rain—January, February and March being usually the wettest months both as regards the duration and the actual amount of rainfall. After March the frequency and intensity of the rainfall diminishes rapidly and from May to September the climate is comparatively cool and dry.

History.

Very little is known of the history of the region now called Nyasaland before the middle of the past century. Jasper Bocarro, a Portuguese, is said to have been the first European to visit Nyasaland. He appears to have travelled, early in the 17th century, from the Zambezi to the confluence of the Ruo and Shire Rivers and thence via the Shire Highlands and the Lujenda River to the coast at Mikandani.

The modern history of Nyasaland begins with the advent of Dr. Livingstone, who, after experiencing considerable difficulty in ascending the River Shire, discovered Lakes Chilwa and Pamalombe and on the 16th of September, 1859, reached the southern shore of Lake Nyasa. Livingstone was closely followed by a Mission under Bishop Mackenzie, sent out by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The Mission settled in the Shire Highlands but on account of the loss of many of its members by sickness and otherwise it withdrew in 1862. It was re-established in 1881 on Lake Nyasa, with headquarters on the island of Likoma, where it still remains.

In 1874 the Livingstonia Mission, named in honour of the great explorer, was founded by the Free Church of Scotland and sent out its first party to Nyasaland in the following year. They were joined in 1876 by the pioneers of the Church of Scotland Mission who chose the site of the present town of Blantyre and established themselves in the Shire Highlands while the Free Church applied itself to the evangelization of the inhabitants of the shores of Lake Nyasa.

The Missions were followed by the African Lakes Corporation and in 1883 Captain Foote, R.N., was appointed first British Consul for the territories north of the Zambezi, to reside at Blantyre.

A serious danger had arisen in connection with Arab slave traders who had settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa. At the time of Livingstone's first visit he found the Arabs established in a few places on what is now the Portuguese shore of the Lake and at Kota Kota on the west side. Arab caravans, trading with the tribes in and beyond the valley of the Luangwa, were in the habit of crossing the Lake on their way to and from the sea coast. The opposition of the newcomers to the slave trade carried on by Arab coastmen and natives alike resulted in a conflict with the Arab traders who had settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa under Mlozi and this conflict spread to the Yao Chiefs under their influence.

In the summer of 1889 Mr. Johnston (afterwards Sir H. H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.), arrived at Mozambique as His Britannic Majesty's Consul and proceeded to travel in the interior to enquire into the trouble with the Arabs.

Treaties having been concluded with the remaining Makololo Chiefs and with the Yaos around Blantyre, Mr. Johnston proceeded up Lake Nyasa leaving in charge Mr. John Buchanan, Acting Consul, who, after receiving news of a conflict between a well-armed Portuguese expedition commanded by Major Serpa Pinto and Mlauri, a powerful Makololo Chief on the Lower Shire, proclaimed a British Protectorate over the Shire province on the 21st of September, 1889.

In 1891, an Anglo-Portuguese Convention ratified the work of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sharpe (later Sir A. Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.), and other pioneers of British Central Africa and in the following spring a British Protectorate over the countries adjoining Lake Nyasa was proclaimed. The Protectorate of Nyasaland, under the administration of a Commissioner, was confined to the regions adjoining the Shire and Lake Nyasa, the remainder of the territory under British influence north of the Zambezi being placed, subject to certain conditions, under the British South Africa Company.

On the 22nd of February, 1893, the name of the Protectorate was changed to " The British Central Africa Protectorate " but the old name " Nyasaland Protectorate " was revived in October, 1907, by the Order in Council which amended the Constitution.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Central Government.

The Protectorate is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council composed of the Chief Secretary, the Treasurer and the Attorney-General *ex-officio* and at present the Senior Provincial Commissioner. The laws of the Protectorate are made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council constituted by the Nyasaland Order in Council, 1907. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor, four officials members including the three *ex-officio* members of the Executive Council and four unofficial members. The unofficial members who are nominated by the Governor without regard to any specific representation are selected as being those most likely to be of assistance to the Governor in the discharge of his responsibilities and hold office for a period of three years. In addition to indirect representations by at least one of the unofficial members, who for many years has been selected from one of the Missionary Societies, native interests are directly in the hands of the Senior Provincial Commissioner, the Chief Secretary and the Governor himself.

Departments of Government.

The principal departments of Government whose headquarters are in Zomba are those dealing with Finance, Legal Affairs, Medical and Sanitary Services, Agriculture, Public Works,

Education, Police, Prisons and Lunatic Asylum, Geological Survey, Veterinary Services, Forests, Mechanical Transport and Posts and Telegraphs. The High Court and Lands Office, including Surveys and Mines, are in Blantyre and the headquarters of the Customs Department is at Limbe.

Provincial Administration.

For administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into two provinces each of which is in charge of a Provincial Commissioner responsible to the Governor for the administration of his province. The provinces are divided into districts in charge of District Commissioners responsible to the Provincial Commissioner. The provinces of the Protectorate are as follows:—

Province.	*Comprising Districts.*	*Land Area. Square miles.*	*Population.*	*Headquarters.*
Southern	Lower Shire, Chikwawa, Central Shire, Cholo, Mlanje, Blantyre, Chiradzulu, Zomba, Upper Shire, South Nyasa.	12,114	791,111	Blantyre
Northern	Ncheu, Dedza, Fort Manning, Lilongwe, Dowa, Kota Kota, Kasungu, Mzimba, West Nyasa, North Nyasa.	25,260	831,815	Lilongwe

III.—POPULATION.

Nyasaland has a population of 1,838 Europeans, 1,558 Asiatics, and 1,619,530 natives, divided between the two provinces in the following proportions:—

	Europeans.		*Asiatics.*		*Natives.*	
	Males.	*Females.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Males.*	*Females.*
Southern Province	806	606	1,020	304	380,557	407,818
Northern Province	262	164	207	27	374,468	456,687

The following table records the births and deaths of Europeans and Asiatics during the past three years:—

	1934.		*1935.*		*1936.*	
	Births.	*Deaths.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*
Europeans ...	40	13	44	11	35	18
Asiatics ...	48	16	63	16	71	18

Although Europeans are resident in every district of the Protectorate, 76 per cent. of the European population is contained in the following five districts:—

Blantyre	681
Zomba	286
Cholo	194
Mlanje	119
Lilongwe	125

The native population is also very unevenly distributed. For instance, in the Southern Province the number of persons to the square mile varies from 557 on fertile land near the townships to 13·9 in the arid areas of the Shire Valley away from the river.

Marriages.—Eight marriages were registered under the British Central Africa Marriage Ordinance No. 3 of 1902 during the year as compared with 19 in the preceding year. In seven cases the contracting parties were Europeans and in one case natives.

Under the Native Marriage (Christian Rites) Registration Ordinance, 1923, 3,467 marriages were celebrated compared with 3,269 in the preceding year.

IV.—HEALTH.

The medical staff consists of a Director of Medical Services, a Senior Health Officer, a Senior Medical Officer, a Pathologist, a Medical Entomologist and 14 Medical Officers. The nursing personnel comprises a Matron and 10 Nursing Sisters.

In addition to the European Officers there are 9 Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 17 African Hospital Assistants and 170 African Dispensers.

Two European Sanitary Superintendents, 16 African Sanitary Inspectors, 44 Vaccinators and a varying number of sanitary labourers are employed chiefly in the townships of Zomba, Blantrye and Limbe.

The European Community.

The majority of Europeans live in the healthy highlands and this fact and the influence of space, sunlight and the precautions which every intelligent person normally takes in the tropics, combine to produce a healthy community.

Medical attention to Europeans and hospital accommodation for them is provided chiefly by Government, but in part also by some of the Missions whose staffs include doctors who practise privately. There are Government hospitals at Zomba and Blantyre which admit both official and non-official Europeans, the patients at Blantyre being chiefly non-officials.

Hospital admissions during 1936 numbered 161 of which 79 were at Zomba and 82 at Blantyre. The most frequent causes of admission were malaria 26, amoebic dysentery 25 and confinements 14. Out-patients numbered 940 at Zomba and 289 at Blantyre.

The Asiatic Community.

Government subsidizes a ward for the treatment of Asiatics at the Church of Scotland Mission, Blantyre, and in most of the native hospitals throughout the country it is possible to provide some accommodation for Asiatics.

The Asiatic community has also contributed towards the cost of accommodation at other Mission hospitals in the Protectorate.

The African Community.

There are 15 native hospitals in the country, one of 100 beds, six of 50 and eight of 30. Three of the larger dispensaries have small wards attached to which patients are admitted. The total number of cases treated at the hospitals and main dispensaries during 1936 was:—

New in-patients	...	...	9,757
Out-patients ...	...	...	435,489

In addition to the hospitals there are 94 dispensaries distributed throughout the country, inclusive of those with wards attached. Most of them are well constructed buildings of brick and iron but there are still a number of temporary wattle-and-daub buildings. More dispensaries are badly needed in some of the districts.

The rural dispensaries during 1936 treated 301,738 new cases, 181,880 males, and 119,858 females.

The total number of cases treated at Government hospitals and dispensaries is a formidable one but roughly 70 per cent. of the total is dealt with at the dispensaries, which treat only minor ailments. The majority of the natives suffer from either schistosomiasis, ankylostomiasis, or malaria and sometimes from all three, but comparatively seldom receive any in-patient treatment because the hospital of any particular district serves for the most part of the population in its immediate vicinity only and the rural dispensers have insufficient knowledge either to diagnose or properly to treat these complaints.

Though the standard of knowledge and ability of the rural dispensers is slowly improving, efficient diagnosis and treatment of the three diseases named can alone have but little effect on the incidence of these diseases. It is education in the elements of hygiene and sanitation that the native needs, not doses of medicine.

There are encouraging signs that Native Authorities are taking a real and effective interest in village sanitation. Many of them have made great improvements in the villages under their control and welcome the efforts that are being made to instruct the villagers in the elements of hygiene and sanitation.

Venereal Diseases.

Venereal disease is not prevalent in Nyasaland though cases are reported from time to time from all parts of the country. It is perhaps commonest in the neighbourhood of the townships and in the northern districts from which most of the emigrant labour is derived. The Public Health Ordinance includes clauses providing for the compulsory treatment of venereal disease but they are of little practical value for on the one hand the penalties

can seldom be enforced and on the other a large majority of the reported cases are those who have voluntarily submitted to treatment.

The natives have their own so-called cures and are averse to the long-continued attendance at hospitals which European treatment involves. The medical department relies on propaganda and instruction by means of pamphlets and lectures to bring to the natives a realization of the serious nature of venereal disease.

Special venereal disease clinics have been inaugurated and most of the hospitals have one special ward for the accommodation of cases.

Woman and Child-Welfare.

The chief hindrance to progress in woman and child-welfare work is lack of education amongst the women. The effects of this are primitive obstetrics and barbarious methods of infant-feeding and also great difficulty in teaching the women other methods. For the most part it is only the older women and widows who are prepared to undertake a course in obstetrics and child-welfare work and it is of course the older women who are in general the least educable.

Government has recently instituted a register for native midwives and issues certificates. A syllabus of training has been laid down and the Church of Scotland Mission at Blantyre has already produced a number of competent native midwives.

Mission Medical Work.

The Missions have between them twenty-six hospitals at which general medical work is carried on. They are chiefly concerned with the treatment of leprosy and with woman and child-welfare work, for both of which they receive subsidies from Government. The Church of Scotland Mission at Blantyre provides a course of training for African hospital assistants and the majority of assistants in Government employment are obtained from this source.

Lunatic Asylum.

There is one lunatic asylum in the Protectorate and this is situated at Zomba. The European staff consists of one Superintendent and one Deputy Superintendent. These officers also hold appointments in the Prisons Department. The African staff includes both male and female attendants. The Chief Inspector of Prisons is also the Chief Inspector of the Asylum.

There is accommodation for one European, one Asiatic and 87 African males. The African male accommodation consists of 58 single cells and one association ward, the last-mentioned being capable of holding ten inmates. In addition there is one observation ward with nine single rooms and a hospital providing ten beds. The female section, which is entirely separate, has 20 single rooms.

During 1936 there were 16 new admissions comprising one European female, one Asiatic male, ten African males and four African females as compared with six African males in 1935.

One Asiatic male and two African males were released to the care of relatives.

Four African males died during the year, the causes of deaths being leprosy, pulmonary tuberculosis, status epilepticus and entero colitis.

At the end of 1936 there remained in the asylum one European female, 79 African males and 17 African females. The daily average strength was ·14 European females, ·16 Asiatic males, 77·17 African males and 16·73 African females, making a total average of 94·20 as compared with 89·98 the previous year.

The health of the inmates was exceptionally good considering the crowded state of the asylum. The daily average number in hospital was only 4·57. Inmates were weighed monthly whenever possible and 53·49 per cent. gained while 31·96 per cent. lost weight.

Inmates who are able to work are given every encouragement to do so within the precincts of the asylum. The value of labour performed and produce from gardens and plantations during the year amounted to £126 13s. 4d.

Members of the staff of the Church of Scotland Mission at Zomba and Domasi held religious services for the male inmates and gave instructional talks to the females.

Lunatics—District Prisons.

In addition to the Central Asylum at Zomba, lunatics are from time to time admitted to district prisons for safe custody pending certification. During 1936 seven criminal and 39 non-criminal alleged lunatics were so detained. Of these, four criminal and six non-criminal were duly certified and transferred to the Central Asylum while three criminal and 30 non-criminal were released. There were three lunatics awaiting certification at the end of the year.

	Criminal or "Detained during the Governor's pleasure" Lunatics.			*Non-Criminal or Alleged Lunatics.*		
	Male.	*Female.*	*Total.*	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Total.*
Remaining on 31.12.35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted during 1936	6	1	7	34	5	39
Transferred to Criminal Lunatic Asylum.	3	1	4	5	1	6
Released during 1936...	3	—	3	28	2	30
Remaining on 31.12.36	—	—	—	1	2	3

V.—SANITATION AND HOUSING.

Sanitation in Nyasaland is still primitive although, owing to generous grants from the Colonial Development Fund, conditions in the townships have greatly improved of recent years.

The year 1934 saw the inception in Zomba of a scheme which had been under consideration for some years for housing native domestic servants in a special village on the borders of the township. Previously it had been the custom for domestic servants with their families to live in the compounds of their employers, with the result that it was not uncommon to find as many as twelve native men, women and children living in one small compound. The consequent difficulties of sanitary control and the risk of conveyance of disease such as malaria and dysentery to Europeans can readily be appreciated. Owing to lack of money the scheme is still very far from being complete but more houses are being built every year and it is hoped eventually to have a village of well constructed brick huts, with a piped water supply, electric light and provision for recreation.

The townships of Blantyre and Limbe are establishing similar villages for natives employed within the townships.

Sanitation in the rural areas is a major problem owing to the ignorance and poverty of the natives and lack of supervisory sanitary staff, but little can be hoped from anything in the shape of compulsory legislation; indeed compulsion as a rule does more harm than good. Such compulsory measures as are used are left in the hands of the Native Authorities who are encouraged to promulgate simple sanitary orders which the villagers are expected to obey. All natives appreciate the value of a good water supply, although it is possibly the availability and quantity rather than the quality of it which interest them and several chiefs and headmen are now developing their wells and springs and protecting them from pollution. The construction of latrines is regarded on the whole as a necessary concession to European prejudices. It is a matter for congratulation therefore that so many villages have installed latrines and do use them.

The improvement of general housing conditions is a matter requiring considerable propaganda and progress is necessarily slow, but most of the chiefs and many of the better educated natives have erected quite well-built and in some cases attractive cottages for themselves, and these serve to stimulate healthy emulation amongst the others.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Weather Conditions.

Weather conditions during the 1935-6 season were generally not conducive to good growth of most crops, particularly cotton and tobacco. Tea was an exception and most cereals yielded

fairly well. Leguminous crops suffered from the localized character of the early rains, which characteristic continued later than usual, and from the general heavy rains of the mid season.

The rainfall figures for the six wet and six dry months of the 1935-6 season are given in the following table.

SEASON 1935-6.

	Zone.	*Total rainfall 1 Nov., 1935, to 30 April, 1936.* Inches.	*Normal for six wet months.* Inches.	*Total rainfall 1 May to 31 Oct., 1936.* Inches.	*Normal for six dry months.* Inches.
Port Herald ...	A	40·09	29·1	2·17	3·6
Port Herald Experimental Station.		42·88	28·8	7·46	3·2
Chikwawa		36·55	29·7	3·44	2·3
Cholo	B	52·46	48·8	9·02	8·1
Makwasa		61·55	46·8	8·15	4·4
Nsikisi		57·15	—	9·06	—
Lipumulo		47·49	—	6·98	—
Mikundi		56·77	—	9·03	—
Upper Mboma ...		52·65	—	10·13	—
Masambanjati ...		68·48	—	16·01	—
Mlanje	C	71·48	66·6	14·66	14·5
Chitakali		81·98	65·5	29·77	12·1
Thornwood... ...		76·92	67·8	12·31	11·6
Ruo...		63·11	53·7	13·00	6·3
Glenorchy		62·06	56·2	12·88	10·1
Sayama		75·21	56·0	12·22	10·5
Lujeri		92·26	76·3	21·70	14·3
Chisambo		99·80	—	21·49	—
Nalipiri	D	60·40	51·9	16·52	11·0
Blantyre	E	60·88	39·9	·92	3·3
Limbe Catholic Mission.		47·42	—	5·29	—
Chingaluwe ...		46·07	42·8	4·65	3·3
Nyambadwe ...		50·20	39·0	1·20	2·9
Chiradzulu Boma ...		38·22	40·0	3·06	2·5
Nyungwe		37·42	—	·92	—
Michiru	F	27·85	35·3	1·26	2·0
Namalanga... ...	G	24·55	29·9	3·70	1·0
Nasonia		38·97	36·9	8·19	1·9
Zomba Experimental Station.	H	51·78	46·8	1·73	4·6
Zomba Plateau ...		63·31	—	8·15	—
Likwenu		57·91	—	·33	—
Police Headquarters		52·66	41·9	1·08	1·8
Domasi		52·57	52·7	—	—
Nankunda		81·63	—	—	—
Malosa		58·21	—	·70	—
Mbidi	I	41·68	35·8	—	1·5
Makwapala Experimental Station.		46·95	34·0	1·15	1·5
Mwanza	K	46·99	37·2	5·70	·6
Liwonde	L	28·72	31·7	·81	1·1
Bilila		27·98	28·0	—	·7
Mandimha	M	39·61	34·0	—	·3
Namwera		40·11	42·2	1·50	·3

	Zone.	*Total rainfall 1 Nov., 1935, to 30 April, 1936.* Inches.	*Normal for six wet months.* Inches.	*Total rainfall 1 May to 31 Oct., 1936.* Inches.	*Normal for six dry months.* Inches.
Chipunga		42·32	35·0	1·04	·8
Fort Johnston ...	N	31·24	29·4	·55	1·2
Monkey Bay ...		23·16	29·2	·02	·9
Malindi		44·35	—	—	—
Golomoti		42·59	29·5	—	·1
Ncheu	P	39·16	37·0	·49	·9
Likuni	S	32·71	32·9	1·00	1·5
Chimvua		35·10	—	1·01	—
Lilongwe		31·36	32·7	1·10	·8
Nathenje		33·68	—	·37	—
Mpali	T	38·34	—	—	—
Dowa		32·63	33·1	·51	·7
Fort Manning ...		33·87	39·8	3·03	2·5
Domira Bay ...	U	34·23	31·0	·17	·1
Dedza	V	45·31	39·7	·61	2·2
Kasungu	X	37·48	29·1	·11	·3
Mzimba		36·27	31·7	—	·2
Kota Kota... ...	Y	67·14	48·2	2·95	2·0
Chinteche	Z	68·45	62·9	11·80	5·1
Livingstonia ...		83·66	57·5	2·30	6·2
Karonga		37·06	52·3	1·50	2·8
Salima		43·96	—	·23	—
Glengary		64·19	—	12·46	—

A résumé of weather conditions in areas growing tobacco, the most important economic crop of Nyasaland, is given on page 16.

Economic Conditions.

The amounts and local values of agricultural exports for 1936 are set out below and the figures for 1935 are given for comparison.

	1935.		*1936.*	
	Amount.	*Value.* £	*Amount.*	*Value.* £
Capsicums and chillies lb.	47,869	598	12,119	151
Coffee ... ... cwt.	603·5	1,127	336·6	628
Maize and maize flour lb.	20,185	23	1,203,513	1,345
Rice ... ... ,,	250	1	—	—
Tobacco :—				
Dark-fired ... ... ,,	8,704,943	254,012	11,001,797	320,885
Flue-cured ... ... ,,	1,020,107	29,981	1,608,079	46,903
Air-cured ... ... ,,	443,591	12,938	781,605	22,799
Tea ... ... ,,	6,042,532	223,876	7,706,088	256,870
Cotton (lint) ... ... tons	3,658·5	204,851	2,375	133,007
Potatoes ... ... lb.	113,960	477	83,279	335
Beeswax ... ... ,,	10,347	445	25,983	1,083
Cotton seed ... ... tons	1,183	2,366	1,678·7	3,357
Fibre ... ... lb.	355	1	936,969	3,346
Rubber ... ... ,,	131,760	549	206,535	861
Groundnuts ... ... tons	20·5	103	—	—
Strophanthus... ... lb.	9,646	964	16,191	1,619
Soya beans ... ... ,,	—	—	560,000	1,250

The most notable increases of exports during 1936 were in tea, tobacco, fibre, and soya beans, which for the first time figured as an appreciable export.

In the case of tea, the increase of 27·5 per cent. was due to improved yields per acre, the improvement in prices and the coming into bearing of new acreages. The increase in tobacco production was due to a large increase in the number of registered native growers, amounting to increases of 47·7 per cent. in the Northern Province and 54·8 per cent. in the Southern Province. The increase in the total tobacco crop was only 26·4 per cent. due largely to weather conditions. The increase in fibre was owing to the re-opening of estates in Lower Shire areas due largely to the increase in value of sisal.

It is unfortunate that the increase in cotton production anticipated up to the mid-season of 1936 was not realized. The reasons for this require careful examination as the weather cannot solely be blamed. Insect damage was very extensive and this and other aspects will be dealt with later.

The average prices paid for native tobacco were slightly lower than in 1935, especially in the Northern Province, due to the inferior quality of the crop. The amount sold in central buying stations was much in excess of the estimates. Every effort is made to control the amount of native dark tobacco produced according to market conditions but in the year under review some slight over-production of certain types and grades could not be avoided.

Locusts.

The red-winged locust, *Nomadacris septemfasciata, Serv.*, was the only species occurring in the Protectorate during the year. The development of adults of the tenth generation was, generally, on a less intensive scale than in previous years. The scattered, quiescent nature of the hopper bands in some areas was again noticeable, and in the Domira Bay area *dissocians* phase habits were conspicuous in the small resulting swarms.

A prolonged hopper period and late developing hopper bands were also recorded, though in the Lower Shire and Chikwawa districts a fairly normal developmental period was once again noticeable.

The first flying swarms of the tenth generation developed in March and by April most hopper bands had reached the adult stage. Vacation of the lower levels by these swarms occurred as usual, but dull weather with high humidity during the middle of the year appeared to check any concentrated flights and a very irregular circling movement in the Shire Highlands as a whole continued for the main part of the year. It was not until well on into December that a definite north and north-west movement set in and it was then observed that there appeared to be

a heavier infestation in the Protectorate than previous evidence had indicated. Some of these swarms penetrated districts of the Northern Province, Dowa and Kota Kota, which had been free nearly the whole year. Except for an occasional swarm entering from Northern Rhodesia, however, the three northern districts, North Nyasa, Mombera and Kasungu, were not invaded during the year.

Damage done, both by hopper bands and adult swarms, was considerably less than in previous years.

Advisory Bodies and Policy.

The Board of Agriculture met to transact business appertaining to the extended cultivation of tung oil in the highland areas. It is evident that a large central oil extraction plant will soon be required in the Cholo district and that such a plant will be far more economical than numerous small ones.

The Native Welfare Committee continued to advise Government on the co-ordination of the work and policies of the departments mainly responsible for native development and on matters bearing on native welfare in general.

As far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned, such matters as better food, better animal husbandry and better agricultural methods are kept well in view in all work which is carried out on experimental and demonstration stations, and in district work carried out by all officers. The commitments of Nyasaland demand an increase in economic crops which must largely be grown by native cultivators, especially along the northern extension of the railway, but district work on such crops is always accompanied by efforts to improve the food crops by the issue of good seed and advice on better methods of cultivation. This work is accompanied by propaganda and demonstration in the maintenance of soil fertility in cultivated lands. Methods of combating soil erosion, which is now a serious matter in many districts, has been the concern of travelling officers for the past twelve years and works to minimize soil erosion can now be seen in numerous fields in all central areas.

It has been a matter of concern for many years that the diet of the native cultivator is ill-balanced and that far too much reliance is placed upon maize as the staple food. There is a lack of protein, fats and certain vitamins in the food of the average native which is conducive to various deficiency diseases. Even in areas where a fair proportion of protein is available in the form of fish, meat and milk it is apparent that many natives, especially children, are ill-nourished and receive a very ill-balanced diet over long periods.* Efforts are now being made

* See also Agricultural Survey of Central Nyasaland, 1933.

to increase the cultivation of groundnuts and soya beans and this method of improving the diet of the native is to be kept well in view in coming years.

Close touch is maintained between the specialists of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation and the Department of Agriculture in such matters as pure seed supplies, rotation cropping and grading. Where dark tobacco is the main cash crop the supervisors of the Native Tobacco Board are in constant touch with technical officers of the Department. The Assistant Director of Agriculture and Chemist is technical adviser to the Board and directs the technical, experimental and tobacco seed selection work on the Zomba and Lilongwe stations so that continuity of policy is assured.

Further demonstration, experimentation and seed production is carried on at the Karonga, Mlanje, Port Herald and Domira Bay stations, the last named being the headquarters of the Cotton Specialist of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, who, as the chief cotton authority in Nyasaland, advises the Department primarily on seed supplies for the industry.

An account of the extension work among native cultivators would not be complete without a reference to the development of small-holdings or family farms. The establishment of a permanent agriculture and sound economic progress in most districts are only possible when such small holdings are to be found in large numbers. Particular reference may be made to the northern districts where many natives have difficulty in finding employment and it is uncertain whether certain economic crops will be successful. It may be decades before many natives are induced to form family-farm groups. There are no demonstration or experimental farms in the four large northern districts and it is very necessary to provide demonstration for the people concerned of all agricultural work dealing with improvements in method or the introduction and cultivation of new plants. A start has been made with the institution of model small holdings on the Lilongwe Station, the owners being quite independent but under the direction of the officer in charge as regards seed, cultivation and rotations. Small holders in the vicinity of Zomba who have been established for some years on leasehold and their own freehold land are also under careful supervision.

Tobacco.

Weather conditions in nearly all tobacco areas were not conducive to good growth and ripening and this was reflected in the quality of the crop which was subsequently harvested and sold.

Weather conditions during December cannot be said to have been generally g[illegible], the greater part of the rain occurring in heavy falls durin[illegible] period 13th to 22nd December. During January the wea[illegible] was characterised by hot dry spells, particularly in the [illegible]ern part of the dark tobacco areas of the

Northern Province. Good growing conditions were experienced at high and medium elevations in Dedza, Ncheu, Zomba, Mlanje and Blantyre. The localized character of the rainfall was continued for several days during early February but heavy rains commenced in most southern areas about the 12th and continued to the end of the month. Excessive rains were experienced particularly in and around Zomba, the falls recorded for February being the heaviest since 1906. North of Ncheu and Golomoti, again, as far as Lilongwe, rains in this critical month were much in excess of normal. Much of the Dowa and Kota-Kota districts also experience excessive rains.

Rainfall during March in the Southern Province was generally slightly in excess of normal and was accompanied by a long spell of dull days and low temperatures. Following on the excessive wet February, these conditions had an adverse effect on the growth of tobacco. Similar conditions occurred in many parts of the Northern Province, particularly in Dedza, southern Lilongwe, the Dowa highlands and Kota-Kota.

Conditions during April in most northern areas were about normal with small showers throughout the month. Elsewhere in southern and central tobacco areas rainfall was slightly below normal with much overcast weather and temperatures lower than normal. May and June were fine with a tendency towards low temperatures.

The average amounts produced per grower on Native Trust Land were 183 lb. in the Northern Province and 231 lb. in the Southern Province.

The amounts of dark tobacco purchased from Native Trust Land and private estate growers are given under provinces in the following table:—

	Northern Province.	*Southern Province.*
	lb.	*lb.*
Native Trust Land	7,908,847	2,616,712
Private Estates	2,093,419	1,202,740

The total figure for the dark tobacco crop was thus 13,821,718 lb. The corresponding figure for 1935 was 10,291,560 lb.

European tobacco occupied 7,349 acres as compared with 6,144 acres in 1935, while production totalled 2,663,248 lb. as against 2,112,096 lb. in 1935. The total was made up of 2,109,016 lb. flue-cured, 81,424 lb. air-cured and 472,808 lb. dark-fired leaf. The state of the industry was such that Government found it expedient to give advances to planters during the 1936 season. The 1935 season was not financially favourable to European growers and it is somewhat alarming to note that many of these growers are still attempting to produce bright tobacco in areas where climatic conditions are usually quite different from those prevailing during the average growing

season in the bright tobacco belts of the United States of America. It is computed that nearly 25 per cent. of these European growers are planting in unsuitable or " border line " areas near the tea belts.

Legislation was passed in 1936 to enable the marketing of the surplus of flue-cured tobacco over local requirements to be conducted with advantage to the grower, and power is given by this legislation to a Control Board to form a pool and to use certain funds for finding new outlets for bright leaf.

At the end of 1936, stocks of Nyasaland tobacco in the United Kingdom stood at 30,406,117 lb., a $2\frac{5}{12}$ years' supply on the usual basis. Consumption of Nyasaland tobacco during 1936 amounted to 12,450,261 lb., a decrease of 74,854 lb. when compared with that of the previous year and represented 26 per cent. of all Empire tobacco consumed. The latter figure compares with 28·2 per cent. in 1935.

Exports of tobacco from Nyasaland in 1936 amounted to 9,283,624 lb. of leaf and 4,107,917 lb. of strips. There is an excess of 588,793 lb. in deliveries over imports into the United Kingdom during 1936 which compares favourably with the following figures for other Empire countries.

	Excess lb.
Southern Rhodesia	3,130,387
India	1,010,994

It is apparent that the point of production of most types and grades of tobacco was on the safe side and that stocks are likely to be considerably reduced in 1937. Exports of Nyasaland dark leaf to West African dependencies amounted to 199,649 lb., while small quantities went to Tanganyika, Dutch East Indies and Egypt.

Cotton.

The 1936 season was disappointing for cotton growers especially in view of the propaganda which was carried out, the establishment of new seed depots and the large expenditure on supervision. In the Lower River areas the crop amounted to 4,653 tons of seed cotton, a decrease of 28 per cent. compared with the 1935 figures.

In the central part of the Southern Province, the amount produced was 657 tons as against 1,429 in the previous year, and in the area between northern Ncheu and Kota-Kota production dropped from 1,774 to 934 tons of seed cotton. The production of cotton on Native Trust Land, inclusive of 87 tons in North Nyasa was thus 6,381 tons. Private estates accounted for 882 tons and the total for the country was therefore 7,263 tons, a figure which compares very favourably with the 11,237 tons of 1935. Exports amounted to 13,301 bales; the 1935 figure was approximately 20,485 bales.

The average price for No. 1 grade was 1·428d., for No. 2, 0·926d. and for No. 3, 0·639d. It is estimated that the sum of £75,451 was paid to Native Trust Land growers and that of that sum £59,646 was paid for No. 1 grade. The production factor per pound of seed issued was 4·8 in the Lower River, 1·9 in the central part of the Southern Province and 0·4 in the area of the northern extension of the railway from Ncheu to Kota Kota.

The percentage of No. 1 grade in the Native Trust Land crop was 70·1.

European production of cotton amounted to 295 tons as against 303 tons in the previous year. It is necessary to explain the comparative failure of the cotton crop in 1936 and the following extract from the report of the Entomologist is of particular value in this connexion:

> " While it must be admitted that the climatic conditions of the season were inclined to be unfavourable for the growth of the cotton plant and the development of flowers and bolls, it seemed highly probable that the poor crop could not be due solely to these factors. At Port Herald, for example, although the mean maximum temperature each month from March to May and from July onwards was slightly lower than in 1935, the mean monthly minimum temperature was always slightly higher and the average monthly temperature was a few degrees higher during nearly the whole season. On the other hand, the relative humidity was some ten per cent. higher than during the past three years, being between 75 per cent. and 83 per cent. from January to July inclusive. To what extent, if any, such conditions would influence the abundance of cotton pests, or the spread and rapid development of the fungoid and bacterial diseases transmitted by sucking insects, such as stainers, it is scarcely possible to say in the light of our present knowledge, but that stainer damage was more severe in 1936 than in the immediately previous few seasons, which could be characterised as " dry " years, cannot be denied.
>
> *Stainers.*—Of 400 bolls picked at random from various situations in the Lower River districts and examined in August, approximately 30 per cent. could be classified as healthy, 11 per cent. attacked by bollworm, 16 per cent. damaged by causes unknown or unidentifiable, and no less than 42 per cent. severely damaged by stainers.
>
> The problem of cotton stainers and cotton bollworms is so intimately bound up with every aspect of the cultivation of the crop that successful results can only be expected from a whole time study of these insects. In the case of stainers the periodic migration of the adults from their various wild host plants is a subject that has, as yet, only been partially elucidated. This in itself is quite a large subject, depending as it does on the species of stainer concerned and the varying climatic conditions effecting the growth of the various host plants during the year. By means of a questionnaire sent to all Agricultural Officers and Supervisors during the year, it is hoped that a certain amount of information may gradually be obtained as to the annual habits of some of the known local host plants in different types of country and at different elevations.
>
> *Bollworms.*—The control of cotton bollworms is as yet, and in the writer's opinion is likely always to remain so, purely a matter of field husbandry. This implies selecting the most suitable type of seed for the conditions under which the plant will grow, adopting the most

desirable planting date to give the plant the best possible conditions during growth and the ruthless destruction of all plants after a certain period so that there is an absolute dead season of at least two months between crop and crop. The mere uprooting of the previous year's cotton bushes when the new crop is already sown and possibly well advanced is quite useless, as a method of pest control.

A difficulty that occurs in an area such as the Lower River districts in regulating an efficient dead season, is that a multiplicity of planting dates are possible owing to the juxtaposition of normal and river-flood lands, making it possible for cotton in all stages of growth to be in existence throughout the whole year. Certain advantages to be obtained from early planting on non-flood lands while harvesting on the flood lands has been prolonged, have between them created a situation in the Lower River district whereby an efficient dead season has been rendered a practical impossibility. A natural, but unfortunate, desire for "record" crops year after year has produced just those conditions which most favour the serious insect pests of cotton.

A determined effort has been made this year (1936-37) to ensure that a dead season of at least six weeks shall be maintained. It is the writer's considered opinion, however, that this period must in future be increased to a full two months and be thoroughly enforced each season, if cotton pest infestation of the Lower River crop is to be kept within reasonable bounds.

In view of the variable planting dates possible, and hitherto adopted, in this valuable and well-established cotton area of the Protectorate, it may become necessary for measures to be taken to prevent the planting of the new crop, each year, before a certain time in addition to the stipulation of the date by which the old crop should be uprooted. These remarks will apply equally well to cotton growing in the lake shore belt of North Nyasa as that area develops.

The most satisfactory period for this dead season in the Lower River districts should, in the writer's opinion, include a portion of the first rains. It is probable that the majority of the bollworm moths hatch with the first showers, particularly the Red Bollworm (*Diparopsis castanea*, Hmps). As this bollworm appears to have extremely few wild host plants (unknown as yet in Nyasaland) the absence of cotton plants on which this first brood of moths could oviposit should offer a considerable check to an early rise in numbers of bollworm and hence the future broods.

A further point in the development of cotton growing in any new areas is that all Kidney-cotton plants must be eradicated, whether the tribes concerned wish to retain them for the use of the lint for certain ceremonial purposes or not. In both the areas visited in the Kota-Kota and Mombera districts, mentioned above, plants of this perennial cotton were found in villages and in one case Red Bollworm was flourishing on it."

Tea.

The tea industry continued to expand towards its limit of 17,700 acres under the restriction scheme. The acreage planted during 1936 was 292 and the total at the end of the year was 16,346 acres of which 8,710 acres were in Mlanje and 7,636 acres in Cholo districts. Production of tea rose from 5,730,704 lb. in 1935 to 8,492,316 lb. in 1936 while exports as already noted, increased by 27·5 per cent. The acreage in plucking was

14,385. Final allocations of new acreages for planting were given in 1935 and the industry is now busily engaged in consolidating its position in view of the approach of the end of the present five-year period of restriction in March, 1938.

Investigations were continued during 1936 in the problem of poor fermentation of leaf from certain soils in the high-rainfall belt of Mlanje and it has now been proved that a supply of certain minor elements to tea bushes in this area will temporarily rectify the trouble. A dilute solution of copper sulphate applied as a spray will cause an improvement in leaf plucked from such bushes, the improvement lasting for some months and the quality and value of the made tea being much appreciated.

Experimental work on works for minimizing soil erosion, fertilizing, pruning methods and degrees of plucking has continued and the results of various investigations have been published.

Native Food Crops.

Maize, the staple cereal food of the country, yielded well in Lower River areas, Mlanje and Cholo, although late floods spoilt some maize at Chikwawa and Chiromo. In other areas of the Southern Province, in Dedza, Ncheu and north of Dowa, maize and other food crops were good, notable exceptions being small parts of the South Nyasa and Upper Shire districts where the shortage of early rains almost ruined the food gardens. There was actual famine early in the year along the east side of Lake Nyasa. Maize in dry areas south of the Bua was also adversely affected by the early weather conditions. It is to be noted that in the high rainfall areas the native grown types of maize have suffered less from cob diseases than the small flat white types.

Good crops of pearl millet were harvested in areas of low elevation although fungus disease was apparent at higher elevations.

Groundnuts and beans were in short supply generally owing to the large amount of rosette disease during this and past seasons and the small amounts of available seed.

Root crops such as cassava and sweet potatoes were generally very good.

Crops in most northern areas, particularly North Nyasa, were excellent although the usual local shortage occurred in Mzimba.

Disappointing results are obtained on many soils in the highland areas with the cow pea and dolichos bean in the normal year and it is very apparent that other leguminous crops are urgently required in the permanent agriculture of such areas.

Work during the past ten years on the Zomba Experimental Station has shown the great value of the soya bean as a food and rotation crop and it is proposed to continue with extensive propaganda everywhere to popularize this crop by field and cooking demonstrations. Pigeon pea has also been shown to be a valuable rotation and fodder crop but unfortunately it yields very poorly in areas where the winter is characterized by very cold nights.

Issues of good seed of the chief food crops and of seed of improved varieties have been made from all experimental stations, mainly of rice and pearl millet at lower elevations and groundnuts and maize in highland areas.

The campaign conducted by all officers and supervisors of the Agricultural Department in view of the menace of soil erosion has been referred to and the great value of the broad base Mangum ridge terrace has been proved in all districts, particularly those areas where supervision and assistance are given by the Native Tobacco Board and its officers. When an attempt is made adequately to protect a large block of land from abnormal soil erosion the cultivators concerned require very careful supervision in the construction of various works and in contour cropping. Their interest has to be aroused and it is better to prove to them the value of such works by small demonstrations rather than to rush them into an extended scheme where inefficiency in construction at some critical point may destroy their confidence in such improved agricultural methods for years. Careful work with a dumpy level is necessary before efficient terraces can be constructed.

It may however be mentioned in connexion with soil conservation and the possibility of growing food crops for many years, if not indefinitely, on certain soils such as those of the Zomba series, that large blocks of land round the villages of progressive Native Authorities have been adequately protected with various works.

A supplementary campaign for the maintenance of soil organic matter is proceeding satisfactorily but it has been proved on the Zomba Experimental Station that there is no royal road to the manufacture of a satisfactory compost. The lines laid down by Howard for the Indore method must be closely adhered to. The compost to the amount of several hundred tons has proved its value on food and tobacco gardens in Zomba and Lilongwe.

The problems of animal husbandry together with those of the production of better foodstuffs for the native, maintenance of fertility, and the grazing and improvement of stock, are studied in collaboration with the Veterinary Department and the herd on the Zomba Experimental Station has been very useful in this respect.

Other Crops.

The reopening of sisal estates in Lower River areas has been referred to.

The European acreage under tung oil increased from 341 acres in 1935 to 624 acres during the 1936 season and at the beginning of the 1937 season a further 300 acres were planted. Most of this acreage was planted in Cholo, Mlanje and Zomba, *Aleurites montana* forming the greater part of the crop in the drier areas.

Work on this variety on the Zomba Experimental Station has now enabled a bulletin to be prepared on all its aspects.

The European coffee acreage continues to shrink. Figures for the past three years are given below.

	Total acreage.	*Production cwt.*	*Amount exported cwt.*
1934	1,188	1,039	366
1935	995	1,605	603
1936	837	533	168

It is apparent that there are few true coffee areas in Nyasaland; the long dry season and attack by white stem borer are limiting factors in the life of the coffee tree in doubtful areas. It may be said that the limit of coffee areas in Nyasaland may be traced on the dry season rainfall map by the 7-inch isohyet.

Parts of the Cholo hills receive more than this rainfall in the average six monthly period May to October inclusive and this is reflected in the superior results obtained by native cultivators in these areas.

Forestry.

State Forests.

No new forest reserves were constituted during 1936. The amended boundaries of the Mua Livulezi reserve were proclaimed, involving a small increase in the area of the reserve. The amendment was made to excise land suitable for agriculture and to include land on the escarpment face.

All reserves were protected and their boundaries maintained. Complete protection from fire was effected in the few reserves under intensive management and in the remainder controlled burning of grass was carried out early in the dry season. As a result of this policy a marked improvement of the growing stocks becomes increasingly evident.

Various areas of forest and woodland were examined in both provinces with a view to their reservation. There was a large increase in the demand for timber of *Widdringtonia whytei* (Mlanje Cypress), the sales to the public increased by 128 per cent. on the volume sold in 1935. The native sawing industry, which had declined considerably during the previous few years,

remained fairly steady. Possibilities of further improvement will no doubt depend upon the increase in local prosperity. The chief species used at present are *Khaya nyasica, Pterocarpus angolensis* and, to a lesser extent, *Adina microcephala*. The demand for poles and firewood from reserves situated near the townships was well maintained.

Communal Forests.

Further progress was made in the village forest scheme and 432 new areas were registered and allocated to villages, bringing the total to 3,623 areas with an aggregate area of approximately 179,326 acres. By means of some concentration of staff in the Lilongwe and Dowa districts a comprehensive check was carried out of the village forest areas in those districts, involving redemarcation where necessary and a complete overhaul of the registration forms.

Stream Banks and Hill Slopes.

The Forest (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, was enacted which, with a corresponding amendment to the Forest Rules, reduced the protected area on river banks from thirty yards to eight yards. As stated in previous reports, relaxation of the original law relating to thirty yards has for some years been necessary in certain areas on account of congestion and Native Authorities were given the power to issue licences for cultivation within the thirty-yard limit but outside an eight-yard limit. In practice this arrangement has not worked very satisfactorily and since the preservation of an eight-yard strip is considered all that is necessary for the protection of the great majority of streams, it is thought that better results will now be obtained by concentrating efforts on the protection of this strip and freeing the remaining twenty-two yards from legal restriction.

Investigations were made concerning hill slope cultivation in the Southern Province as well as recommendations for the evacuation of recently settled population on certain hills and to close to cultivation certain infertile hill country where cultivation would be a source of danger to the fertile plains of the Shire valley. In the Northern Province the prohibition of cultivation on steep hills was extended.

Experiments and Investigations.

Observations and experiments in silviculture were continued with particular regard to natural regeneration, sowing and planting, resistance of species to fire, rate of growth, time and degree of thinnings. In the trials of exotic species special attention was given to various species of pines which have shown promise since inoculation of soils with mycorrhiza was begun. Some of the pine plots established during the past few years are showing promising growth and the more extensive trials of

them now being undertaken in a wider range of soils should indicate whether their introduction on a larger scale is justifiable.

The Check List of identified trees and shrubs was published by the Imperial Forestry Institute towards the end of the year after collaboration with the Forestry Department in a final revision. It contains notes on forest types and an index of vernacular names so that it may be of some value to agricultural officers and others interested in the classification of land.

Revisional Training.

The annual courses of instruction for district native foresters were held as usual at Limbe and in the north, each of about two weeks' duration. The work was mainly of a revisional character and included a considerable amount of practical work. Great stress was laid on accuracy, particularly in recording. and on general alertness. Discussion between the foresters themselves was encouraged as much as possible.

General.

A new scheme for regulating the construction of dug-out canoes was agreed to and adopted for the whole Protectorate. It provides a system for periodical stock-taking by species of trees which have reached prescribed dimensions suitable for the manufacture of canoes. The stock-taking is to be carried out by Native Authorities in their sections, assisted by the district forest guards. Annual quotas are thereby fixed for the sections on an accepted formula, until the next stock-taking is made after an interval of five years or less. The main object of the scheme is to encourage the conservation of suitable species, particularly the younger age-classes and to urge the Native Authorities to prevent unnecessary waste of resources by exercising control in the opening up of new land for agriculture. Ancillary to this system of quotas, the general registration and marking of canoes is also being provided for by Native Authorities in their canoe rules, so that control may be as complete as possible.

There was a small increase in imports of unmanufactured timber and a large increase in imports of plywood for tea-chests. Although no timber was exported during the year there was a large increase in the export of both strophanthus and beeswax.

Livestock.

There are signs that the year 1936 was a turning point in the livestock industry. Natives all over the Protectorate began to show interest in their herds and to realize their value, both from the food point of view and for their commercial value. Figures do not indicate startling increases but in several districts where herds have hitherto been allowed to stand idle natives are now asking for help and advice.

Demonstrations in animal husbandry, started last year, have produced good results in more than one area and in Lilongwe township clean milk of good quality is sold to Europeans by natives. In the Ncheu area a noticeable improvement has taken place in the stabling of livestock generally and the Native Authorities are asking for further instruction.

In the Mzimba district, where no commercial interest in livestock has ever been evinced, there has been a very welcome change. A European firm started operations for the making of ghee. Although the price offered for milk was of necessity low, after a slow start, no difficulty was experienced in obtaining as much as could be dealt with. It is at present too early to prophesy but the outlook is very promising.

Further north, in the North Nyasa district, there was also a revival in the industry. Considerable numbers of cattle were taken to the Lupa gold fields, Tanganyika Territory, where satisfactory prices were obtained. A good trade was started in hides with Tukuyu, also in Tanganyika Territory. Prices were more than satisfactory and although there are no figures to quote it is reported that several thousands of hides were sold. The natives of North Nyasa district are reported to be more properous than ever before. It is worthy of note that the hides from this district, where a large number of cattle are regularly dipped, are in great demand in neighbouring territories where there are no dipping tanks.

The experiment, made in 1935 by the Turf Club, of importing horses proved very satisfactory. Ponies having proved successful, horses were also imported and the equine population has made a leap forward. Practically all horses are inoculated annually against horse sickness.

Except for an outbreak of Trypanosomiasis (Tsetse-fly disease) in the Blantyre area, which was the cause of some anxiety, no serious outbreak of disease was recorded during the year.

The increase in native livestock during the year was well up to standard but no appreciable increase was reported of European stock.

The following table shows the number of livestock of different classes returned at the end of 1936:—

Livestock.	*European-Owned.*	*Native-Owned.*	*Total.*
Cattle	16,215	206,503	222,718
Sheep	1,175	54,341	55,516
Goats	401	260,363	260,764
Pigs...	901	71,470	72,371
Horses	38	—	38
Donkeys	182	—	182

Minerals.

The following minerals are known to occur in the Protectorate: —Gold, in small amount, in the Lisungwe Valley, Blantyre District; bauxite, in the Mlanje Mountains; iron-ores, ilmenite and rutile in the Port Herald hills; corundum and zircon at

Tambani Hill, Central Shire District; asbestos in Ncheu District; iron-manganese ores on Chilwa Island; graphite and mica in Dowa and Ncheu Districts; galena in Dowa District; coal in Lower Shire and North Nyasa Districts and cement materials at Lake Malombe and in North Nyasa District. Mica and graphite were worked during the European War and shortly afterwards, and gold is worked from time to time on a small scale.

With the aid of grants from the Colonial Development Fund an investigation of the mineral resources of the country is in progress. During the year the staff examined parts of Cholo and Central Shire Districts and the mica and apatite deposits of Ncheu and South Nyasa districts. A new occurrence of gold was observed in the eastern part of South Nyasa and this is still being investigated.

Water Supply.

The activities of the Geological Survey Department were devoted in part during 1936 to the continued improvement and extension of village water supplies with aid of grants from the Colonial Development Fund.

By the end of 1935, 256 wells and bore-holes had been constructed, giving a minimum daily yield of 1,311,620 gallons and serving a population of at least 60,700 natives and non-natives. By their construction about 481 square miles of unoccupied or sparsely populated country have been opened up for further settlement. During 1936 an additional 70 wells and bore-holes were constructed, with a corresponding increase in the area of land opened up.

These water supply activities, which it is proposed to continue until 1940, have been carried out mainly in the country served by the Railway and the Railway Northern Extension to Lake Nyasa. They have greatly stimulated agricultural production in the areas served and have thereby provided freights for the Railway and assisted in the economic development of the country. Moreover, by providing new land for native settlement they have relieved the congestion in a number of overcrowded areas. Many wells and bore-holes have been provided also for native hospitals, dispensaries, markets and rest-houses.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Nyasaland being within the region covered by the Congo Basin Treaties, 1885, and the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, 1919, may not grant preferential rates of duty. Accordingly its customs tariff applies equally to imports from all nations.

Progress in native agriculture, the expansion of tea-growing areas and the re-opening of sisal plantations were the main causes of the improved trading conditions enjoyed by the Protectorate as a whole, European-grown tobacco with an increased output also contributed, but to a less extent. The larger sum disbursed in the purchase of tobacco more than offset the loss sustained owing to a deficiency in the cotton crop. Tobacco production improved over last year by nearly 32 per cent. but cotton declined by 35 per cent. On balance it is estimated that the spending power of native producers of these crops was increased by some £2,000, whilst that of European growers improved materially.

There were increased imports of luxury goods both for European and native consumption and still greater imports of a capital nature.

Although imports of cotton manufactures, mainly for native consumption, fell short of the quantities imported during the preceding year, bazaar sales exceeded those of 1935. This anomaly is explained by the fact that the carry over from 1935 was considerably in excess of the stocks remaining in hand at the end of this year. Stocks of piece goods are less owing to manufacturers' prices, both British and Japanese, but more especially Japanese, being higher. Prices began steadily to rise in July and in November they took a sudden jump. In the anticipation that costs will shortly return to the lower levels of six months ago merchants are indenting only on a hand to mouth basis. Japanese manufacturers continue to dominate the market.

After satisfying the sartorial and other urgent requirements of his family and himself the native turns his thoughts to a bicycle. Imports of bicycles at 3,233 show the amazing increase of 134·4 per cent. over those of 1935 which, again, were better than the 1934 imports by 46·3 per cent. If to the number of complete bicycles are added 400 sets of component parts, imported from different countries for assembly in the Protectorate and which for statistical purposes are allocated to "Vehicle parts," a still better idea may be obtained of the growing popularity of this means of transport and of the increasing wealth of the native. Although a foreign bicycle may be purchased locally for £2 less than the price asked for the British article the latter is in greater demand. The native realizes that the article of better quality is less expensive in the long run. Hence the high British percentage of 95·3 to the total imported. The remaining 4·7 per cent. (150 bicycles) originated in Japan.

The incidence of the import trade for the year 1936 is as follows:—Europeans: 64 per cent., Asiatic: 5 per cent. and Native: 31 per cent. For the preceding year the percentages were European: 53·37, Asiatic: 6·44 and Native: 40·19.

The volume of trade, which comprises domestic imports and exports and goods carried in transit but does not include Government imports or specie, amounted to £1,524,595. This sum exceeds the 1935 total by £97,283 or 6·8 per cent. The domestic trade value improved by £95,770 or 7 per cent. and the transit trade by £1,513 or 2·1 per cent. Adding the value of Government imports and specie the total for the year is £1,684,369 as compared with last year's total of £1,497,609.

Under their respective headings the items which comprise the trade volume are given below in comparison with those of the previous year:—

	1936.	*1935.*	*Increase.*		*Decrease.*	
	£	£	£	*Percentage.*	£	*Percentage.*
Imports ...	645,900	601,390	44,510	(7·4)		
Exports ...	806,084	754,824	51,260	(6·8)		
Transit inwards	46,689	38,545	8,144	(21·1)		
Transit outwards	25,922	32,553			6,631	(20·3)
	£1,524,595	£1,427,312	£103,914		£6,631	

The balance of trade favours exports in each year by £160,184 and £153,434 respectively.

A statement of domestic trade (excluding Government imports and movement of specie) for the last three years, showing imports and exports separately, is given hereunder:—

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	
	Value.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*
	£	£	*lb.*
1934	485,306	771,990	23,496,468
1935	601,390	754,824	30,413,422
1936	645,900	806,084	33,807,954

Imports and Exports.

The total values of the domestic import and export trade, respectively, for the years given were:—

	Imports.	*Exports.*	*Total Trade.*
	£	£	£
1934	519,544	787,229	1,306,773
1935	656,745	769,766	1,426,511
1936	794,089	817,669	1,611,758

The total values of imports of merchandise, Government stores, bullion and specie into Nyasaland for the three years given were:—

	Trade Goods.	*Government Stores.*	*Bullion and Specie.*	*Imported Goods Re-exported.*
	£	£	£	£
1934	485,306	32,840	1,398	18,621
1935	601,390	27,109	28,246	18,512
1936	645,900	27,628	120,561	9,457

PRINCIPAL TRADE IMPORTS (EXCLUDING GOVERNMENT IMPORTS) FOR HOME CONSUMPTION FOR THE YEARS 1934–1936.

Articles.		*1934*		*1935.*		*1936.*	
		Quantity.	£	*Quantity.*	£	*Quantity.*	£
Agricultural machinery and implements.	Tons	222	6,021	285	7,846	439	10,343
Blankets	No.	53,211	4,287	78,103	6,366	120,628	10,419
Cotton piece goods	Linear yd.	9,166,585	123,647	13,338,228	168,735	10,663,503	141,552
Electrical and industrial machinery	Tons	384	26,743	764	46,472	588	46,021
Iron, steel and metal manufactures	Tons	1,049	25,584	3,879	33,244	2,381	41,527
Linen, hemp and jute manufactures	Cwt.	2,907	5,686	6,505	12,351	5,887	9,554
Motor cars	No.	70	10,875	86	13,460	83	13,255
Motor lorries and tractors	No.	32	4,555	54	8,747	83	15,779
Motor spirits	Gal.	364,669	26,143	383,084	29,037	419,683	31,757
Provisions, various	Cwt.	3,408	12,028	3,429	11,384	3,879	13,072
Salt	Tons	2,533	6,150	3,247	7,123	2,991	6,897
Shirts and singlets	Doz.	14,686	6,197	24,619	8,369	29,912	10,684
Spirits	Pf. and imp. gal.	6,211	9,359	6,133	9,430	6,500	10,010
Sugar	Cwt.	10,249	4,645	11,264	4,936	14,206	6,104

The total values of merchandise, bullion and specie exported during the period were :—

	Merchandise.	*Bullion.*	*Specie.*
	£	£	£
1934	771,635	356	15,238
1935	754,282	542	14,942
1936	805,957	127	11,585

DIRECTION OF IMPORT TRADE.

Trade with the United Kingdom reflects a slight upward trend, the value percentage of trade imports to the total being 45·2 as against 43·2 in the previous year.

Trade with the rest of the Empire also has increased from 5·9 per cent. in 1935 to 7·2 per cent. making a total Empire improvement of 3·3 per cent. This improvement is mainly at the expense of Japan, the percentage from which country declined by 4·3 when compared with the previous year's incidence. Trade with foreign countries generally, fell from 50·9 per cent. to 47·6 per cent.

The following statement indicates the percentages and nature of the Protectorate's direct trade, for the first two years with the countries from which imports were consigned and thereafter with the countries of origin:—

Countries and principal items imported.	*Percentage to total of imports.*				
	1932.	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*
United Kingdom	54·4	53·4	46·4	43·2	45·2
Provisions (tinned), beer and ale, cheese and fats, spirits, wines, cigarettes, tea chests, earthenware, glassware, sheet glass, cement, galvanised iron, hollow-ware, nails, screws and rivets, iron and steel, aluminium ware, axes and spades, cutlery, hardware, hose, tools, electrical goods, agricultural and other machinery, sewing machines, typewriters, weighing machines, cotton piece goods, handkerchiefs, carpets and rugs, hessian and sacks, boots and shoes, drugs, soap, lubricating oils, stationery, cycles, motor cycles, motors and lorries, fertilizers, musical instruments, tyres, and tubes.					
India	7·5	3·1	1·7	1·5	1·6
Rice, ghee, provisions, seeds, cotton blankets, cotton piece and other cotton goods, sacks and hessian, textiles, boots and shoes, candles, and leather manufactures.					
Canada	—	—	1·8	1·1	1·3
Motor vehicles.					

Countries and principal items imported.	*Percentage to total of imports.*				
	1932.	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*
South Africa	2·3	2·0	1·8	1·8	1·9
Flour, syrups, fruits, jams, cigarettes, tobacco, electrical goods, stationery, motor cars, lorries, and fertilizers.					
Southern Rhodesia	1·9	2·0	1·5	1·1	1·5
Hams and bacon, cheese, coal, electrical goods, and apparel.					
Other British Possessions ...	2·4	1·7	0·8	0·4	0·9
Flour, salt, and oil.					
Total British Empire ...	68·5	62·2	54·0	49·1	52·4
Portuguese East Africa ...	15·4	16·0	3·7	2·9	3·2
Salt, sugar, and coal.					
Germany	3·4	2·7	1·8	2·2	3·0
Beer and ale, hollow-ware, aluminium ware, axes, cutlery, sewing machines, cotton blankets, cotton piece goods, textiles, boots and shoes, haberdashery, candles, soap, bicycles, beads, fertilizers, and lanterns.					
United States of America ...	1·4	0·7	3·6	4·4	5·3
Provisions (tinned), agricultural implements, electrical and industrial machinery, typewriters, cotton piece goods, motor cars and lorries.					
Japan	6·9	12·9	23·8	29·4	25·1
Hollow-ware, cotton piece goods, silk, textiles, shirts and singlets.					
Holland	1·5	1·3	1·6	0·6	1·4
Beer and ale, cheese, hollow-ware, cotton blankets, cotton piece goods, and beads.					
Italy	1·1	1·5	1·5	1·4	0·5
Wines, textiles, haberdashery, motor cars and lorries, and beads.					
Iran	—	—	2·8	2·5	2·5
Motor spirit and oils.					
Dutch East Indies	—	—	2·2	2·4	2·2
Motor spirit and oils					
Other Foreign Countries ...	1·8	2·7	5·0	5·1	4·4
Wines, spirits, cement, rails, rolling stock, cotton goods, and matches.					
Total Foreign Countries ...	31·5	37·8	46·0	50·9	47·6

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1934-6.

	1934.		*1935.*		*1936.*	
	Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	lb.	£	*lb.*	£	*lb.*	£
Coffee ...	41,039	688	67,601	1,127	37,700	628
Cotton ...	4,147,240	102,876	8,194,036	204,851	5,320,279	133,007
Cotton Seed	6,720	6	2,650,357	2,366	3,760,328	3,357
Tea ...	4,624,111	171,470	6,042,532	223,876	7,706,088	256,870
Tobacco ...	12,544,126	470,405	10,168,641	296,932	13,391,541	390,587

Tobacco.—With a shipment weight of 5,978½ long tons, exports of tobacco improved by 1,439 tons, or 31·69 per cent., when compared with the previous year's output.

Europeans produced approximately 19 per cent. and natives on trust lands and private estates, under European supervision, 81 per cent. Practically all was disposed of in local markets prior to shipment.

Tobacco weighing 190,572 lb. was consigned to Sierra Leone, 51,480 lb. to the Dutch East Indies, 19,809 lb. to Egypt and smaller quantities to Tanganyika Territory and Gambia. The remainder of the crop, 13,110,121 lb., was despatched to the United Kingdom.

Cotton.—Climatic conditions badly affected the crop with the result that instead of an increase over the previous year's record harvest anticipated early in the season the export weight, 5,320,279 lb., fell short by 2,873,757 lb. of the 1935 figure. 8,786½ bales, 66 per cent., were shipped to the United Kingdom, 1,627 bales to Germany, 467 to India, 334 to Belgium and smaller quantities to Danzig, Poland, France and Holland. 1,521 bales are awaiting re-consignment at Beira.

Tea.—With a net weight of 3,440·2 tons (7,706,088 lb.) exports improved by 742·6 tons, equal to 27·5 per cent., when compared with similar exports of a year ago.

Over 7½ million lb. were consigned to the United Kingdom, 87,660 lb. to Southern Rhodesia, 19,552 lb. to Italy and smaller quantities to Portuguese East Africa, Northern Rhodesia, Tripoli and South Africa.

Sisal.—Shipments this year weighed 936,969 lb. (418·3 tons) as compared with 355 lb. exported during the previous year. Except for 2,928 lb. consigned to Southern Rhodesia the whole of the crop was despatched to the United Kingdom.

Domestic Exports in general weighed 33,807,954 lb. (15,093 tons) and were valued at £806,084, as compared with 30,413,422 lb. (13,577 tons), valued at £754,824, shipped during the

previous year. Increases are thus shown of 1,516 tons (11·16 per cent.) and £51,260 (6·8 per cent.). Excluding re-exports weighing 127 tons and valued at £9,457 the resulting figures representing the actual products of the Protectorate are 14,966 tons, valued at £796,627. Compared with the produce exports of 1935 respective increases of 2,487 tons (19·9 per cent.), valued at £60,315 (8·2 per cent.) are recorded.

Direction of Export Trade.

Domestic produce consigned to the United Kingdom weighed 30,950,633 lb. (13,817 tons) equal to 92·3 per cent. of the whole and were valued at £736,080, equal to 92·4 per cent. of the total value, as compared with the 1935 shipments weighing 24,833,452 lb. (11,086 tons), representing 88·8 per cent., valued at £669,355, equal to 90·9 per cent.

Shipments to other parts of the Empire, mainly to Sierra Leone, India and Southern Rhodesia, weighed 275 tons (1·8 per cent.) and were valued at £16,015 (2 per cent.), as against the previous year's shipments weighing 721 tons (5·8 per cent.) valued at £33,476 (4·5 per cent.).

Foreign countries, chiefly Germany and Belgium, if exports on consignment momentarily allocated to Portuguese East Africa are excluded, absorbed the balance of 874 tons (5·9 per cent.) valued at £44,532 (5·6 per cent.). In 1935 foreign consignments weighed 672 tons (5·4 per cent.) and were valued at £33,481 (4·5 per cent.).

Transit Trade.

Goods passing in transit to and from adjacent territories were valued at £72,611 in comparison with £71,098 entered last year, an increase of £1,513 or 2·1 per cent. Transit imports which consist of merchandise consigned to contiguous territories were valued at £46,689 and show an increase of 21·1 per cent. when compared with last year's figures. Transit exports, consisting of produce emanating from contiguous territories, decreased in value by £6,631 or 20·3 per cent.

Customs Legislation.

The customs tariff was amended in April to provide for the free import of crude oil for Diesel lorries used on private estates, to reduce the maximum import duty on motor cars from £2 15s. 0d. per h.p. to £2 5s. 0d. per h.p. and to permit the free entry of cinema films and lantern slides of an educational character. Further amendments in October provided for the admission free of duty of blasting materials imported by holders of prospecting or mining licences, chemicals used in the preparation of tobacco for the West African markets and stores and

materials imported by the Railway Company for the construction, equipment and maintenance of the railway and marine services. Import values are entered on a C.I.F. Beira or Quelimane basis. There is a specific list containing 33 items, four tables providing for the levy of import duties at from 3 per cent. to 33 per cent. *ad valorem*, a list of goods which may be admitted free of all dues and a general tariff of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on imports not otherwise classified.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

European.

Nyasaland has recovered to some extent from its impoverished condition of the last few years and the recovery is reflected in a slight improvement in employment. The supply of candidates for unskilled occupations still, however, exceeds the demand and the urgent necessity remains for the restriction of European immigration to exclude persons who wish to enter the country in search of employment, and even to those who might reasonably expect to obtain it while the balance of unattached labour available in the Protectorate remains unabsorbed. The expansion of certain Government departments has enabled a number of Europeans to obtain employment who would otherwise have found difficulty in doing so.

There is little variation in prices of commodities imported and of local origin. Imported articles are costly owing to freight and customs charges but local produce is cheap and is of sufficient variety and quality to supply most of the essential requirements of an European household in the way of foodstuffs. A bachelor may live in reasonable comfort on £15 to £20 a month and a married couple on £25.

Native.

Rates of pay for unskilled labour vary from 6s. to 8s. a month in the Northern Province and from 6s. to 10s. in the Southern Province. Housing, firewood and food or food allowance at the option of the employees are provided in addition. Drugs for the treatment of the more common complaints are stocked for free issue by employers and free treatment is given in Government dispensaries; more serious cases of illness are sent to the nearest hospital, usually at the expense of the employer. The average day's work for unskilled labour varies from four to eight hours and is dependent on whether it is task or time work and on the energy of the worker himself.

Skilled labour is paid according to qualifications and efficiency at rates varying from 15s. to 120s. a month.

The rates of pay of the Native Civil Service, which includes artisans as well as clerks and which may be said to be similar to those paid by commercial firms, are as follows:—

Grade III.—£27 per annum by increments not exceeding £2 per annum.

Grade II.—£30 to £45 per annum by increments not exceeding £3 per annum.

Grade I.—£50 to £200 per annum by increments varying from £4 to £12 10s.

The wages paid to domestic servants range from 6s. a month for a pantry or kitchen boy to 30s. a month for a cook, plus food allowance.

The vast extremes in their mode of life render it impossible for any accurate statement to be made as to the cost of living of the native population, although it may be said that it varies according to the income of the individual who as a general rule lives to the full extent of his resources.

The staple food is a kind of porridge made from maize flour or cassava which is supplemented by fish and other relishes according to the means and taste of the individual. Villagers can live almost entirely on the produce of their gardens at very little expense, while those in townships can feed themselves at a cost of from 3d. to 1s. 6d. per diem according to the standard which they maintain.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The European staff of the Education Department consists of a Director and a clerk at headquarters, two Superintendents of Education who are largely employed in inspection work and a staff of five at the Jeanes Training Centre. The African staff consists of four clerks and five teachers.

European Education.

The European population of Nyasaland is approximately 1,800 and is centred chiefly round the townships of Blantyre, Limbe and Zomba and in the Cholo and Mlanje districts in the Southern Province, and in the Lilongwe district in the Northern Province. There are four primary schools for European children of which two are conducted by Missions and have boarding accommodation. They are situated at Limbe and Mkhoma. In Blantyre and Zomba there are day schools conducted by private individuals. The schools are assisted by grants from Government and are inspected by officers of the Education and Medical Departments. Education is not free but the Government grant to the schools amounts to nearly 50 per

cent. of their revenue. If parents cannot afford to pay the fees these are remitted by Government and additional grants are paid to the school. Boarding fees may be remitted as well as tuition fees.

These schools are intended only for children between the ages of 5 and 11. It is highly desirable, for climatic and cultural reasons, that children should not stay in the Protectorate beyond the age of 11. As an increasing proportion of Nyasaland children go to schools in Southern Rhodesia, the curriculum in the Nyasaland schools is based on that of the Southern Rhodesian Education Department. It is hoped that in 1937 and subsequent years an inspector of that department will visit the Nyasaland schools annually to act as a liaison officer and to ensure similarity of standard.

Under a Government bursary scheme parents are assisted, when necessary, in sending children over the age of 11 years to schools in Southern Rhodesia. The bursaries vary in amount according to the need of the individual and may be as high as three-quarters of the total cost of the child's education. Bursaries are normally renewed annually until the child has reached the age of 16. In 1936 bursaries were given amounting to a total of £798.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia generously treats children from Nyasaland on an equal basis with its own children and charges only for board and not for tuition.

During the year there was published the report of the Education Commissioner appointed in 1935 " to enquire into and report upon the present system of European Education on all its bearings in the Colony of Southern Rhodesia." Of particular interest are the recommendations which it contains for (*a*) the establishment of middle schools with a rural bias and (*b*) improving facilities for vocational training. The Government of Southern Rhodesia has not yet made known all its intentions in the matter but it has promised that it will make available for Nyasaland children, *pari passu* with its own, any additional facilities which may be provided. Nyasaland is fortunate in having as neighbour a state which has already done much and is prepared to do more to assist it in the education of its European children.

A few statistics relating to the schools in Nyasaland and to expenditure on European education are appended.

Management.	*Number of schools.*	*Enrolment of pupils.*			*Average attendance.*	*Number of Teachers.*	*Scale of Fees (tuition only per annum).*	*Expenditure from management funds (including fees) estimated.*	*Expenditure by Government.*			
		Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*					*Grants.*	*Administration.*	*Bursaries to Southern Rhodesia.*	*Total.*
a. Mission ...	2	38	48	86	60	7	£5 in Kindergarten to £12 12s. in Standards.	£1,600	£783	£157	£798	£1,738
b. Private ...	2											

African Education.

With the exception of the Government Jeanes Training Centre all schools for Africans in the Protectorate are managed by the Missions. The work of the Education Department is to advise and co-ordinate. Grants are paid to approved mission schools: in 1936 the total paid to the Missions in grants was £10,999 10s. 6d.

As forecast in the Report for 1935 it has been possible during 1936 to extend the scope of the Jeanes Training Centre. From its foundation in 1928 the Centre has been training selected mission teachers and their wives as supervisors of village schools and as community workers. In 1934 an experiment was made by adding a course of four months for six native chiefs and their wives, with the idea of instilling in them a sense of responsibility for, and encouraging a more personal interest in, the social and economic welfare of their people. The course was such a success that it was decided to continue it annually. This chiefs' course has lead on to another for training men and their wives to assist the chiefs in general community work. Since its formation the Centre has been liberally assisted by the Carnegie Corporation which from 1928 to 1935 granted £1,000 a year towards its upkeep. In November, 1935, the grant was doubled and guaranteed for a period of three years to make the new courses possible.

The Report for 1935 indicated that the experiment had been made, at the express desire of a native chief and his people, of introducing compulsory education in a small area in the north of the Protectorate. The experiment shows promise of success and has acted as an incentive to other chiefs, improved school attendances being reported from a number of districts. There is still much to be accomplished before the village schools become the centre of social and economic development in the rural communities, but much has been done by enlisting the active support of the chiefs.

The question of secondary education becomes more acute. There are as yet no secondary schools in the Protectorate and the Advisory Committee on Education, a body fully representative of the Missions and Government, has again reviewed the possibility of establishing one or two secondary schools. Finance is at present the difficulty. The appointment of a Commission to meet in Uganda early in 1937 to review the future of secondary and university education in the East African Colonies should be of inestimable value in assisting the formation of a policy in which Nyasaland can co-operate.

Statistics relating to pupils, schools and expenditure on African education are appended.

NATIVE EDUCATION (PRIMARY AND VOCATIONAL).

Management.	Primary Schools.			Vocational Schools.			Number of European Teachers.	Scale of Fees per annum.	Mission Expenditure.	Government Expenditure.		
	Number of Schools.	Enrolment.		Number of Schools.	Enrolment.					Grants.	Administration and Government Schools.	Total.
		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
a. Government	—	—	—	1*	24	24	4	—	—	—	—	—
b. Mission	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church of Scotland Mission, Livingstonia.	352	15,581	7,482	7	155	10	13	6d. to 50s.	4,370 4 3	1,744 1 6	—	—
Church of Scotland Mission, Blantyre.	269	10,071	4,241	5	57	55	12	3d. to £3	6,731 14 6	1,206 13 0	—	—
Universities Mission to Central Africa.	128	3,998	2,594	3	8	56	10	6d. to £1	2,960 2 7	869 5 8	—	—
Montfort Marist Mission ...	1,016	23,190	18,582	3	167	212	49	Nil	7,701 5 10	2,039 15 6	—	—
Dutch Reformed Church Mission.	910	22,197	22,111	9	60	173	20	3d. to 6s.	10,937 15 3	1,545 13 0	—	—
South East African Mission of 7th Day Adventists.	151	6,302	2,378	3	125	88	15	3d. to 8s.	10,997 0 0	1,063 7 10	6,390 0 4	17,389 10 10
White Fathers Mission ...	782	18,935	18,194	8	174	162	21	No regular fees.	6,340 19 8	1,124 1 0	—	—
Nyasa Mission	104	3,262	1,313	1	37	—	1	—	1,470 0 4	486 2 6	—	—
Zambezi Industrial Mission	108	3,205	2,272	1	32	—	8	6d. to 2s.	1,074 15 0	414 9 0	—	—
Providence Industrial Mission.	4	171	69	—	—	—	—	2s. to £3	228 [illegible] 0	10 0 0	—	—
South African General Mission.	98	2,602	1,740	1	—	34	4	1d. to 2s. 6d.	949 4 0	—	—	—
Churches of Christ Mission	41	1,042	843	2	20	30	2	1d. to 6s.	753 15 0	418 16 6	—	—
African Methodist Episcopal Church.	2	80	51	—	—	—	—	—	24 12 0	16 10 0	—	—
African Church of Christ...	1	86	49	—	—	—	—	—	64 9 0	17 5 0	—	—
African Presbyterian Church.	7	337	161	—	—	—	—	—	17 16 0	6 0 0	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 10 0	—	—
Total	3,973	111,059	82,080	44	859	844	159		54,621 17 5	10,999 10 6	6,390 0 4	17,389 10 10

* Jeanes Training Centre.

Indian Education.

The Asiatic population of the Protectorate includes some 120 children of school age. Many missions have admitted in the past, and still do admit, Indian and half-caste children into African schools but from time to time in the Blantyre-Limbe and Zomba areas sections of the Indian community have started schools. The Government has been prepared to assist Indian schools financially as soon as it has been established that the community supports them. Grants have been paid for two or three years but no school has survived for long.

Late in 1935 a school for Indian and half-caste children was established in Limbe by the wife of an Indian medical practitioner. She is a trained teacher. The school has been efficiently conducted throughout the year and has been given financial assistance by Government.

The Indian Community in Zomba re-opened its school late in 1936: it will receive financial assistance from Government in 1937 if properly conducted.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Except for the steamers of the British India Line which maintain a regular mail service there are no fixed sailing dates from Beira to England, although the intermediate vessels of the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company call frequently at this port. The sea voyage from England to Beira takes about thirty days by steamers of these lines and from five to six weeks by other vessels.

Prior to the opening of the Trans-Zambezia Railway in 1922 the main means of communication with the sea was by the Shire and Zambezi Rivers to Chinde, but since then river transport has declined and is now confined to a small traffic, mainly in sugar and salt, between Zambezi ports and Port Herald on the Shire. Water transport is now therefore mainly confined to Lake Nyasa and this may be expected to become of increasing importance with the extension of the railway to the Lake.

For many years the Government Marine Transport Department operated a monthly sailing of the s.s. *Guendolen* from Fort Johnston, carrying goods and passengers to various ports on the Lake, the round trip taking fifteen days. Calls were made at a number of small ports the principal being Domira Bay, Kota-Kota, Nkata Bay, Florence Bay, Karonga and Mwaya, the last-named being in Tanganyika. There are also two vessels belonging to the Universities Mission to Central Africa on the Lake and one privately-owned steamer.

In 1936 the Nyasaland Railways took over the existing lake service from Government and inaugurated an auxiliary service for which purpose a new motor-driven vessel, the M.V. *Mpasa*, was put into service on the Lake. This vessel was transported to the lake shore in sections where it was erected and successfully launched on the 20th of December, 1935. The deadweight cargo capacity is 250 tons and accommodation for four European passengers is provided.

Railways.

Communication with the sea is effected by the Nyasaland Railways and the Central Africa Railway running to the north bank of the Zambezi River and the Trans-Zambezia Railway which runs from the south bank to Beira. The river termini of these railways were situated at Chindio and Murraça respectively and were connected between these two points by a steamer ferry. The difficulties and delays in transhipping heavy goods traffic by means of this ferry service were enormous and in 1930 the project of providing a bridge over the Zambezi River between Sena on the south and Dona Anna on the north bank, about 26 miles upstream from Murraça, was put into effect. Rapid progress was made and on the 1st of March, 1935, the first passenger and mail trains crossed the Zambezi Bridge, thus establishing through communication between Nyasaland and the port of Beira and completing the project of giving Nyasaland reliable and unbroken access to the seaboard. The bridge has a total length of 12,064 feet or 2·285 miles and approximately 17,000 tons of steelwork were used in its construction. It is the longest railway bridge in the world.

In 1934 an extension of the Nyasaland Railways from Blantyre to Salima, a distance of 160 miles, was opened for traffic.

Nyasaland now possesses an unbroken transportation system extending from her most northerly boundary to the final outlet at Beira, the third most important port in the South African sub-continent.

Of the Nyasaland Railways and Central Africa Railway, 289 miles lie within the Protectorate and 24 miles in Portuguese Territory, while the Trans-Zambezi Railway, 182 miles, lies wholly in Portuguese Territory. All these railways are 3 feet 6 inch gauge and are fully equipped for the conveyance of goods and passengers. They are under one combined management locally and share a common office and management in London.

Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., was registered in October, 1930, to acquire the debenture stock and shares of the Shire Highlands Railway, Nyasaland, Ltd., which had previously owned and operated the line between Blantyre and Port Herald and the greater part of the issued share capital of the Central Africa Railway Co., Ltd., which owns the line from Port Herald to Dona Anna on the north bank of the river. The Trans-Zambezia Railway Co., Ltd., was registered in 1919 to construct

and work in the territory of, and under concession from, the Companhia de Mocambique 156 miles of railway from Murraça (since extended to Sena, a further 25 miles) on the southern bank of the Zambezi River to Dondo on the Beira Junction Railway, 18 miles from Beira, the Company to have running rights over these 18 miles of Beira line with terminal and other facilities.

Roads.

The following table gives the mileage of public roads in each class:—

	Aggregate Length. Miles.
Class I.—Paved surface.	
(*a*) Full width	4
(*b*) Tracks or strips	2
Class II.—Improved surface.	
(*a*) Water-bound macadam ... ... }	90
(*b*) Gravel, laterite, etc.... ... ... }	
Class III.—Natural surface.	
(*a*) All-weather	855
(*b*) Seasonal	2,468
Total	3,419

Included in the seasonal category are 514 miles of district roads usable by light vehicles only.

The maximum gross weight of vehicles permitted on public roads is restricted as follows:—

Class I and II.—Eight tons throughout the year.

Class III (*a*).—Five tons June to November inclusive. Two tons December to May inclusive.

Class III (*b*).—On roads suitable for light lorries two tons throughout the year.

Under special conditions vehicles up to five tons gross weight are permitted to use roads in Class III (*a*) throughout the year.

The road system serves all areas of production not directly served by rail or lake steamer and gives access by motor-car (but in a few cases in the dry season only) to all administrative stations.

Connection with the road systems of neighbouring territories is made as follows:—

With Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika and the North, between Fort Hill and Tunduma, near the northern border.

With Northern Rhodesia (Fort Jameson—Lusaka Road) between Fort Manning and Fort Jameson on the western border.

With Portuguese East Africa near Mlanje on the eastern border.

With Portuguese East Africa and Southern Rhodesia (Blantyre—Tete—Salisbury Road) near Mwanza on the south-western border.

The route traversing Nyasaland is the shortest between South Africa and Kenya and is used increasingly by travellers on business or pleasure. It was brought into some prominence by being used in 1936 for the road race from Nairobi to Johannesburg.

The condition of the roads is generally recognized as comparing favourably with that of roads elsewhere in Africa.

Air.

No large increases in air traffic to and from Nyasaland are to be recorded for the year 1936. The present twice-weekly services to and from Salisbury and Beira would appear therefore to satisfy fully all the needs of Nyasaland in this respect at the present stage of the country's development.

The use of aircraft within the borders of the Protectorate increased considerably during the year under review due to the greater use of aircraft for Government purposes and to the flying of the training machine of the Nyasaland Aero Club. This club was particularly active in its training programme during 1936. Realizing the need for pilots for use in defence it embarked on a scheme of training which included an offer of free tuition in flying, elementary ground engineering and navigation for six young men.

In all five pilots were trained to " A " licence standard and two others had reached the solo stage of flying before the end of the year. This represents a considerable effort on the part of the club and its members as all services in connexion with flying instruction and maintenance are given quite voluntarily and no paid staff of any description is employed.

The excellent condition in which the aerodromes and landing grounds have been maintained by the responsible officers and their comparatively large number, have made Nyasaland one of the safest countries in Africa for pilots and aircraft.

Motor Transport.

The following table gives statistics of the motor transport in use in Nyasaland during the past ten years.

Type of Vehicle.	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*
Cars and lorries	765	1,044	1,096	1,267	1,255	1,315	1,263	1,217	1,286	1,331
Trailers ...	82	105	96	104	102	103	97	106	93	90
Motor bicycles and side-cars.	1,052	1,139	1,187	1,211	866	908	783	700	630	561
Percentage increase.	29·2	20·6	4·1	11·85	—	4·63	—	—	—	—
Percentage decrease.	—	—	—	—	14·17	—	7·88	5·59	0·69	1·36

Of the 1,892 motor vehicles in Nyasaland 1,472 are owned by Europeans, 240 by Asiatics and 180 by Africans. These figures represent a ratio of one vehicle to 1·2, 6·5 and 8,997·4 of the European, Asiatic and African populations, respectively, or one to 857·8 of the total population.

The saloon car with fixed head is the most popular model for private use but box body vehicles of the Ford V 8 and Chevrolet 6 type are also very popular with residents living in out districts who frequently use their cars for carrying parcels, stores, etc.

Transporters appear to favour the fast light lorry of the 40-60 cwt. pay-load capacity. At present there are only seven heavy fuel lorries in the Protectorate and most of these are recent importations.

The number of motor cycles is decreasing each year. This is not because these machines are not suitable for the country but because of the increasing use which is made of the popular light cars which afford protection from sun and rain. Ninety-seven per cent. of the native-owned motor vehicles are second-hand motor cycles.

Postal.

There are forty-four post offices in the Protectorate and one office which transacts telegraph business only. These offices are spread throughout the whole country from Karonga in the north, approximately 18 miles from the Tanganyika border, to Port Herald in the south, 16 miles from the Portuguese border and are connected by mail services varying in frequency from once daily to once weekly.

The post office at Domira Bay was closed on the 17th of May. It became necessary to abandon the office in consequence of the rise of the lake level. Postal and telegraph business was transferred to Salima.

Mails are forwarded by rail, motor lorry, lake steamer and mail carrier as well as by air.

The motor mail service has been still further extended, and Karonga, the most northerly post office, has now been brought to within 31 days of London. The mail for the most northerly offices is conveyed from the railhead at Salima to Mzimba by lorry and beyond that point is forwarded by mail carriers. Mails for Ncheu, Mlangeni, Dedza and Mkhoma are off-loaded at Balaka station and conveyed to their destination by motor lorry. Those for other northern offices are conveyed from Blantyre to Salima by rail and thence to Dowa and Lilongwe by motor lorry. A further motor service operates to the border station of Fort Jameson ing and continues thence to Fort Jameson in Northern Rhodesia.

The mail carrier services are maintained during all weathers and the results speak well for this type of service, considering the adverse conditions which are met with especially during the wet season. A new type of single-barrel shotgun has been issued to the carriers on several routes. This replaces the old type of Martini-Henry rifle which has hitherto been their means of protection against wild animals. An overnight service operating for six nights a week maintains communication between Blantyre, Limbe and Zomba, a distance of 42 miles. Two relays of men are employed on the journey and, leaving each end at 3.30 p.m., they deliver the mail at its destination at 7.30 a.m. on the following day.

From Karonga the carrier service is continued west to Abercorn and Fife in Northern Rhodesia, and north to Tukuyu in Tanganyika Territory. Other branch carrier services connect the lake stations to the main route.

Once every four weeks, letter mails for the lake stations and parcel mails for all stations north of Mzimba are forwarded by rail to Chipoka, on the northern extension, for transfer to the s.s. *Guendolen* or m.v. *Mpasa* which, after a round trip of Lake Nyasa, return 12 days later with out-going mails.

Letter mails are despatched to, and received from, South Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa by rail twice weekly. Overseas letter mails are despatched and received once weekly and are conveyed by rail to and from Capetown, via Beira and Salisbury and by Union Castle steamer between Capetown and Southampton. The time taken from Blantyre to Southampton is 22 days, and in the reverse direction 21¼ days. Overseas parcel mails are railed to and from Beira and carried by steamer between that port and London. The time occupied in transit is approximately 41 days.

Letter mails circulating to and from external countries are dealt with by the travelling post office which operates between Blantyre and Sena (P.E.A.) twice-weekly in both directions.

On the 1st of April the African Postal and Telecommunication Union was formed and fills a long felt need for closer co-operation in post office matters between the countries in southern Africa. One of the immediate benefits derived from this union was the introduction of a flat rate of postage between the countries participating.

Air Mails.

As a result of the duplicated Imperial Airways service between London and Durban there is now a twice-weekly air mail to most countries. The branch services between Salisbury and Blantyre are operated by Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways, Limited, as is also the once-weekly service between Blantyre and Beira.

Telegraphs.

The main telegraph system was originally constructed by the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company. Cecil Rhodes, who was the driving force behind the company, conceived the idea of linking up by telegraph the distant countries under British control north of the Zambezi, with a view to the establishment of an all-red Cape to Cairo telegraph route. He thus hoped to secure an alternative route between South Africa and Great Britain cheaper than that provided by the submarine cable from Capetown, by which route the charge was then 11s. a word.

The line was built from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, *via* Tete in Portuguese territory to Blantyre in 1896. From Blantyre the construction proceeded northwards along the Lake shore to Karonga in the extreme north of the Protectorate, where it branched north-west of Fife and Abercorn and, crossing the then German East Africa border, proceeded northwards through Bismarcksburg (now Kasanga) to Ujiji on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika.

Ujiji was reached in 1902, the year in which Cecil Rhodes died, and with his death the construction ceased. The dream of linking up the south by direct telegraph line with the north never matured. The advent, since those days, of railways, motor roads and wireless telegraphy, including beam working has helped to achieve in other ways the objects for which the line was built. Cable rates by beam wireless from Southern Rhodesia to Great Britain are now 1s. 2d. and 7d. a word. From Nyasaland the charges are 1s. 7d. and 9½d. A branch line was also constructed by the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company from Domira Bay to Fort Jameson where a telegraph office was opened in 1898.

In 1925 the Company went into liquidation and its immovable assets, represented by over 1,000 miles of well-built telegraph line and numerous telegraph offices in Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika, were taken over by the respective Governments at a purchase price of £12,500, the Nyasaland share being £10,750. The section running through Portuguese territory was purchased for £2,000, the Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia Governments sharing the cost on the basis of line mileage each side of the Zambezi.

Since that date new lines have been built by Government and additional offices opened, the total number of the offices now being 27, excluding 16 public telegraph offices which are operated by Nyasaland Railways, Limited.

The formation of the African Postal and Telecommunication Union resulted in a considerable reduction in telegraph rates to and from the Administrations concerned.

The rise in the Lake level inundated a considerable length of the main telegraph line to Karonga and deviations north of Ntakataka were necessary. Altogether 51 miles of new line were erected and the line to Fort Jameson which previously branched off at Domira Bay was brought into Salima.

Telephones.

There are nine post office telephone exchanges and three railway and eighteen post office public call offices, providing telephone intercommunication between all important centres south of the Lake. The total number of telephones in use is now 344.

Wireless.

There are no wireless transmitting stations operating in the Protectorate either for commercial or broadcasting purposes.

The number of wireless receiving sets used by private persons continues to increase and during the year 64 new sets were licensed. Of the 260 sets at present in use 190 are of British make, 44 American, 17 Dutch and the remainder the product of various other countries.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, maintains branches at Blantyre, Limbe, Lilongwe and Zomba, while Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) has branches at Blantyre and Limbe.

The Post Office Savings Bank conducts business at the twenty-two more important offices. The bank continues to grow in popularity with all sections of the community and there was a considerable increase in both the number and value of accounts during 1936 as compared with the previous year's totals.

The number of open accounts rose from 1,981 in 1935 to 2,366 in 1936, while the total amount on deposit advanced from £44,202 to £48,550, representing increases of 19 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively.

Currency.

English gold, silver and copper coins are legal tender in the Protectorate. The gold standard was abandoned with effect from the 12th of October, 1931, and the English sovereign is now at a premium of 12s. 6d. Bank notes issued by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) in the territory of Southern Rhodesia are legal tender in Nyasaland. Silver coins of the denominations half-crown, florin, shilling, sixpence and threepence and cupro-nickel coins isued by the Government of Southern Rhodesia are current in the Protectorate and are legal tender for any amount not exceeding £2.

Weights and Measures.

Imperial weights and measures are in standard use throughout the Protectorate.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The headquarter office, workshops and stores of the Public Works Department are located at Zomba. For executive purposes two divisions, the Southern and Central, are established each under an Executive Engineer with headquarters at Blantyre and Dedza respectively. The South Nyasa area and the Northern area are in charge of Assistant Engineers stationed respectively at Fort Johnston and Mzimba.

The following are the figures of expenditure in 1935 and 1936:

	1935.	*1936.**
	£	£
Public Works Department	21,679	23,301
Public Works Recurrent	12,818	13,834
Public Works Extraordinary	3,601	10,643
Loan Expenditure :—		
East African Loan, Roads	7,799	1,020
Colonial Development Fund	1,731	1,519
	£47,628	£50,317

* Subject to adjustment on closure of accounts for the year.

The annual estimates provided for expenditure in 1936 on the restricted scale which has been necessitated during the period of financial depression, with the exception, however, that for road maintenance £1,000 more was provided, making a total of £10,000. The only capital works provided for in these estimates were the extension of the Zomba electric lighting system, the purchase of a house at Blantyre, the erection of some native staff quarters and a few minor items making a total of £2,140.

Owing to an improvement in the financial situation supplementary estimates to a total of £12,141 under Public Works Extraordinary were passed later in the year, which included £1,110 for special building repairs necessitated by the curtailment over several years of expenditure on maintenance. As the building season was then far advanced, only a beginning could be made with most of the capital works thus provided for, which included:—

Continuation of the sanitation scheme in Zomba.

Completion, by adding an upper storey, of one of the main blocks of the Central Prison, Zomba.

Three new houses, a new prison and an office and laboratory at Lilongwe for the Veterinary Department.

A post-office, quarters for an Asiatic customs clerk and native staff quarters at Salima.

A hangar at Zomba aerodrome.

Permanent bridging on the main north road (first instalment).

Mosquito-proofing of quarters at Lake Stations and Port Herald (first instalment).

Under the Colonial Development Fund two European houses for additional staff at the Jeanes Training Centre were begun and twenty-four huts were built for pupils.

Under the guaranteed loan remanent balances totalling £1,020 were spent on various items of road construction and improvement, including the banking of the lower swampy sections of the Lilongwe-Salima road, the opening of a seasonal road to serve the cotton markets between Belila and Chipoka and the location and commencement of a new all-weather road from Likwenu to Namwera via Kawinga. Towards the end of the year approval was received for the expenditure of a further £16,300 from the loan on road construction but the season was too far advanced for work to be undertaken.

The rise in the mean level of Lake Nyasa caused an increased flow in the Shire River which made it necessary to replace the low-level drift at Kambalame on the Blantyre-Tete-Salisbury road by a high-level bridge. £1,100 for this was provided under Public Works Extraordinary and the new bridge, begun in August, was nearly completed by the end of the year.

From the same cause the Liwonde Bridge on the main north road from Zomba was choked by floating sudd and partially demolished and a ferry service had to be installed pending the reconstruction of the bridge.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The courts of the Protectorate consist of the High Court with jurisdiction over all persons and over all matters in the Protectorate, and courts subordinate thereto. There are also native courts, which are supervised by the Provincial Commissioners.

Subordinate courts are nominally of the first, second and third class with differentiated powers of trial of natives and non-natives, the trial of non-natives being reserved in certain matters to courts of the first and second classes.

There is, however, at present no court of the first class as Provincial Commissioners do not hold warrants as Magistrates and the court of the first class presided over by a Town Magistrate no longer sits, as the post was abolished for reasons

of economy. The second and third class courts are presided over by the District and Assistant District Commissioners of each district.

The Criminal Procedure Code confers a limited jurisdiction on first and second class courts over Europeans and Non-Natives, the sentences which may be imposed upon these two classes by a court of the second class being limited to six months.

The graver crimes are tried by the High Court after a preliminary inquiry before a court of the second or third class.

Subordinate courts of the first and second class may try natives for any offence under the Penal Code or any other law, other than treason or misprision of treason, but any sentence of more than six months' imprisonment is subject to confirmation by the High Court.

Subordinate courts have the power to commit serious cases for trial to the High Court and this is being done to an increasing extent in the case of murder.

In murder and manslaughter cases tried by magistrates the procedure laid down in section 202 of the Procedure Code may be adopted. The magistrate sits with three native assessors and a preliminary inquiry is generally dispensed with. Before the accused can be found guilty or not guilty the magistrate must forward a copy of the proceedings to the Attorney-General with a memorandum setting forth the opinions of the assessors and his conclusions. The Attorney-General may direct that further evidence be taken or that the case be transferred to the High Court for trial. If satisfied with the trial in the subordinate court he submits a copy of the record to the High Court together with a memorandum of his conclusions. The High Court can then give such directions as it considers necessary and finally if it is " satisfied that the evidence so permits shall direct the magistrate to enter a finding of not guilty and to discharge the accused from custody or to enter a finding of guilty and pass sentence accordingly." Every such sentence is subject to confirmation by the Judge. When sentence of death is passed the accused must be informed of his right to appeal to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa within thirty days.

This procedure forms an exception to the procedure adopted in the other territories under the Court of Appeal and is falling into disuse, more than 80 per cent. of the murder cases recently having been tried by the High Court after preliminary inquiry.

In civil matters, courts of the first, second and third class have jurisdiction over Europeans and Asiatics in all matters in which the amount or value in dispute does not exceed £100, £50 or £25 respectively. " Courts of the first and second class may subject to the provisions of article 20 of the British Central

Africa Order in Council, 1902, try any native civil case and courts of the third class may subject as above and subject to the provisions of section 13 (of the Courts Ordinance—Cap. 3 R.L.N.) try any such case." Section 13 reserves certain cases " of such importance as not to fall under the head of mere district discipline " to courts of the first or second class or the High Court, unless the Governor shall otherwise direct.

Native courts were established in 1933 to exercise over natives such jurisdiction as the Governor may by warrant under his hand authorize a Provincial Commissioner by his warrant to confer upon the court. Certain territorial limits are set by the Ordinance and certain subjects are reserved to other courts. For offences against native law and custom they may impose a fine or may order imprisonment or corporal punishment " or may inflict any punishment authorized by native law or custom, provided that such punishment is not repugnant to natural justice and humanity and the fine or other punishment shall in no case be excessive but shall always be proportioned to the nature and circumstances of the case."

The High Court may call for the records of all courts subordinate to itself to satisfy itself as to the legality and propriety of the proceedings and sentence.

Records of the Native courts are similarly dealt with by District Commissioners. Native courts are not under the supervision of the High Court but of the Provincial Commissioners.

Appeals lie from subordinate courts to the High Court (except in cases tried under the provisions of section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code when the appeal is to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa).

Appeals from Native courts lie to the District Commissioners, Provincial Commissioners and ultimately to the Judge of the High Court.

The Judge arranges circuits at convenient times and so far as is possible fixes the venue in or near the district in which the alleged crime has been committed. He also inspects the court books and files of subordinate courts and discusses points of law arising out of the cases tried by magistrates. He is *ex officio* Visiting Justice of the Central and District prisons of the Protectorate.

Police.

The Nyasaland Police Force was reorganized in 1920 and the present establishment consists of [illegible] European Officers (including a Commissioner), two Eu[illegible]ean Inspectors, three Asiatic Inspectors and 499 African ra[illegible].

Although essentially a Civil Force, all the rank and file are armed with S.M.L.E. rifles and in time of war the Force is liable to be called up to serve with regular troops.

The Headquarters in Zomba comprise a Training Depot, Criminal Investigation Department, Finger Print Bureau, Immigration Department, Passport Office and Registry of Motor Vehicles.

Owing to the limited European staff professional police officers are in charge of units in the more settled areas of the Southern Province only. In other places the District Commissioners are in command of the police posts in their respective districts.

In the areas where police officers are in charge statistics of crime are recorded in detail. During 1936 the number of cases dealt with by the police in such areas was 2,864 as against 2,754 in the previous year, an increase of 110. Offences against the person numbered 230 or 8·0 per cent. of the total cases reported, while offences against property were 856 or 29·89 per cent.

It is gratifying to record a decrease of 190 in the number of offences against property as compared with 1935 figures. The decrease is attributed to the efficient system of night patrols in the various townships and to the fact that a number of notorious burglars and incorrigible thieves are still serving previously awarded prison sentences. This decrease reflected a most satisfactory fall in the value of property reported stolen. Whereas the value of property reported stolen during 1935 was £2,023, the corresponding value for 1936 was £1,110 only, a decrease of £913.

Of the amount stolen (£1,110), property to the value of £393, representing 35·4 per cent., was recovered.

The number of true cases of murder was 14 against 22 in the previous year.

Prisons.

The established prisons comprise a Central Prison at Zomba, 19 district prisons situated at the headquarters of each administrative district and temporary prisons at Chileka Aerodrome in the Blantyre District and at Mkulas in the Upper Shire district. The Central Prison is for the reception of Europeans, Asiatics, long-sentence Africans and recidivists. The other prisons are for short-sentence non-recidivist Africans.

The Central Prison is supervised by a European Superintendent with a Deputy Superintendent and a Gaoler to assist him. The warder staff is composed of Africans. The European accommodation consists of a section of five single cells. The African section consists of two blocks, one of which contains 28 wards, 12 to accommodate eight prisoners each and 16 wards with a capacity for 12 convicts each. The second block contains 50 single cells. Within the main walls there is a hospital section. Without the walls there are

isolated sections consisting of one association ward with four cells for venereal cases, one association ward with four cells for lepers and two association wards with four cells for infectious cases. In addition there are two wards for newly arrived prisoners. The female section contains one ward and four cells. Male adult prisoners are classified as follows:—

Section I.—Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of three years and upwards.

Section II.—Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of less than three years.

Prisoners in each section are graded as follows according to their character and antecedents so far as can be ascertained:—

Grade A.—Not previously convicted for serious crime and not habitually criminal.

Grade B.—Previously so convicted or habitually criminal and of corrupt habits (recidivist grade).

Accommodation is now being provided, which, when completed, will permit of prisoners in A and B grades being kept in separate blocks of the prison.

Technical training is given in the prison workshops. Trades include carpentry, tinsmithery, tailoring, weaving, etc.

District prisons of the older type mostly consist of association wards, but all new constructions are being put up according to a standard plan on modern lines. These prisons are under the supervision of Administrative Officers or Officers of Police. African warders or policemen form the African staff.

The number of admissions to prisons during 1936, compared with that of 1935, was:—

	1935.	*1936.*
European males	1	5
Asiatic males	7	2
Coloured males	1	0
African males	4,859	4,810
Afric. n females	47	82
	4,915	4,905

The daily average number of persons in all prisons during 1936 was 901·47 as against 980·25 for the previous year.

The general health of the prisoners has been very good. Although the total number of admissions was only 10 less than in the previous year the number of persons admitted to hospital decreased by 145 and the daily average on the sick list by 11·62. The total number of deaths was 9 as compared with 14 in 1935. The death rate per thousand of the total prison population was only 1·03. Five executions were caried out in 1936.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following is a résumé of the more important legislation enacted during the year 1936:—

No. 2. *The Savings Bank Ordinance,* 1936, gives effect to the recommendations of a committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the purpose of examining the working of Savings Bank legislation in the dependencies and is promulgated with a view to uniformity of system throughout those dependencies.

The Savings Bank Rules, 1936 (Government Notice No. 50 of 1936) provide generally for carrying the Ordinance into effect.

No. 3. *The Medical Practitioners and Dentists (Amendment) Ordinance,* 1936, makes provision for the registration and certification of native midwives.

No. 4. *The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance,* 1936, gives effect to certain minor amendments to the Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1934, which experience has shown to be desirable. The policy of co-ordination of road and rail traffic is in no way affected by the amendments.

No. 9. *The Cotton (Amendment) Ordinance,* 1936, is designed mainly to facilitate the work of the Department of Agriculture. Government Notice No. 19 of 1936 sets out the fees to be charged for cotton buying licences and the Cotton Rules, 1936 (Government Notice No. 20 of 1936) sets forth the conditions under which raw cotton may be purchased by licensed buyers.

No. 10. *The Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Ordinance,* 1936, was introduced at the request of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association and has for its object the control of marketing of all flue-cured tobacco. Provision is made for the formation of a Tobacco Control Board with power to establish and control a tobacco pool.

No. 16. *The Employment of Women Ordinance,* 1936, prohibits the employment of women underground in mines.

No. 18. *The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance,* 1936, repeals the Seditious Publications (Prohibition) Ordinance (Cap. 25 of the Laws) and incorporates the provisions of that Ordinance in the Penal Code. Owing to the decision of the House of Lords in " Woolmington versus the Director of Public Prosecutions " it became necessary to repeal section 172 of the Code.

No. 20. *The United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Ordinance,* 1936, repeals the Registration of Designs Ordinance (Cap. 94 of the Laws) which provided for local registration, on payment of fees, of designs registered in the United Kingdom. This Ordinance affords to the proprietors of designs registered in the

United Kingdom the same rights and privileges in the Protectorate as they enjoy in the United Kingdom, without local registration.

No. 21. *The Tea Cess (Amendment) Ordinance,* 1936, increases from sixpence to one shilling the maximum amount of cess that may be levied under the principal Ordinance. It was introduced at the request of the Nyasaland Tea Association. Government Notice No. 87 of 1936 provides for a levy of tenpence per 100 lb. of tea exported.

No. 26. *The Native Hut Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance,* 1936, empowers the Governor to pay to the Government of any adjacent territory the tax collected within the Protectorate from natives of that territory, if a similar arrangement in respect of Protectorate natives is in force in that territory.

No. 27. *The Credit Trade with Natives (Amendment) Ordinance,* 1936, gives effect to a recommendation of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce for the increase of the amount of credit which may legally be given by non-natives to natives from £1 to £10.

No. 28. *The Game (Amendment) Ordinance,* 1936, makes provision for the appointment of a Trout Fishing Board and vests the control of fishing for and acclimatisation of trout in such Board.

The Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927 (Government Notice No. 43 of 1936), consolidates the various Air Navigation Orders which have been applied to the Protectorate from time to time.

The Customs Ordinance (Cap. 47).—Government Notices Nos. 24 and 81 of 1936 amend Schedule I to the Ordinance, and Government Notice No. 71 of 1936 prohibits the export of arms, aeroplanes and war materials to Spain.

The Prison Rules, 1936 (Government Notice No. 34 of 1936), are up to date rules providing for the better administration of prisons and matters incidental thereto within the Protectorate.

The Legal Practitioners (Amendment) Rules, 1936 (Government Notice No. 39 of 1936), enable the Judge of the High Court to admit any person to plead before the High Court and before Subordinate Courts on behalf of a native defendant in any particular criminal cause or matter.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure for the past three years was as follows:—

	Revenue	*Expenditure*
1934	560,552	571,674
1935	648,844	622,874
1936	798,426	754,217

Loans in aid of the Trans-Zambezia Railway Annuities, and grants from the Colonial Development Fund are included under revenue, while under expenditure are also included disbursements in respect of the same services.

Public Debt.

The public debt of the Protectorate on 31st December, 1936, amounted to £5,198,122 made up as follows:—

	£
Redemption of Railway Subsidy Lands	118,968
East Africa Protectorates Loan, 1915–1920	36,634
Trans-Zambezia Railway Guarantee and Annuities ...	1,472,520
Nyasaland 4½ per cent. Guaranteed Loan	2,000,000
Nyasaland 3 per cent. Guaranteed Loan	1,570,000
Total	£5,198,122

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation, together with their yields, were:—

	£
Customs and Road and River Dues ...	159,979
Hut Taxes	131,608
Income Tax	23,809
Non-Native Poll Tax	3,850
Licences	26,343

Customs.

Duties are imposed under the Customs Ordinance, 1906, and during 1936 they were distributed as under:—

Import Duty:—

Table 1.—Specified duties on motor vehicles: matches, cement, wines and spirits, soap, ales, beers, tobacco, umbrellas, cotton piece-goods, etc.

Table 2.—33 per cent. *ad valorem* on second-hand clothing and perfumed spirits.

Table 3.—28 per cent. on luxury articles, e.g., firearms, jewellery, silks, etc.

Table 4.—13 per cent. *ad valorem* on necessities and articles of common use, e.g., provisions, etc.

Table 5.—20 per cent. *ad valorem* on articles not otherwise specifically charged under other Tables.

Table 6.—3 per cent. *ad valorem* on articles of an industrial nature, e.g., machinery, packing materials, etc.

Hut Tax.

A hut tax of 6s., if paid before the end of September in each year, and 9s. if paid thereafter, is payable by every native owning or occupying a hut. The tax is payable in respect of each hut owned. Exemption is granted in respect of widows and any other person who on account of age, disease or other physical disability is unable to find the means wherewith to

pay the tax. District Commissioners may also, subject to the general or special directions of the Governor, exempt from the payment of the whole or any part of the tax any person who produces satisfactory evidence that owing to economic conditions he is unable to pay.

Every adult male native who is not liable to pay hut tax must pay a poll tax equivalent to the tax on one hut.

Employers of natives who have entered the Protectorate from other territories are required to pay tax on their behalf at the rate of one-twelfth of the total tax a month, and may recover the sums thus paid from their employees.

Native visitors who do not obtain employment are exempt from poll tax.

Income Tax.

Every non-native adult male is required to pay income tax as imposed by the Income Tax Ordinance, 1925, as amended, subject to certain abatements and allowances.

No tax is payable on incomes of £300 and under and, in the case of a married man, on £600 and under. There are also allowances for children and insurance. Companies are taxed at the rate of 2s. 6d. in the pound, subject to relief in respect of double Empire tax.

A poll tax of £2 is imposed on every adult non native male by the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance of 1928.

Licences.

These are imposed under various ordinances and consist of the following, the collection during 1936 being shown against each:—

	£
Arms and Ammunition	844
Bankers	175
Bicycles	1,855
Bonded warehouse	60
Game	343
Hawkers	54
Liquor	674
Miscellaneous	445
Tobacco	1,279
Trading	11,088
Dog	162
Trout	43
Motor Vehicles	5,550

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands and Survey.

The demand for land during 1936 was greater than that of the previous year. Sixteen leases of a total acreage of 4,692 acres were registered as compared with three leases totalling 2,020 acres in 1935 and nine leases totalling 1,454 acres in 1934.

Five long term leases of a total of 5,690 acres were registered, these being conversions from short term leases granted under the old Crown Lands Ordinance.

Sixteen leases of a total of 6,385 acres were determined by surrender, expiry or re-entry, but of these four leases of a total of 1,360 acres were surrendered in connection with the conversions referred to above.

Ninety-six yearly tenancy agreements for trading, tobacco buying plots, etc., were issued and 44 tenancies were cancelled as compared with 140 tenancies issued and 51 cancellations in the previous year.

Twenty-six surveys aggregating 5,469 acres were completed during the year.

The Nyasaland Protectorate (Native Trust Land) Order in Council, 1936 (*Government Notice No. 25 of* 1936), provides that there shall be no further alienations of land in fee simple. All land not already alienated is native trust land and this land is vested in the Secretary of State and is administered by the Governor for the direct or indirect benefit of the natives of the Protectorate. Native trust land may be the subject of rights of occupancy, but the Native Authority of the area is first consulted and the proceeds of such a right is paid into the treasury of the Native Authority or into a central fund for the purpose of making grants to such treasuries. Certain articles of the Order in Council relate to minerals and make provision for the disposal of royalties received from minerals won on native trust land.

Mining.

The interest in gold prospecting remained dull, only ten prospecting licences being issued as compared with 20 in 1935. No discoveries of any importance were reported. The local banks handled 21·02 ounces of gold.

Immigration.

The Chief Commissioner of Police is the Principal Immigration Officer. To him all other Officers and Inspectors of Police, as well as certain District Commissioners and Customs Officers are assistants.

The ports of entry are Port Herald, Chileka, Fort Manning, Fort Johnston, Karonga, Mzimba, Dedza, Ncheu, Chikwawa and Mlanje.

All persons arriving in the Protectorate must report to an immigration officer and satisfy him that they are not prohibited immigrants. They should be in possession of passports or other documentary evidence of identity and nationality.

Entry is restricted in the case of persons convicted of serious crime; those suffering from infectious, contagious or mental disease, those likely to be dangerous to peace and good order, or likely to become a burden upon public funds.

Persons in the following categories, if known to an immigration officer or if their identity is otherwise established, are allowed to proceed without further formality:—

Members of His Majesty's regular naval or military forces; persons accredited to the Protectorate by or under the authority of the Imperial or of any foreign government; persons domiciled in the Protectorate and not otherwise prohibited from entry; the wives and children of such persons.

Other non-native immigrants must be prepared to make a deposit of £100 or to produce some other acceptable security from a person known to be of sound financial standing. This policy is strictly followed when dealing with persons who appear to be in an impecunious position and who may be liable to become a public charge. Visitors who arrive for a temporary stay are caused a minimum of inconvenience.

The number of non-native persons, including returning residents and persons in transit, who entered the Protectorate during each of the past five years, is set out as follows:—

	1932.	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*
Europeans ...	3,149	3,507	3,474	3,980	3,759
Asiatics... ...	928	1,295	1,342	1,084	1,013

During 1936 the methods of transport which immigrants arriving in the Protectorate adopted were:—

	By Air.	*By Rail.*	*By Road.*	*By Water.*
Europeans ...	352	932	2,473	2
Asiatics ...	—	383	626	4

Publicity.

The Publicity Committee is appointed by the Governor and consists of an official Director and eight unofficial members who serve voluntarily.

The sum normally voted for publicity puposes is £800 per annum. During the year 1936, however, this sum was increased by £400 to £1,200 and again by special warrant to £1,585. To this sum again there were added public subscriptions amounting to £345 5s.

There were two events of outstanding importance in the interests of Nyasaland tourism during the year, the first being Nyasaland's participation in the Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg and the second, the part taken by this country in the motor road race from Nairobi, Kenya, to Johannesburg. The additional sums voted by Government and subscribed by the public were required to meet the expenditure thereby incurred.

A revised edition of the brochure, *Nyasaland Calling*, numbering 10,000 copies, was printed, mainly for distribution at the Empire Exhibition.

Other propaganda activities of the Publicity Bureau during the year included the writing of illustrated articles for publication in certain South African, Southern Rhodesian and Beira newspapers, the *Field* and special issues of *The Times* and *Crown Colonist*. A combined enquiry bureau and tourists' rest room was opened in Blantyre.

The rest houses provided by Government at Kasungu, Njakwa, Mzimba and Fort Hill proved very popular and have been reported by tourists to be efficiently managed by the natives in charge.

The number of European visitors to Nyasaland during the last five years is as follows:—

1932	1,466
1933	1,622
1934	1,537
1935	1,929
1936	1,624

The Native Welfare Committee.

The Native Welfare Committee was appointed in July, 1935, to keep the co-ordination of effort in welfare work under observation and to advise as to the steps which should be taken in the direction of such co-ordination. Welfare work is taken to mean the promotion of the welfare of the native by general material development along social, economic and political lines.

The members of the committee are the heads of the departments which come into direct contact with the natives in their villages, viz., the Senior Provincial Commissioner, the Director of Medical Services, the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Education and the Conservator of Forests. Its functions are advisory rather than executive, the executive functions being exercised by members in their capacity as heads of their respective departments.

During 1936 the Committee advised on a great many subjects including the utilization of native herds in the Northern Province; nutrition and improved housing conditions for natives; co-operative societies; famine measures; conditions of employment of native labour and emigrant labour. Memoranda were prepared on the relationship which should exist between the Administration, the Native Authorities and departmental officers and their subordinate staff working in native areas; the principles which should be followed when services now performed on behalf of the natives by the central government are transferred to the Native Authorities; the scope and nature of the training of the general community worker now being undertaken at the Jeanes school; the need for co-operation by Native Authorities in matters concerning the control of deforestation and general land usage and measures for soil conservation, and the establishment and encouragement of native markets.

APPENDIX

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

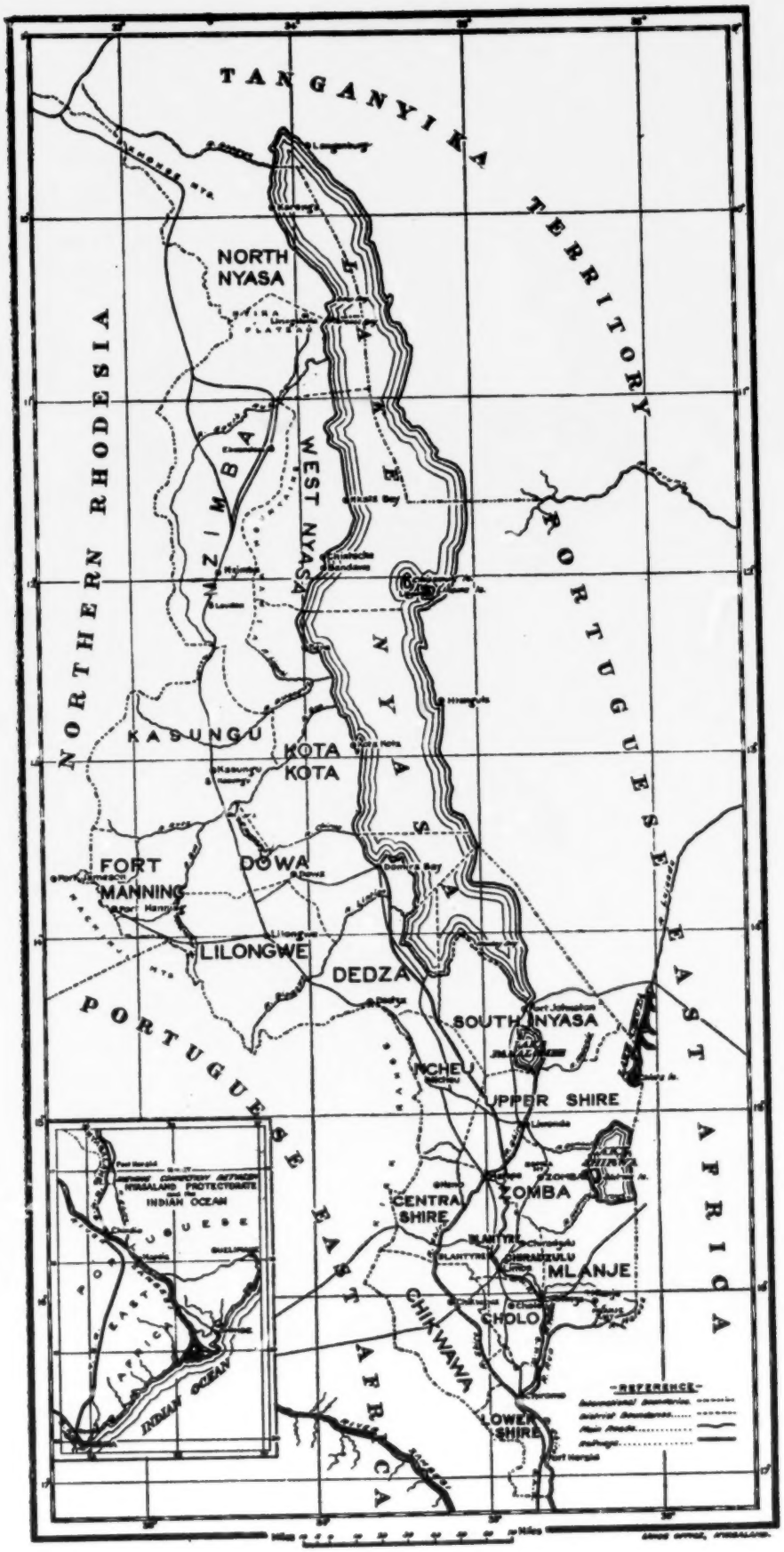
Title of Publication.	*Published Price.*	*Cost of Postage to U.K.*	*Where obtainable.*
Nyasaland Government Gazette.			
(Subscription to the Government Gazette includes the free issue of all legislation enacted during the year.)	7s. 6d. per annum.	1s. 6d. per annum.	Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London. Government Printer, Zomba.
Blue Book...	5s. od.		do.
Legislation.			
Revised Laws of Nyasaland to 1933 (3 vols.).	£1 per vol.	1s. 6d. per vol.	do.
Orders in Council, Proclamations and Government Legislative Measures. Annual 1934.	7s. 6d.	9d.	do.
Ditto, 1935	5s. od.	6d.	do.
Ditto, 1936	7s. 6d.	6d.	do.
Law Reports, Vol. II, 1927–1933.	3s. 6d.	3d.	do.
Annual Departmental Reports.			
Agriculture	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Audit	1s. od.	2d.	do.
Education	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Financial	1s. od.	2d.	do.
Forestry	1s. od.	2d.	do.
Geological Survey ...	1s. od.	2d.	do.
Medical...	4s. od.	2d.	do.
Native Affairs	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Police	1s. od	2d.	do.
Posts and Telegraphs...	1s. od.	2d.	do.
Prisons	1s. od.	2d.	do.
Trade, External ...	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Veterinary	1s. od.	2d.	do.
Agriculture.			
Tobacco Culture (Hornby).	3s. 6d.	3d.	Director of Agriculture, Zomba.
Handbook on Cotton and Tobacco Cultivation in Nyasaland (McCall).	5s. od.	3d.	Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London. Government Printer, Zomba.
Report on Tea Cultivation and its Development in Nyasaland (Mann).	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Native Agricultural Committee Report, 1930.	6d.	2d.	do.

Title of Publication.	*Published Price.*	*Cost of Postage to U.K.*	*Where obtainable.*
Bulletins — Agronomic Series.			
No. 1—Tobacco Culture	3s. 6d.		Director of Agriculture, Zomba.
No. 2—Types of Nyasaland-Grown Tobacco.	1s. od.		do.
No. 3—Studies of three important soil series of Nyasaland.	Limited Circulation.	No Charge.	do.
Bulletins — Entomological Series.			
No. 1—First Report on Pests and Diseases of Tea in Nyasaland.			do.
No. 4—Tea Mosquito Bug in Nyasaland.			do.
No. 6—Locusts and their destruction.			do.
Bulletins (New Series).			
*No. 7—Proceedings of the First and Second Meetings of the Fertilizers Sub-Committee of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association.			do.
No. 8—Citrus Fruit Prospects in Nyasaland.			do.
No. 9—Climate of Central Nyasaland.			do.
No. 10—Proceedings of the Third Meeting of the Board of Agriculture.			do.
No. 11—Denudation and Soil Erosion in Nyasaland.			do.
No. 12—The Rices of Northern Nyasaland.			do.
No. 13—A Short History of Tea Planting in Nyasaland.			do.
No. 14—Tea Seed Management.			do.
Geology.			
The Physiography, Geology and Mineral Resources of Nyasaland.	1s. od.	2d.	Director of Geological Survey, Zomba.

* Bulletins for local issue only.

Title of Publication.	*Published Price.*	*Cost of Postage to U.K.*	*Where obtainable.*
Bulletins.			
No. 3—The Limestone Resources of Nyasaland.	2s. 6d.	3d.	Director of Geological Survey, Zomba.
No. 4—The Portland Cement clays of Lake Malombe.	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
No. 5—The Chilwa Series of Southern Nyasaland.	5s. 0d.	3d.	do.
Water-Supply Papers.			
No. 3—Weirs, Dams, and Reservoirs for Estate Purposes.	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
No. 4—Water - Supply Conditions of country traversed by proposed Railway Extension to Lake Nyasa (1929).	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
A Practical Handbook of Water Supply (Dixey).	21s. 0d.	6d.	do.
Various papers on the Geology, Mineral Resources, and Water Supply of Nyasaland.			do.
Handbook of Nyasaland...	5s. 0d.		Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, and Government Printer, Nyasaland.

All Publications Post Free in Nyasaland.



(45472—48) Wt. 2527—3910 625 11/37 P. St. G. 377/7

ADVERTISEMENT

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1937
Summary of Proceedings [Cmd. 5482] 1s. 0d. (1s. 1d.)

REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE
Part I.—Public Officers [Colonial No. 88–1] 9d. (10d.)
Part II.—Public Business [Colonial No. 88–2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.)

THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST
(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Administrative Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st June, 1937)
Third Edition [Colonial No. 137] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d)

THE COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE LIST
(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Medical Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to August, 1937)
Second Edition [Colonial No. 140] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL LEGAL SERVICE LIST.
(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Legal Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st August, 1937)
Third Edition [Colonial No. 138] 9d. (10d.)

THE COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE LIST
(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Agricultural Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to 30th November, 1936)
First Edition [Colonial No. 143] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL VETERINARY SERVICE LIST
(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Veterinary Service, and a Schedule of Offices)
First Edition [Colonial No. 132] 6d. (7d.)

THE COLONIAL FOREST SERVICE LIST
(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Forest Service, and a Schedule of Offices)
First Edition [Colonial No. 122] 6d. (7d.)

CONDITIONS AND COST OF LIVING IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE
A Handbook of Information supplied by Colonial Governments
Third Edition, 1937 [Colonial No. 136] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS
Report of Committee [Cmd. 5219] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE
Report of Committee [Cmd. 4730] 9d. (10d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street
MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent
BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street.
or through any bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

BAHAMAS
BARBADOS
BERMUDA
BRITISH GUIANA
BRITISH HONDURAS
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)
CEYLON
CYPRUS
FALKLAND ISLANDS
FEDERATED MALAY STATES
FIJI
THE GAMBIA
GIBRALTAR
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS
GOLD COAST
GRENADA
HONG KONG
JAMAICA
JOHORE
KEDAH
KELANTAN
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE
LEEWARD ISLANDS
MAURITIUS
NEW HEBRIDES
NIGERIA
NORTHERN RHODESIA
NYASALAND
PERLIS
ST. HELENA
ST. LUCIA
ST. VINCENT
SEYCHELLES
SIERRA LEONE
SOMALILAND
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE
TRENGGANU
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
UGANDA
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

BASUTOLAND
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE
SWAZILAND

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
CAMEROONS under British Mandate
TOGOLAND under British Mandate

Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable from the Sale Offices of

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

S.O. Code No. 58-1824

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1885

Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of

NYASALAND, 1937

(For Reports for 1935 and 1936 see Nos. 1776 and 1824 respectively. Price 2s. 6d. each.)

Crown Copyright Reserved

LONDON
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller

1938

Price 1s. 6d. net

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

THE COLONIAL EMPIRE IN 1937-38
Statement to accompany the Estimates for Colonial and Middle Eastern Services, 1938
[Cmd. 5760] 1s. 3d. (1s. 3½d.)

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE
1937
[Colonial No. 139] 4s. 7d. (4s. 8½d.)

MARKETING OF WEST AFRICAN COCOA
Report of Commission
[Cmd. 5845] 3s. 9d. (3s. 9½d.)

[illegible]
Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1938
[illegible] with questions related to trigonometrical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey, with particular reference to aerial photography and the [illegible]
[Colonial No. 141] 2s. (2s. 2d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT
Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1937, to 31st March, 1938
[Cmd. 5766] 9d. (10d.)

EDUCATION IN AFRICAN COMMUNITIES
Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies
[Colonial No. 103] 9d. (9d.)

[illegible] EDUCATION IN EAST AFRICA
Report of the [illegible] appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies
[Colonial No. 134] 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.)

THE INTRODUCTION OF PLANTS INTO THE COLONIAL [illegible] AND MANDATED AREAS
Arrangements [illegible] at the end of December, 1936
[Colonial No. 142] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE
I. Nyasaland
[Colonial No. 132] 6d. (7d.)

EAST AFRICAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION, AMANI
Tenth Annual Report
[Colonial No. 136] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

NUTRITION POLICY IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE
Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 12th April, 1939.
[Colonial No. 121] 1d. (2½d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
LONDON, W.C.2: York House, Kingsway
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street MANCHESTER 1: 26, Oxford Street
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street
or through any bookseller

Continued on page 3 of cover

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NYASALAND FOR THE YEAR 1937

CONTENTS

Chapter		Page
I.	Geography, Climate and History	2
II.	Government	5
III.	Population	6
IV.	Health	7
V.	Sanitation and Housing	11
VI.	Natural Resources	12
VII.	Commerce	27
VIII.	Labour	33
IX.	Wages and Cost of Living	34
X.	Education and Welfare Institutions	35
XI.	Communications and Transport	40
XII.	Public Works	47
XIII.	Justice, Police, and Prisons	51
XIV.	Legislation	55
XV.	Banking, Currency, and Weights and Measures ...	57
XVI.	Public Finance and Taxation	57
XVII.	Miscellaneous	59
	Appendix. Government Publications	62
	Map	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Nyasaland Protectorate consists of a strip of land some 520 miles in length and varying from 50 to 100 miles in width, bounded on the east by Lake Nyasa, on the south by Portuguese East Africa, on the west by North-Eastern Rhodesia and on the north by the Tanganyika Territory. It lies approximately between 9° 45′ and 17° 16′ south latitude and 33° and 36° east longitude and is roughly 37,000 square miles in area, or nearly three-quarters the area of England. Its most southerly portion is approximately 130 miles from the sea.

The Protectorate falls naturally into two divisions consisting of:—

(1) the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Luangwa River in Northern Rhodesia, and

(2) the region between the watershed of the Zambezi River and the Shire River on the west, and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the Ruo River, an affluent of the Shire, on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje and a small portion, also mountainous, of the south-eastern coast of Lake Nyasa.

Lake Nyasa, the third largest lake in Africa, is a deep trough 360 miles long and from 10 to 15 miles wide, lying at an altitude of 1,555 feet above the sea. Its greatest depth is 386 fathoms.

The only river of any importance in Nyasaland is the Shire, which issues from the south end of the lake and flows in a generally southerly direction for a distance of 250 miles until it joins the Zambesi. The Shire river takes the overflow from the lake, and during the rains is navigable in its lower portion, from the Zambesi to Chiromo.

The chief towns are Blantyre, with about 250 European inhabitants; Limbe, near Blantyre; and Zomba, the seat of the Government.

Climate.

Climatic conditions in Nyasaland are, generally speaking, similar to those in other East African territories.

A marked contrast exists between the comparatively equable and healthy climate of the highlands, where at an altitude of 3,000 feet or more extreme heat is rarely experienced, and the heat of the Shire valley, where temperatures rising to 115° Fahrenheit are recorded in October and November. The lake shore also possesses its own climate; the temperature seldom rises above 100°, but the proximity of the lake and a generally heavy rainfall create a humid atmosphere which is particularly trying. The monsoon begins to blow strongly in September in conjunction with the sun's increase in southern declination and the first rains may be expected at any time after mid-October. From their beginning to the end of December it is usual to experience violent thunderstorms and heavy precipitations in a few hours, followed by an interval varying from one to fifteen or twenty days of considerable heat. With the return of the sun from its southern limit of declination the thunderstorms diminish in intensity and frequency and are replaced by a steady rain—January, February and March being usually the wettest months as regards both the duration and

also the actual amount of rainfall. After March the frequency and intensity of the rainfall diminishes rapidly, and from May to September the climate is comparatively cool and dry.

History.

Very little is known of the history of the region now called Nyasaland before the middle of the past century. Jasper Bocarro, a Portuguese, is said to have been the first European to visit Nyasaland. He appears to have travelled, early in the 17th century, from the Zambesi to the confluence of the Ruo and Shire Rivers and thence via the Shire Highlands and the Lujenda River to the coast at Mikandani.

The modern history of Nyasaland begins with the advent of Dr. Livingstone, who, after experiencing considerable difficulty in ascending the River Shire, discovered Lakes Chilwa and Pamalombe, and on the 16th of September, 1859, reached the southern shore of Lake Nyasa. Livingstone was closely followed by a Mission under Bishop Mackenzie, sent out by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The Mission settled in the Shire Highlands; but on account of the loss of many of its members by sickness and other causes, it withdrew in 1862. It was re-established in 1881 on Lake Nyasa, with headquarters on the island of Likoma, where it still remains.

In 1874 the Livingstonia Mission, named in honour of the great explorer, was founded by the Free Church of Scotland, and sent out its first party to Nyasaland in the following year. They were joined in 1876 by the pioneers of the Church of Scotland Mission, who chose the site of the present town of Blantyre and established themselves in the Shire Highlands, while the Free Church applied itself to the evangelization of the inhabitants of the shores of Lake Nyasa.

The Missions were followed by the African Lakes Corporation, and in 1883, Captain Foote, R.N., was appointed first British Consul, resident at Blantyre, for the territories north of the Zambezi.

A serious danger had arisen in connection with Arab slave traders who had settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa. At the time of Livingstone's first visit he found the Arabs established in a few places on what is now the Portuguese shore of the Lake, and at Kota Kota on the western side. Arab caravans, trading with the tribes in and beyond the valley of the Luangwa, were in the habit of crossing the Lake on their way to and from the sea coast. The opposition of the newcomers to the slave trade carried on by coastal Arabs and natives alike resulted in a conflict both with the Arab traders who had settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa under Mlozi and also with the Yao Chiefs under their influence.

In the summer of 1889, Mr. Johnston (afterwards Sir H. H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.), arrived at Mozambique as His Britannic Majesty's Consul and proceeded to travel in the interior to enquire into the trouble with the Arabs.

After treaties had been concluded with the remaining Makololo Chiefs and with the Yaos around Blantyre, Mr. Johnston proceeded up Lake Nyasa, leaving in charge Mr. John Buchanan, Acting Consul. This officer, after receiving news of a conflict between a well-armed Portuguese expedition commanded by Major Serpa Pinto and Mlauri, a powerful Makololo Chief on the Lower Shire, proclaimed a British Protectorate over the Shire province on the 21st of September, 1889.

In 1891, an Anglo-Portuguese Convention ratified the work of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sharpe (later Sir A. Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.), and other pioneers of British Central Africa; and in the following spring a British Protectorate was proclaimed over the countries adjoining Lake Nyasa. The Protectorate of Nyasaland, under the administration of a Commissioner, was confined to the regions adjoining the Shire and Lake Nyasa, the remainder of the territory under British influence north of the Zambesi being placed, subject to certain conditions, under the British South Africa Company.

On the 22nd of February, 1893, the name of the Protectorate was changed to " The British Central Africa Protectorate "; but the old name " Nyasaland Protectorate " was revived in October, 1907, by the Order-in-Council which amended the Constitution.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Central Government.

The Protectorate is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council composed by the Chief Secretary, the Treasurer and the Attorney-General *ex-officio* and, at present, the Senior Provincial Commissioner. The laws of the Protectorate are made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council constituted by the Nyasaland Order-in-Council, 1907. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor, four official members including the three *ex-officio* members of the Executive Council, and four unofficial members. The unofficial members, who are nominated by the Governor without regard to any specific representation, are selected as being those most likely to be of assistance to him in the discharge of his responsibilities, and hold office for a period of three years. In addition to indirect representation by at least one of the unofficial members, who for many years has been selected from one of the Missionary Societies, native interests are the direct concern of the Senior Provincial Commissioner, the Chief Secretary and the Governor himself.

Departments of Government.

The principal departments of Government whose headquarters are in Zomba are those dealing with Finance, Legal Affairs, Medical and Sanitary Services, Agriculture, Public Works, Education, Police, Prisons and Lunatic Asylum, Geological Survey, Veterinary Services, Forests, Mechanical Transport and Posts and Telegraphs. The High Court and the Lands Office, which latter includes Surveys and Mines, are in Blantyre; and the headquarters of the Customs Department is at Limbe.

Provincial Administration.

For administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into two provinces, each in charge of a Provincial Commissioner who is responsible to the Governor for the administration of his province. The provinces are divided into districts in charge of District Commissioners, who are responsible to the Provincial Commissioner. The provinces of the Protectorate are as follows:—

Province.	*Comprising Districts.*	*Land area. Square miles.*	*Population.*	*Head-quarters.*
Southern	Lower Shire, Chikwawa, Central Shire, Cholo, Mlanje, Blantyre, Chiradzulu, Zomba, Upper Shire, South Nyasa.	12,114	791,111	Blantyre
Northern	Ncheu, Dedza, Fort Manning, Lilongwe, Dowa, Kota Kota, Kasungu, Mzimba, West Nyasa, North Nyasa.	25,260	831,815	Lilongwe

In 1933 a system of native local self-government was introduced: and a certain amount of administrative and judicial work is now delegated to those native chiefs who are legally constituted Native Authorities. These Authorities work in co-operation with the Provincial and District administration and are concerned primarily with purely native affairs.

III.—POPULATION.

Nyasaland has a population of 1,894 Europeans, 1,631 Asiatics, and 1,635,804 natives, divided between the two Provinces in the following proportions:—

	Europeans.		*Asiatics.*		*Natives.*	
	Males.	*Females.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Males.*	*Females.*
Northern Province	279	184	222	42	370,237	420,557
Southern Province	847	584	1,077	294	388,475	456,535

The following table records the births and deaths of Europeans and Asiatics during the past three years:—

	1935.		1936.		1937.	
	Births.	*Deaths.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*
Europeans ...	44	11	35	18	29	18
Asiatics ...	63	16	71	18	83	19

Although Europeans are resident in every district of the Protectorate, 76 per cent of the European population is contained in the following five districts:—

Blantyre	681
Zomba	251
Cholo	184
Mlanje	170
Lilongwe	162

The native population is also very unevenly distributed. For instance, in the Southern Province the number of persons to the square mile varies from 557 on fertile land near the townships to 13·9 in the more arid areas of the Shire Valley.

Marriages.—Eleven marriages were registered under the British Central Africa Marriage Ordinance No. 3 of 1902, as against eight in the preceding year.

Under the Native Marriage (Christian Rites) Registration Ordinance, 1923, 3,762 marriages were celebrated, compared with 3,467 in the preceding year.

IV.—HEALTH.

The medical staff consists of a Director of Medical Services, a Senior Health Officer, a Senior Medical Officer, a Pathologist, a Medical Entomologist and 14 Medical Officers. The nursing personnel comprises a Matron and 10 Nursing Sisters.

In addition to the European Officers there are nine Asiatic Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 17 African Hospital Assistants and 200 African Dispensers.

Two European Sanitary Superintendents, 19 African Sanitary Inspectors, 36 Vaccinators and a varying number of sanitary labourers are employed chiefly in the townships of Zomba, Blantyre and Limbe.

The European Community.

The majority of Europeans live in the healthy highlands; and this fact, the general conditions of life, and the precautions which every intelligent person normally takes in the tropics, combine to produce a healthy European community.

Medical attention to Europeans, and hospital accommodation for them are provided chiefly by Government, but in part also by some of the Missions whose staffs include doctors who practise privately. There are Government hospitals at Zomba

and Blantyre which admit both official and non-official Europeans, the patients at Blantyre being chiefly non-officials.

Hospital admissions during 1937 numbered 223, of which 92 were at Zomba and 131 at Blantyre. The most frequent causes of admission were malaria 26, amœbic dysentery 31, appendicitis 16, and confinements 11. Out-patients numbered 529 at Zomba and 287 at Blantyre.

The Asiatic Community.

Government subsidizes a ward for the treatment of Asiatics at the Church of Scotland Mission, Blantyre, and in most of the native hospitals throughout the country it is possible to provide some accommodation for Asiatics.

The Asiatic community has also contributed towards the cost of accommodation of their nationals at other Mission hospitals in the Protectorate.

The African Community.

There are 15 native hospitals in the country; one of 100 beds, six of 50 and eight of 30. Three of the larger dispensaries have attached to them small wards to which in-patients are admitted. The total number of cases treated at the hospitals and main dispensaries during 1937 was:—

New in-patients	...	...	10,127
Out-patients ...	...	...	426,582

In addition to the hospitals there are 94 dispensaries distributed throughout the country, inclusive of those with wards attached. Most of them are well constructed buildings of brick and iron, but there are still a number of temporary wattle-and-daub buildings. Additional dispensaries are badly needed in some districts. Temporary dispensaries are customarily provided at the sites of road or bridge construction camps, when large numbers of labourers are employed at a distance from medical centres. The dispensers concerned supervise the sanitation of the labour camp, provide treatment for minor conditions, and render first aid to cases of a serious nature.

The rural dispensaries treated 302,318 new cases during 1937, 189,717 being males, and 112,601 females.

The total number of cases treated at Government hospitals and dispensaries together is considerable; but roughly 70 per cent. of this total is dealt with at the dispensaries, which treat only minor ailments. The majority of natives suffer from either schistosomiasis, ankylostomiasis, or malaria, and sometimes from all three, but comparatively seldom receive any in-patient treatment because the hospital of any particular district serves for the most part the population in its immediate vicinity only, and the rural dispensers have insufficient knowledge either to diagnose or properly to treat these complaints.

Though the standard of knowledge and ability of the rural dispensers is slowly improving, efficient diagnosis and treatment of the three diseases named can alone have but little effect on their incidence. It is education in the elements of hygiene and sanitation, not doses of medicine that is the native's urgent need.

Recent developments in medical treatment have had a definite influence in raising the sanitary standard of some of the rural areas. Amongst these may be mentioned:—

(*a*) Medical surveys. The medical officer is brought into closer contact with village life, and by the actual examination of the inhabitants obtains a knowledge of the cause of morbidity in the district.

(*b*) Medical inspection of school children. During the year 731 children were examined as compared with 598 in 1936. Owing to lack of staff it is not possible to extend inspection to day schools and only a few of the native boarding schools are included in the scheme.

(*c*) Inspections of labour conditions on private estates. These are carried out with the consent and co-operation of employers; and, where the advice of the inspection officers has been accepted, conditions have improved.

There are encouraging signs that Native Authorities are taking a real and effective interest in village sanitation. Many of them have made great improvements in the villages under their control, and welcome the efforts that are being made to instruct the villagers in the elements of hygiene.

Venereal Diseases.

Venereal disease is not prevalent in Nyasaland, though cases are reported from time to time from all parts of the country. It is perhaps commonest in the neighbourhood of the townships, and in the northern districts from which most of the emigrant labour is derived. The Public Health Ordinance includes clauses providing for the compulsory treatment of venereal disease; but they are of little practical value, for on the one hand the penalties can seldom be enforced, and on the other a large majority of the reported cases are those who have voluntarily submitted to treatment.

The natives have their own so-called cures, and are averse to the long-continued attendance at hospitals which is inseparable from European treatment. The medical department relies on propaganda and instruction by means of pamphlets and lectures to bring to the natives a realization of the serious nature of venereal disease.

Special venereal disease clinics have been inaugurated, and most of the hospitals have one special ward for the accommodation of venereal cases.

Woman and Child Welfare.

The chief hindrance to progress in this work is lack of education amongst the women. This results in primitive obstetrics and barbarous methods of infant-feeding, and it creates great difficulty in teaching the women any other methods. For the most part it is only the older married women and widows who are prepared to undertake a course in obstetrics and child-welfare work; and it is of course the older women who are in general the least educable. Native custom prohibits unmarried women from receiving instruction in obstetrics or attending maternity cases.

Government has recently instituted a register of native midwives, and issues certificates of proficiency. A syllabus of training has been prepared, and the Church of Scotland Mission at Blantyre has already produced a number of competent native midwives.

Mission Medical Work.

The Missions have between them 26 hospitals at which general medical work is carried on. These are chiefly concerned with the treatment of leprosy and with woman and child-welfare work, for both of which they receive subsidies from the Government. The Church of Scotland Mission at Blantyre provides a course of training for African hospital assistants, and the majority of assistants in Government employ are obtained from this source.

Lunacy.

There is one lunatic asylum in the Protectorate, situated at Zomba. The European staff consists of one Superintendent and one Deputy-Superintendent. These officers also hold appointments in the Prisons Department. The African staff includes both male and female attendants. The Chief Inspector of Prisons is also Chief Inspector of the Asylum.

There is accommodation for one European, one Asiatic and 87 African males. The African male accommodation consists of 58 single cells and one association ward capable of holding six inmates. In addition there are an observation ward with nine single rooms, a hospital for 13 patients, and a reception room where one patient can be temporarily accommodated. The female section, which is entirely separate, has 20 single rooms.

During 1937 there were 15 new admissions comprising one European male, 11 African males and three African females as against one European female, one Asiatic male, 10 African males and two African females (a total of 14) in 1936.

One European male and one European female were transferred to another Asylum outside the Protectorate. Ten African males and two African females were discharged.

Two African males died during the year from congenital idiocy and debility.

At the end of 1937 there remained in the Asylum 78 African males and 18 African females. The daily average population was 0·15 European male, 0·12 European female, 79·68 African males and 16·69 African females, making a total average of 96·64 as compared with 94·20 in the previous year.

The health of the inmates was very good, considering the crowded state of the asylum. The daily average number in hospital was only 5·14. Whenever possible, inmates were weighed monthly; 59·37 per cent. gained, while 30.21 lost weight.

Inmates who are able to work are given every encouragement to do so within the precincts of the Asylum. The value of the labour performed during the year, with that of produce from gardens and plantations, amounted to £97 17s. 6d.

Members of the staff of the Church of Scotland Missions at Zomba and Domasi held services for male inmates, and a few instructional talks were given to female inmates.

In addition to the Central Asylum at Zomba, lunatics are from time to time admitted to district prisons for safe custody pending certification. During 1937 eight criminal and fifteen non-criminal alleged lunatics were so detained. Of these seven criminal and two non-criminal were duly certified and transferred to the Central Asylum, while one criminal and twelve non-criminal were released. There were three lunatics awaiting certification at the end of the year.

	Criminal or "Detained during the Governor's pleasure" Lunatics.			*Non-Criminal or Alleged Lunatics.*		
	Male.	*Female.*	*Total.*	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Total.*
Remaining on 31.12.36	1	—	1	1	1	2
Admitted during 1937	8	—	8	14	1	15
Transferred to Criminal Lunatic Asylum.	7	—	7	1	1	2
Released during 1937...	1	—	1	12	—	12
Remaining on 31.12.37	1	—	1	2	1	3

V.—SANITATION AND HOUSING.

Sanitation in Nyasaland is still primitive although, owing to generous grants from the Colonial Development Fund, conditions in the European townships have greatly improved of recent years.

The year 1934 saw the inception, in Zomba, of a scheme for housing native domestic servants in a special village on the borders of the township. Previously it had been the custom for domestic servants with their families to live in the compounds of their employers, with the result that it was not uncommon to find as many as 12 native men, women and children living in one small compound. The consequent difficulties of sanitary control, and the risk of conveyance to Europeans of diseases such as malaria and dysentery can readily be appreciated. Owing to lack of money the scheme is still very far from being complete; but more houses are being built every year, and it is hoped eventually to have a village of well-constructed brick huts, with a piped water supply, electric light, and provision for recreation.

The Town Councils of Blantyre and Limbe are establishing similar villages for natives employed within the townships.

Sanitation in the rural areas is a major problem. Owing to the ignorance and poverty of the natives, and to lack of supervisory sanitary staff, compulsory legislation is of comparatively little assistance; indeed as a rule compulsion does more harm than good. Such compulsory measures as are used are exercised chiefly by the Native Authorities, who are encouraged to promulgate simple sanitary orders which the villagers are expected to obey. All natives appreciate the value of a good water supply, though it is possibly the availability and quantity rather than the quality of it which interest them, and several chiefs and headmen are now developing their wells and springs, and protecting them from pollution. The construction of latrines is regarded on the whole as a necessary concession to European prejudices; but in spite of this widespread apathy, very many villages have installed latrines, which are actually used.

The improvement of general housing conditions is a matter requiring considerable propaganda, and progress is necessarily slow; nevertheless most of the chiefs and many of the better educated natives have erected quite well-built and in some cases attractive cottages, which serve to stimulate healthy emulation amongst their fellows.

VI.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

Agriculture.

Weather Conditions.

Weather conditions during the 1936-7 season were on the whole satisfactory, and in consequence yields of most of the principal crops showed an improvement over the previous year. This is reflected in the values of exports given in the second table.

The rainfall figures for the six wet and six dry months of the 1936-7 season were as follows:—

Stations.	*Zone.*	*Total rainfall 1 Nov., 1936, to 30 April, 1937.* *Inches.*	*Normal for six wet months.* *Inches.*	*Total rainfall 1 May to 31 Oct., 1937.* *Inches.*	*Normal for six dry months.* *Inches.*
Port Herald ...	A	16·43	29·1	2·28	3·6
Port Herald Experimental Station.		29·32	28·8	2·54	3·2
Chikwawa		16·47	29·7	3·62	2·3
Cholo	B	40·62	48·8	10·39	8·1
Makwasa		43·47	46·8	11·02	4·4
Nsikisi		45·51	—	—	—
Lipumulo		38·90	—	5·37	—
Mikundi		38·91	—	9·27	—
Upper Mboma ...		40·59	—	11·03	—
Masambanjati ...		50·11	—	12·53	—
Mlanje	C	68·99	66·6	10·02	14·5
Chitakali		81·74	65·5	15·98	12·1
Thornwood... ...		66·30	67·8	11·79	11·6
Ruo...		50·38	53·7	10·41	6·3
Glenorchy		60·55	56·2	10·70	10·1
Sayama		53·38	56·0	·45	10·5
Lujeri		75·82	76·3	19·56	14·3
Chisambo		72·33	—	14·87	—
Nalipiri	D	61·04	51·9	11·94	11·0
Blantyre	E	52·18	39·9	2·67	3·3
Limbe Catholic Mission.		46·29	—	6·03	—
Chingaluwe ...		34·36	42·8	4·70	3·3
Nyambadwe ...		44·00	39·0	1·41	2·9
Chiradzulu Boma ...		42·73	40·0	2·33	2·5
Nyungwe		38·42	—	·05	—
Michiru	F	26·24	35·3	—	2·0
Namalanga... ...	G	30·65	29·9	3·41	1·0
Nasonia	H	36·83	36·9	4·24	1·9
Zomba Experimental Station.		43·68	46·8	4·19	4·6
Zomba Plateau ...		59·26	—	7·30	—
Likwenu		48·30	—	2·43	—
Police Headquarters		42·15	41·9	3·84	1·8
Domasi		67·36	52·7	1·29	—
Nankunda		41·34	—	3·55	—
Malosa		45·90	—	1·47	—
Mbidi	I	25·81	35·8	—	1·5
Makwapala Experimental Station.		27·77	34·0	·56	1·5
Mwanza	K	30·58	37·2	3·45	·6
Liwonde	L	22·93	31·7	1·04	1·1
Bilila		—	28·0	—	·7
Mandimba	M	26·72	34·0	—	·3
Namwera		35·52	42·2	·96	·3
Chipunga		38·98	35·0	1·46	·8
Fort Johnston ...	N	24·09	29·4	·80	1·2
Monkey Bay ...		26·80	29·2	·50	·9
Malindi		17·12	—	—	—

	Zone.	Total rainfall 1 Nov., 1936, to 30 April, 1937. Inches.	Normal for six wet months. Inches.	Total rainfall 1 May to 31 Oct., 1937. Inches.	Normal for six dry months. Inches.
Golomoti		—	29·5	—	·1
Ncheu	P	38·98	37·0	·43	·9
Likuni	S	30·28	32·9	1·70	1·5
Chimvua		27·18	—	·55	—
Lilongwe		28·57	32·7	1·68	·8
Nathenje		37·69	—	1·58	—
Mpali	T	27·85	—	—	—
Dowa		32·00	33·1	1·37	·7
Fort Manning ...		31·96	39·8	·92	2·5
Domira Bay ...	U	32·60	31·0	·48	·1
Dedza	V	40·89	39·7	·43	2·2
Kasungu	X	41·51	29·1	·64	·3
Mzimba		29·36	31·7	·56	·2
Kota Kota... ...	Y	50·46	48·2	·61	2·0
Chinteche	Z	44·48	62·9	5·59	5·1
Livingstonia ...		73·01	57·5	4·26	6·2
Karonga		42·24	52·3	4·73	2·8
Salima		46·05	—	·30	—
Glengary		38·92	—	9·70	—

A résumé of weather conditions in areas growing tobacco, the most important economic crop in Nyasaland, is given below.

Economic Conditions.

The amounts and local values of agricultural exports for 1937 are set out below, and the figures for 1936 are given for comparison.

		1936.		1937.	
		Amount.	Value. £	Amount.	Value. £
Chillies and capsicums	lb.	12,119	151	3,077	38
Coffee	cwt.	336·6	628	908	2,051
Maize and maize flour	lb.	1,203,513	1,345	1,171,005	1,307
Rice	,,	—	—	1,235	6
Tobacco :—					
Dark-fired	,,	11,001,797	320,885	11,398,110	332,445
Flue-cured	,,	1,608,079	46,903	1,876,905	54,743
Air-cured	,,	781,665	22,799	1,261,918	36,806
Tea	,,	7,706,088	256,870	8,816,788	326,038
Cotton (lint)	tons	2,375	133,007	2,066	105,722
Potatoes	lb.	83,279	335	39,588	159
Beeswax	,,	25,983	1,083	35,805	1,492
Cotton seed	tons	1,678·7	3,357	895	2,440
Fibre	lb.	936,969	3,346	1,968,345	12,900
Rubber	,,	206,535	861	203,175	3,449
Groundnuts	tons	—	—	—	—
Strophanthus... ...	lb.	16,191	1,619	24,674	2,467
Soya beans	,,	560,000	1,250	—	—

The most notable increases in exports during 1937 were in tobacco (dark-fired, flue-cured and air-cured), tea and fibre.

The increase in tobacco production was due both to favourable weather conditions and also to an increase in the number of growers. Registrations of native growers rose by 36·6 per cent. in the Northern Province and 19·6 per cent. in the Southern Province; but the acreage cultivated by each grower was somewhat reduced in order to prevent excessive production with a consequent fall in price.

The improvement in the case of tea was due to the facts that increased acreages came into full production and that yields were satisfactory.

The increase in exports of fibres is accounted for by the improved prices obtained for sisal; these encouraged production on estates that had previously been closed.

Cotton again failed to come up to expectations, the main cause being damage by insects. Red bollworm accounted for a very considerable loss of crop, and stainers also reduced the quality of much of the cotton. Prices for tobacco were somewhat lower than the previous season but, in the case of native produce at any rate, could not be considered unsatisfacory.

Locusts.

The red locust (*Nomadacris Septemfasciata, Serv.*) continued to be the only species occurring in the Protectorate during the year. For the second year in succession breeding and oviposition (10th generation) and development of new swarms (11th generation) was confined to the southern half of the Protectorate. The country north of latitude 13° S. was only invaded by occasional flying swarms of the new generation.

Hopper bands were mainly concentrated in the full length of the Shire river valley, along the Bwanje valley and the south and western lake shore belt, extending into the southern half of the Kota Kota district where a certain amount of damage to crops occurred. Elsewhere damage was generally slight; although the sparsely inhabited north-west section of the Chikwawa district (in which several large bands were poisoned) was more heavily infested than in the previous year, an unusual feature was the absence of hopper bands in the vicinity of Port Herald.

New flying swarms developed in March and April; and the normal movement from lower to higher elevations, which occurred during May, was followed by north and north-west direction of flight, though circling flights were also prevalent in the Shire Highlands throughout the middle of the year.

By November the breeding colouration had appeared in several swarms, nearly all of which were confined to the southern part of the Protectorate. A slight indication of southerly movement was noticed during this month, but it seemed to be no more than the normal pre-breeding flight to the lower

elevations. Nevertheless an almost complete disappearance of swarms had taken place by the beginning of December, when only some half-dozen swarms were reported throughout the whole country.

No egg-laying appeared to occur until as late as 30th December, when a small swarm oviposited on an inconsiderable scale near the international border to the south of Port Herald. Apart from a few scattered, week-old hoppers found late in the eastern part of the Upper Shire district, the area just mentioned was the only one in which anything in the nature of hopper bands developed; and these bands were so insignificant that they were easily and rapidly destroyed.

Particular enquiry brought to light no information or evidence of adult swarms having died of disease, or after oviposition; and the absence of hopper bands until the close of the year shows that the breeding swarms must have completely left the country during November, without their movement being particularly noticeable.

During the year little general damage was done to crops by locusts. In January some food crops were destroyed in the Blantyre district by adults of the tenth generation; and in August wheat in the Dedza district was eaten by adults of the eleventh generation.

Hoppers did some damage to cotton and food-crops in the Chiromo and north-west Chikwawa sections of the Lower River districts, and in the Upper Shire and Kota Kota districts, but losses were not serious.

Advisory Bodies and Policy.

The Board Agriculture did not meet during the year.

The Native Welfare Committee continued to advise Government on the co-ordination of the policies of the departments mainly responsible for native development, and on matters generally affecting native welfare.

The Agricultural Department and the Native Tobacco Board continued the experimental and investigational work in progress on the stations at Zomba, Lilongwe and elsewhere. The results of these experiments are conveyed to cultivators through the Agricultural Officers and Supervisors and their native staffs. The main efforts of these officers have been concentrated on attempts to induce cultivators to take measures to prevent the waste of their chief asset, the soil. Anti-erosion measures, of which the foremost are contour ridging and the use of compost, have been pressed on the native as far as staff permitted; and in the tobacco areas in particular there is a dawning realization on the part of the African that all is not well

with the land, and that the measures advocated are effective. An increasing number of gardens are now contour ridged and the crops are grown in ridges instead of the traditional " matuta," i.e., isolated, small hillocks. Many tobacco growers are making use of compost, but much remains to be done in this direction. Attention was also given to the improvement of cultivation generally and the use of a rotation, but there is still too great a tendency to consider the cash crop, be it tobacco or cotton, as something to be kept separate from food crops. Until there is a more general realization that all crops must be fitted into a general scheme of farming, and until full use is made of leguminous crops for the improvement of the soil, there will be no important improvement of yields.

Close touch was maintained with the specialists of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, at whose main station at Domira Bay are carried out strain trials and numerous other investigations concerned with the improvement of cotton. This work is invaluable.

The Agricultural Department also kept in close touch with the Jeanes School, at which lectures and demonstrations were frequently given by departmental officers. In addition to the course for Jeanes teachers, short courses for Native Authorities are now a regular function of the school. The opportunity thereby afforded for giving agricultural instruction, and the contacts formed by the Agricultural Department with those who will be leaders of native affairs in the districts in years to come, are of the greatest importance.

Tobacco.

Weather conditions both in the main Southern and Northern Province areas were generally conducive to good growth and ripening of the tobacco crop, and very good leaf of all types, in large yield, was obtained. Rainfall throughout the season was well distributed, with few very heavy localized falls. Temperatures, rainfall and humidity were especially favourable in the Northern Province during the mid-growing season and the main ripening period of March.

The total amounts of the different types exported were:—

	lb.
Dark-fired...	11,398,110
Flue-cured	1,876,905
Air-cured...	1,261,918

The average amounts produced per grower on Native Trust lands were 136 lb. in the Northern Province and 230 lb. in the Southern Province.

The amounts of dark tobacco purchased from growers on Native Trust lands and private estates are given in the following table:—

	Northern Province. lb.	*Southern Province.* lb.
Native Trust Land	7,985,027	2,871,616
Private Estates	2,654,975	1,230,985
Total	10,640,002	4,102,601

The total figure for the dark tobacco crop was thus 14,742,603 lb. The corresponding figure for 1936 was 13,821,718 lb.

At the end of 1937, stocks of Nyasaland tobacco in the United Kingdom stood at 31,459,002 lb., a 2½ years' supply on the usual basis. Consumption of Nyasaland tobacco during 1937 amounted to 12,523,176 lb., an increase of 72,915 lb. on that of the previous year and representing 26·8 per cent. of all Empire tobacco consumed. The latter figure compares with 26 per cent. for 1936.

Cotton.

The 1937 season was even more disappointing than that of 1936, which was itself a bad year. The production of seed cotton on Native Trust land amounted to 5,745 tons which, with the 846 tons produced on private estates, gave a total production of 6,591 tons. This is a decrease of over 9 per cent. on the previous year's figures. There was a considerable drop in production in the main cotton growing areas of the Lower River, where 3,002 tons only were produced as against 4,653 tons in the previous year; while production increased in the central part of the Southern Province, where 857 tons were obtained against 657 in 1936, and in the southern part of the Northern Province, where 1,659 tons were produced as against 934 tons in the previous year.

Prices also were lower, averaging 1·039d. for No. 1 as against 1·428d. in 1936; ·285d. for No. 2 against ·926d.; and ·225d. for No. 3 against ·639d. in the previous year. The total sum paid to Native Trust land growers for cotton was £49,199, as against £75,451 in 1936. The percentage bought as No. 1 was, however, 83·91 per cent. as against 70·1 per cent. in 1936.

The improvement in the quality of the crop indicated by the above percentage was however more apparent than real, and was due in large measure to the fact that buyers, in competition to secure their requirements out of the small crop available, purchased as No. 1 a quantity of cotton which really

contained a good deal of No. 2. The same fact accounts for the comparatively large drop in the price paid for No. 2.

The comparative failure of the crop was due to a combination of causes of which the chief was the serious incidence of insect pests, notably red bollworm and stainer. The high incidence of these pests was due in no small measure to the efforts extending over the past few years to increase the crop in the Lower River area to its maximum. Another principal cause was the larger production of cotton in Portuguese East Africa, where the land utilized is contiguous for miles to Lower River areas and where, as there is no adequate " dead " season, cotton has been in growth throughout the year and ideal conditions have been created for the breeding of the red bollworm. So long as this pest is present in numbers at the beginning of the growing season and is able to start breeding on the first cotton of the new crops, neither better chosen dates of planting, better seed, nor better cultivation can produce full crops. Strenuous efforts were made to eliminate all crop residues by the end of October, and considerable success was obtained, but a certain amount of regeneration occurs from plants cut with a hoe, and the cleaning was not so complete as was desired. Some evidence has been brought forward pointing to the necessity of a complete " dead " season over a period exceeding two months, and the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation's staff have planned a comprehensive series of experiments to ascertain what should be the minimum " dead " period. Until the red bollworm is brought under a reasonable measure of control, which can only be achieved by an adequate and complete " dead " season, there appears to be little prospect of reaching the yields of which the existing land and seed are undoubtedly capable.

Tea.

The tea industry continued to expand during the year under review, and it is in a flourishing condition. By the International Tea Restriction Scheme, to which Nyasaland is a party, the maximum area which might be planted during the first period of restriction was limited to 17,700 acres. The greater part of this area is already planted, and it is hoped that the Protectorate may secure additional acreage for some necessary expansion during the second restriction period commencing in March, 1938.

Production rose from 8,492,316 lbs. in 1936 to 14,466,592 lbs. in 1937, while exports rose from 7,706,088 lbs. to 8,816,788 lbs. valued at £326,038. The Agricultural Department maintains an experimental station at Mlanje, where the main problems affecting tea production are under investigation,

and experimental work in connexion with fertilisers, pruning, degrees of plucking, methods of controlling erosion, and the armillaria root disease were continued.

Native Food Crops.

Maize, the main native food crop, yielded well in the central areas of the Southern Province but was less productive in the Lower River area owing to bad distribution of rainfall. In the southern areas of the Northern Province and adjacent districts of the Southern Province yields were moderate, while, generally speaking, in Northern districts yields were fair. Some loss of crop was occasioned in small areas by flooding, and the normal area under this and other food crops was somewhat reduced by the unusually high level of the lake.

Groundnuts and beans were produced in larger quantities, and rosette diseases caused less loss than in previous years. In the latter part of the year considerable stocks of groundnut seed were issued; and provided that growers retain seed stocks there should be no shortage of seed supplies in the future. There is however far too great a tendency to sell everything surplus to immediate needs, and to trust to luck for the provision of seed and food stocks later in the season. Machewere (*Pennisetem typhoideam*) and Mapira (*Sorghum Vulgare*) yielded well, though plantings of the latter have been considerably reduced of late years owing to its vulnerability to locust attack.

There was some increase in the soya bean crop, but this had not yet become popular as a food-stuff, and growers prefer to regard it as a cash crop.

There is room for considerable increase in the production of leguminous crops for food purposes, and when this can be brought about both the native diet and also agricultural practice will greatly benefit. There was some increase in the rice crop along the Lake Shore, and the proportion of Faya rice, which is well suited to local conditions, was higher than in 1936.

Other Crops.

On sisal estates, which reopened in 1936, cutting was continued, and exports increased from 936,967 lbs., valued at £3,346, in 1936 to 1,968,345 lbs., valued at £12,900, in 1937.

The European acreage under Tung oil plantings increased from 624 acres in 1936 to 1,677 acres in 1937. The bulk of plantings have been of *Aleurites montana*, which in most areas is much easier to establish and grows more rapidly that *A. fordii*. A number of the trees are now coming into bearing, but the whole of their yield has been used as seed and crushing has not yet begun.

There was a further decrease in the area under coffee, from 837 acres in 1936 to 566 acres in 1937. The causes of this decline, noted in previous reports, are mainly the long dry season and the incidence of white stem borer.

Forestry.

General.

Owing to the facts that the rainfall of Nyasaland is of a markedly monsoon character with a long intervening dry season, and that so much of the land is hilly or undulating, the retention of forest or other natural vegetation assumes great importance, on account of its influence on the storage of the rainfall and on the prevention of serious erosion and floods. Under existing conditions of shifting cultivation and of incomplete control over land usage, protective forestry has essentially to take a very prominent place in forest policy.

Many different types of forest are to be found in the territory, ranging from very small dense evergreen mountain forests to open savannah and parklands on the plains. Most of the forests, however, are dry and open types, and a high proportion is composed of small trees of little commercial value except for supplying poles and fuel for local use. The territory's resources of commercial timber (i.e. trees of dimensions and quality suitable for conversion into sawn timber) are scanty. The total area of forest and good-class savannah is estimated to be less than 4,000 square miles, or some 10 per cent. of the land area of the territory.

State Forests.

Forty-eight State forest reserves have been constituted, totalling 2,623 square miles. The majority are primarily protective, as they comprise main watersheds and catchment areas. All reserves are free from rights of user of any kind. A scheme of village communal forests has resulted in the reservation of 3,948 separate areas with a total acreage of 195,364. Provision has now been made for the constitution of Native Authority forests which, in status and objective, will be intermediate between State forest reserves and village forest areas, and may be either protective or commercial or a combination of both. Further reservation of forests will be guided by general investigations in the classification, economic usage, and co-ordinated planning of land resources. Machinery for securing co-ordination has now been set up by the appointment of an Agronomic Sub-Committee of the Native Welfare Committee, and of a Soil Erosion Officer who will act as liaison between departments. He will advise on various land problems which have received insufficient attention in the past.

During the year under review a forest reconnaissance was commenced in the North Nyasa district, where application of the Forest Ordinance has automatically followed a recent surrender to the Government of the land surface rights by the British South Africa Company. Minor forest reconnaissances were carried out in the Southern Province. The Soil Erosion Officer carried out investigations of rural conditions in certain regions in the southern half of the Protectorate which do not produce any quantity of economic crops for export, but which have large areas under foodstuffs or grazing.

The degree of intensity of management of the State forest reserves is governed entirely by local markets. In Mlanje district two mountain reserves which contain small patches of valuable coniferous forest (*Widdringtonia whytei*) are, although situated at some distance from markets, under comparatively intensive management. The whole output from these forests is converted to sawn timber under the agency of the Forestry Department. For well over 40 years these coniferous forests have supplied the entire requirements of Government in building timber, and sales of sawn timber to the public have considerably increased in recent years. In two other reserves, near Zomba and Limbe townships, planting schemes with conifers have been carried out for the production of major timber and there is now a steadily increasing output. Other State reserves, situated near townships, are under intensive management for firewood and pole production, and in some there is a certain amount of planting. An important feature of these reserves is the sale of firewood at very cheap rates to urban natives. Trees of value for commercial timber are very sparsely distributed in the remainder of the reserves, which are essentially protective. Many of them are remotely situated from markets and main lines of transport. Consequently until such time as local markets develop for their produce, they will remain under merely rudimentary management designed for general protection, for mitigating fire damage by controlled early burning, and for improving their growing stocks at a very low cost.

Communal Forests.

The village communal forests are under the control and management of village headmen for supplying village needs in forest produce. The areas are selected by the village headmen assisted by district native foresters, the principle of selection being to take land which is unsuited to agriculture, or which can best be spared. A high percentage of the areas are situated on hill slopes or in lands of poor economic value, and consist mainly of forest regrowth. The district native foresters also assist the headmen in demarcation of the areas, in recording particulars, and in general management; the last duty being a task which is rapidly growing and is taking up an increasing portion of the

foresters' time. During the year under review 325 new areas aggregating 16,037 acres were allocated and registered. Although the greater part of the forest produce used by the native population is at present obtained from undemarcated woodlands, the village forest areas are being increasingly relied upon as a source of supply, particularly in congested localities.

Forest Management.

In addition to providing for the protection of State and communal forests, the forest laws deal with the control of cutting and cultivating on the banks of rivers and streams, and the protection of steep hill slopes and certain scheduled species of trees.

Forestry in some form is practised on almost all agricultural estates under European management, and at most Mission stations. In all Government leases there are afforestation covenants which provide for the retention of natural forest over a portion of the land, or for reafforestation by planting. The greatest needs of the settler community are for poles and firewood, and there is a general preference, wherever possible, for producing these from planted exotic species. The aggregate area of artificially established woodlands on estates is over 20,000 acres. Increasing attention is being given by estate holders to the management of their natural woodlands.

During the year under review there were substantial increases in sales of timber and firewood from forest reserves and undemarcated forest. A pleasing feature of this increase was a marked revival in some localities of the native sawing industry which is confined to the exploitation of mahogany (*Khaya nyasica*) scattered along stream banks, and of certain hardwoods in savannah forest. The average local consumption of sawn timber in recent years has been approximately 150,000 cubic feet per annum; about 15,000 of this is *Widdringtonia* timber derived from forest reserves. There is an increasing use of local wood in packing tobacco for export. The annual consumption of unsawn timber in the form of poles is estimated to be over 2½ million cubic feet, much of which is used by the native population in the building of their huts, which have to be renewed at least every two or three years. Firewood is the general fuel for domestic use, and considerable quantities are consumed in tobacco curing, brick making, lime burning, lake transport, and on the railway north of Blantyre. The annual consumption of firewood is estimated to be over 150 million cubic feet. Much wood is destroyed in the periodical reopening of land left under fallow.

The territory's resources of commercial or building timber, though scanty, are sufficient to meet a small increase over present local demands. Even if resources were greater, no

export trade in timber could be developed owing to high transport and freight costs. Imports of unmanufactured timber have remained at a low figure for many years, the value in 1936 being £2,974 and in 1937 £2,847. Imports of plywood tea chests have shown a somewhat rapid increase in recent years, the values for 1936 and 1937 being £16,440 and £17,377 respectively. There were increases in the export of both strophanthus and beeswax in 1937, the former having a value of £2,467 compared with £1,619 in 1936, and the latter a value of £1,492 compared with £1,083 in the previous year. With regard to the high consumption of wood by the large native population and the possibilities of better economic utilization, importance is attached to demonstrations which are being given in the preservative treatment of timber and poles with arsenical salts, as a protection against the ravages of termites, borers and fungi. Further progress was made during the year in the scheme for regulating, through the Native Authorities, the construction of dug-out canoes. District forest staffs assisted in further stock-takings of trees suitable for canoes, and various Native Authorities who fixed annual quotas for cutting these trees also made rules governing the construction of canoes.

Observations and experiments in silviculture were continued with particular regard to forest regeneration by natural means as well as by sowings and plantings. Attention was also paid to the technique necessary for the improvement of growing stocks in various types of forest. Other investigational work related to trials of exotic species of trees, time and degree of thinnings, pruning, rate of growth, seed germination tests, etc. The early success with introduced pines, following inoculation of soils with mycorrhiza, has justified a considerable extension in the trials of various pine species, and there now seems to be great promise of their becoming a valuable asset for local afforestation purposes, particularly for planting some of the poorer classes of land which can best be spared for forestry.

Satisfactory co-operation was maintained between the Forestry Department and the District Administration, and district forest staffs continued to work directly under the District Commissioners, with divisional forest officers in close liaison. The annual courses of instruction for African foresters were held as usual in both Provinces. A series of lectures on " Land Use in Nyasaland " was delivered by the Conservator of Forests at the Jeanes Training Centre, where a prominent place is given to training in rural reconstruction work.

The present forest policy is considered to be adequate for protecting and developing the forest resources of the country, provided there is reasonable progress in modifying native methods of agriculture and in arranging for a better economic use of the land. Under present conditions protective forestry is

of paramount importance, and far more time has of necessity to be devoted by the Forestry Department to this than to the purely productive aspect of its work.

Livestock.

The year 1937 was somewhat unfortunate insomuch as outbreaks of disease in different areas seriously interfered with the livestock industries.

In March, East Coast fever was discovered in the southern quarantine camp at Chileka. Inquiries proved that the disease had been brought from Portuguese East Africa through the Central Shire district. Early diagnosis greatly assisted the eradication of the outbreak but unfortunately the main road from the Northern Province, along which cattle from Ncheu and Dedza are brought to the southern markets, was implicated, and had to be closed. After considerable delay it was possible to organize a railway service and to transport small consignments of cattle to the south. But the overhead charges for railway freight and the necessity of using a temporary abattoir outside Blantyre created a bad impression amongst cattle owners; and when, later in the year, the railway bridge over the Shire River was seriously damaged by floods, the trade died away completely.

In the North Nyasa district a widespread outbreak of trypanosomiasis made it necessary to forbid all movement of cattle. This order seriously interfered with the beef cattle trade with Tanganyika, which had held out so much promise in the previous year.

The increased interest in cattle shown by natives generally was, however, quite as noticeable as in 1936.

In the Mzimba district a demonstration farm was started with the object of proving the benefits to be derived from the better housing and feeding of cattle. Small plots were planted with foodstuffs, and compost pits and silos were made; and a series of lessons in milking and the management of calves, with demonstrations, were given. A dairy and a ghee-making shed were also erected. The farm was a great success, and many headmen sent in pupils from considerable distances. A small agricultural society was formed by the natives: this society held regular meetings and much intelligent interest was shown. Applications for the institution of similar farms were received from all over the area and also from other districts.

Considerably more hides were sold by natives than during the previous year, and reports from South Africa on the quality of these hides are promising. It is probable that demonstrations in flaying and sun-drying have been chiefly responsible for the improvement.

The native milk trade around the Southern Province townships improved considerably, and the Town Councils of Blantyre and Limbe have instituted measures for ensuring the cleanliness of milk. No opposition from the native vendors has been observed, and sales have advanced considerably.

A considerable number of horses was imported during the year, and generally speaking, all have done well. However, in spite of inoculations with vaccine obtained from Onderstepoort, South Africa, several cases of horse sickness occurred, some being fatal. Samples of blood were sent to Onderstepoort where it was discovered that a virus, not incorporated in the South African vaccine, exists in the horse sickness in Nyasaland. This virus, to be known as *" Blantyre Virus "* is now being cultivated and will be included in all vaccines manufactured in South Africa.

Minerals.

The following minerals are known to occur in the Protectorate:—Gold, in small amount, in the Lisungwe Valley, Blantyre District; bauxite, in the Mlanje Mountains; iron-ores, ilmenite and rutile in the Port Herald hills; corundum and zircon at Tambani Hill, Central Shire District; asbestos, kyanite and iron-ore in Ncheu District; iron-manganese ore on Chilwa Island; graphite and mica in Dowa and Ncheu Districts; massive garnet in South Nyasa District; galena in Dowa District; coal in Lower Shire and North Nyasa Districts and cement materials at Lake Malombe and in North Nyasa District. Mica and graphite were worked during the European War and shortly afterwards, and gold is worked from time to time on a small scale. Inquiries as to the possibility of producing corundum kyanite were in progress at the end of 1937.

With the aid of grants from the Colonial Development Fund an investigation of the mineral resources of the country is in progress. During the year the staff examined parts of Upper Shire, South Nyasa and Ncheu Districts with special reference to garnet in South Nyasa District, and to the mica, kyanite, graphite and iron-ore of Ncheu District. A promising new occurrence of kyanite was recorded.

The British South Africa Company continued the geological and mineralogical examination of the areas over which it holds the mineral rights in Fort Manning, Lilongwe, Dedza, Dowa and Kota Kota Districts.

Water Supply.

The activities of the Geological Survey Department were devoted in part during 1937 to the continued improvement and

extension of village water supplies with the aid of grants from the Colonial Development Fund.

By the end of 1937, 400 wells and bore-holes had been constructed, giving a minimum daily yield of 1,900,400 gallons and serving a population of at least 78,000 natives and non-natives. By their construction about 674 square miles of unoccupied or sparsely populated country have been opened up for further settlement.

These water supply activities, which it is proposed to continue until 1940, have been carried out mainly in the country served by the Railway and the Railway Northern Extension to Lake Nyasa. They have greatly stimulated agricultural production in the areas served and have thereby provided freights for the Railway, and have assisted in the economic development of the country. Moreover, by providing new land for native settlement they have relieved congestion in a number of overcrowded areas. Many wells and bore-holes have also been provided for native hospitals, dispensaries, markets and rest-houses.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Nyasaland being primarily an agricultural country, the progress of trade is chiefly dependent upon the yields and market prices of its exportable products. These products, of which tobacco, tea, cotton and sisal are the most important, find their markets principally in Great Britain. Latterly, however, in the case of tobacco and cotton, there has been a marked increase in trade with other countries. Natives, mainly under European supervision, produce upwards of 85 per cent. of the tobacco (mostly fire-cured), and practically all the cotton. Adverse climatic conditions, aggravated by a material fall in prices, brought considerable disappointment to the growers of cotton; and this fall, together with the lower prices paid this year for tobacco, reduced by some £80,000 the spending power of that portion of the native population engaged in the cultivation of these crops.

Bazaar trade, however, instead of reacting to the adverse conditions, continued the upward trend experienced during the past few years. In explanation it may be assumed that the purchasing power derived this year from the harvesting of the two staple crops mentioned was augmented by reserves accumulated during more prolific and successful years, by the larger sums distributed for labour employed on the tea, sisal and other European estates, and by the monies brou into Nyasaland by labourers returning from the Rhodesia the Union of South Africa.

The increase of import value over that of 1936, which amounts to £71,213 (11 per cent.), somewhat exaggerates the economic position and should not, therefore, be taken as indicating the year's rate of progress. In anticipation of better crop results traders imported larger quantities of goods than the retail market could eventually absorb. In consequence, unusually large stocks remained unsold at the end of the year.

European trade has definitely improved as a result of increased tobacco, tea and sisal production and more economic market prices, and its success is reflected in the increased importations of motor vehicles, agricultural implements, fertilizers, horses and breeding cattle. Of the 257 motor vehicles imported, 190 (73·9 per cent.) were of British manufacture.

An index to native progress is the increasing demand for bicycles. During the year 4,936 bicycles, valued at £14,569, were imported as against 3,233 in the preceding year and 1,379 in 1935. Ninety-seven per cent. were shipped from Great Britain. There were also substantial increases in imports of sewing machines, beads, lanterns, paraffin, soap, boots and shoes, cotton goods and artificial silk.

Cotton piece goods represent 24 per cent. of the Protectorate's import value. Japan secured 91·73 per cent. of the year's yardage imports, thus maintaining the position she held in 1936. Imports of these commodities from Great Britain, which amounted to 6·1 per cent. of the total quantity imported, fell by ·21 per cent. as a result of the temporary inability of home manufacturers to accept indents for the better quality piece goods now in greater demand.

Nyasaland being within the region covered by the Congo Basin Treaties, 1885, and the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, 1919, may not grant preferential rates of duty. Accordingly its customs tariff applies equally to imports from all nations.

Total value of imports, domestic exports and re-exports for the last five years:—

Year.	*Imports.*	*Domestic Exports.*	*Re-exports.*
	£	£	£
1933	629,245	513,644	21,612
1934	518,146	753,369	18,621
1935	628,499	736,312	18,512
1936	673,528	796,627	9,457
1937	746,575	887,058	14,867

Percentage of total value of imports (including Government) from the Empire and Foreign Countries and principal supplying countries for the last five years:—

Year.	*Percentage from the Empire.*	*Percentage from Foreign Countries.*	*Principal Supplying Countries.*	
			Empire.	*Foreign.*
1933 ...	63·0	37·0	United Kingdom (54·3), India, South Africa, Canada.	Japan (12·9), Germany, U.S.A.
1934 ...	55·7	44·3	United Kingdom (48·3), India, South Africa, Canada.	Japan (23·8).
1935 ...	50·6	49·4	United Kingdom (44·5), India, South Africa, Canada.	Japan (29·4), Germany, U.S.A.
1936 ...	53·3	46·7	United Kingdom (46·2), India, South Africa, Canada.	Japan (25·1), Germany, U.S.A.
1937 ...	48·9	51·1	United Kingdom (42·0), India, South Africa, Canada.	Japan (29·0), Germany, U.S.A.

Percentage of weight of domestic exports sent to the Empire and Foreign Countries and principal countries of destination for the last five years:—

Year.	*Percentage to the Empire.*	*Percentage to Foreign Countries.*	*Principal Countries of Destination.*	
			Empire.	*Foreign.*
1933 ...	97·4	2·6	United Kingdom (91·3).	S. Rhodesia, Belgium, Germany.
1934 ...	96·7	3·3	United Kingdom (92·8).	S. Rhodesia, Belgium.
1935 ...	94·6	5·4	United Kingdom (88·8).	S. Rhodesia, Belgium and Holland.
1936 ...	94·1	5·9	United Kingdom (92·3).	S. Rhodesia, Belgium and Germany.
1937 ...	93·7	6·3	United Kingdom (90·9).	S. Rhodesia, Belgium, Holland, Netherlands East Indies, Poland, Portugal.

Quantities and values of principal imports (including Government) for the years 1936 and 1937, indicating the principal sources of supply:—

Articles.	*Unit of Quantity.*	*1936.*		*1937.*		*Principal sources of supply.*
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	
			£		£	
Provisions, preserved, tinned or bottled, fruits, meat, fish, etc.	Cwt.	3,897	13,156	3,887	13,520	United Kingdom.
Spirits	Pf. and Imp. gallons.	6,508	10,022	6,596	10,142	United Kingdom.
Iron and steel manufactures.	Cwt.	50,856	45,511	27,527	44,294	United Kingdom, Germany, Japan.
Machinery and implements.	Cwt.	20,633	57,168	13,271	45,795	United Kingdom, Germany, U.S.A.
Cotton piece goods...	Lin. yards.	10,706,823	142,430	11,091,891	173,985	United Kingdom, Japan, (91·7 per cent.), Germany.
Blankets	Number	122,228	10,882	89,024	8,373	Belgium, Japan.
Shirts and singlets...	Doz.	29,912	10,684	25,501	11,691	Japan.
Motor spirit ...	Gal.	507,659	37,939	551,196	41,902	Netherlands East Indies, U.S.A., Iran.
Vehicles and parts...	—	—	60,712	—	81,634	United Kingdom, Canada, U.S.A.
Fertilizers	Tons	1,980	20,626	2,255	21,662	United Kingdom, U.S.A., Holland.

Quantities and values of principal domestic exports and re-exports for the years 1936 and 1937:—

Articles.	*Unit of Quantity.*	*1936.*		*1937.*	
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
			£		£
(*a*) Domestic Exports:—					
Maize and maize flour	lb.	1,203,513	1,345	1,171,005	1,307
Tobacco	,,	13,391,541	390,587	14,536,933	423,994
Tea	,,	7,706,088	256,870	8,816,788	326,038
Cotton	,,	5,320,279	133,007	4,628,821	105,721
Cotton seed ...	,,	3,760,328	3,357	2,004,734	2,439
Fibre (sisal) ...	,,	936,969	3,346	1,968,354	12,900
(*b*) Re-exports:—					
Cotton manufactures	,,	23,740	1,856	29,609	2,403
Iron manufactures	,,	31,360	577	504,084	1,223
Vehicles and parts	,,	9,786	1,026	19,158	1,631

Particulars of the imports and exports of coin for the last five years:—

Year.	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Bronze and Nickel.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
(*a*) Imports:—				
1933	—	96,009	—	96,009
1934	—	1,398	—	1,398
1935	—	26,446	1,800	28,246
1936	—	116,211	4,350	120,561
1937	—	115,242	1,650	116,892
(*b*) Exports:—				
1933	66,904	12,243	39	79,256
1934	10,870	4,350	18	15,238
1935	3,356	11,582	4	14,942
1936	1,960	9,622	3	11,595
1937	1,118	13,585	37	14,740

Customs.

Duties are imposed under the Customs Ordinance, 1906; and during 1937 they were distributed as follows:—

Import Duty:—

Table 1.—Specified duties on motor vehicles: matches, cement, wines and spirits, soap, ales, beers, tobacco, umbrellas, cotton piece goods, etc.

Table 2.—33 per cent. *ad valorem* on second-hand clothing and perfumed spirits.

Table 3.—28 per cent. on luxury articles e.g., firearms, jewellery, silks, etc.

Table 4.—13 per cent. *ad valorem* on necessities and articles of common use, e.g., provisions, etc.

Table 5.—20 per cent. *ad valorem* on articles not otherwise specifically charged under other Tables.

Table 6.—3 per cent. *ad valorem* on articles of an industrial nature, e.g., machinery, packing materials, etc.

Publicity and Tourist Traffic.

The Publicity Committee is appointed by the Governor and consists of an official Director and eight voluntary unofficial members.

The sum normally voted for publicity purposes is £800 per annum, but this was reduced considerably during the year to meet outstanding accounts in connection with Nyasaland's participation in the Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg during 1936.

Copies of the revised edition of the brochure, *Nyasaland Calling,* which was printed for the Johannesburg Exhibition, were widely distributed, principally in the Union of South Africa and the Rhodesias. In addition to the supplies sent to the various tourist agencies, motoring associations, hotels, shipping companies, etc., many copies were issued to individual applicants from the above-mentioned countries.

A large number of enquiries and requests for other literature and maps was received and dealt with. Other activities of the Bureau during the year included the writing of illustrated articles for certain South African, Southern Rhodesian and Beira newspapers. Unfortunately, funds were not sufficient for Nyasaland to participate in the special issues of *The Times* and *Crown Colonist.*

The rest houses provided by Government at Kasungu, Njakwa, Mzimba and Fort Hill on the Great North Road proved very useful and have been much appreciated by visitors.

Lake Shore and up-country hotel accommodation in general is still capable of improvement, and the Committee are considering some attempt to ensure that all hotels conform to a certain standard.

Nyasaland roads still retain their good reputation, and their general condition and efficient sign-posting have constantly led to favourable comment.

The number of European visitors to Nyasaland during the last five years is as follows:—

1933	...	...	...	1,622
1934	...	...	...	1,537
1935	...	...	...	1,929
1936	...	...	...	1,624
1937	...	...	...	2,026

VIII.—LABOUR.

Generally speaking, labour is plentiful; though in some areas, such as the extensively cultivated tea belt, a shortage of labour occurs at times in the plucking and curing seasons.

The 1937 population survey revealed that approximately 443,000 adult males were fit to work for wages; that about 90,000 of these were at work in other territories; and that approximately 173,000 of them were earning their own livelihood in the production of economic crops and other whole-time economic production and distribution. This leaves a balance of approximately 180,000 adult males to fulfil the estimated total internal labour requirements, which amount to approximately 60,000.

There are no mines in Nyasaland, and the internal labour is employed in agriculture, in tobacco, tea, cotton, sisal, soap and rubber factories, by commercial firms and railways, by Government departments, and as domestic servants.

European farmers employ practically no contract labour, and depend for their requirements either on resident native tenants or on casual labour. These employees work on a month-to-month basis, and 26 working days entitle them to a month's wages. The " ticket " system, whereby each native employee is issued with a ticket on the day he commences to work, and the 26 working days have to be completed within a total period of 42 days, is in almost universal use.

Employees of commercial firms, factories, railways and Government also work on the month-to-month basis, the definition of a month being " a calendar month " which, except in the case of contracts of service by domestic or personal servants, shall include 26 working days.

With regard to service outside the Protectorate, no restriction is placed on the able-bodied adult male who wishes to migrate, and such men are given Identification Certificates free on application when they wish to proceed abroad to seek work. Applications are occasionally received from farmers in Southern Rhodesia for permission to engage Nyasaland labourers for work: all such applications are considered by the Advisory Committee on the engagement of labour for work outside the Protectorate, and a report on the employer concerned is submitted by the Nyasaland Labour Officer stationed at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. If the application is approved, the employer or his European representative comes to Nyasaland to engage the native labourers authorized; and contracts of service, attested by a Magistrate, are drawn up and signed by each individual labourer and by the employer. Such contracts provide for free transport to and from work, agreed wages, deferred pay, family remittances, free housing, food, medical attention, etc., and all are for a maximum period of twelve months, which may be

extended by mutual agreement for a further period of six months.

By agreement with the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association were authorized to engage in Nyasaland during the year up to 4,000 native labourers for work on the Rand mines.

For work outside the Protectorate, adequately safeguarded contract labour is considered to be in the best interests of the native, but the fact remains that the majority of natives who wish to proceed abroad to seek work still prefer to travel under their own arrangements.

A labour branch of the Provincial and District Administration was instituted during the year, a senior Administrative Officer being appointed in November as Labour Commissioner, to deal with all matters concerning both internal and external labour. The Advisory Committee for the engagement of labour for service outside the Protectorate (mentioned above) is composed of four unofficial members representing Nyasaland farming and Mission interests, and operates under the chairmanship of the Labour Commissioner. An Administrative Officer was seconded in November to act as Nyasaland Labour Officer in Southern Rhodesia, where the majority of Nyasaland native emigrants are working.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

European.

Nyasaland has recovered to some extent from its impoverished condition of the last few years and the recovery is reflected in a slight improvement in employment. The supply of candidates for unskilled occupations still, however, exceeds the demand; and, while the balance of unattached labour available in the Protectorate remains unabsorbed, the necessity remains for the restriction of European immigration to exclude persons who wish to enter the country in search of employment, and even to those who might reasonably expect to obtain it. The expansion of certain Government departments has fortunately enabled a number of Europeans to obtain employment.

There is little variation in prices of either imported commodities or those of local origin. Imported articles are costly owing to freight and customs charges, but local produce is cheap, and it has sufficient variety and quality to supply most of the essential requirements of an European household in the way of foodstuffs. A bachelor may live in reasonable comfort on £15 to £20 a month and a married couple on £25.

Native.

Rates of pay for unskilled labour vary from 6s. to 8s. a month in the Northern Province, and from 6s. to 10s. in the

Southern Province. Housing, firewood and food or food allowance at the option of the employees are provided in addition. Drugs for the treatment of the more common complaints are stocked for free issue by employers and free treatment is given in Government dispensaries. The more serious cases of illness are sent to the nearest hospital, usually at the expense of the employer. The average day's work for unskilled labour varies from four to eight hours; its length is dependent on whether it is task or time work and on the energy of the worker himself.

Skilled labour is paid according to qualifications and efficiency at rates varying from 15s. to 120s. a month.

The rates of pay of the Native Civil Service, which includes artisans as well as clerks, may be said to be similar to those paid by commercial firms, and are as follows:—

Grade III.—£27 per annum by increments not exceeding £2 per annum.

Grade II.—£30 to £45 per annum by increments not exceeding £3 per annum.

Grade I.—£50 to £200 per annum by increments varying from £4 to £12 10s.

The wages paid to domestic servants range from 6s. a month for a pantry or kitchen boy to £2 a month for a cook, plus food allowance.

The vast extremes in their mode of life render it impossible for any accurate statement to be made as to the cost of living of the native population, although it may be said that it varies according to the income of the individual who as a general rule lives to the full extent of his resources.

The staple food is a kind of porridge made from maize flour or cassava; this is supplemented by fish and other relishes according to the means and taste of the individual. Villagers can live almost entirely, and extremely cheaply, on the produce of their gardens, while those in townships can feed themselves at a cost of from 3d. to 1s. 6d. per diem according to the standard which they maintain.

X.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The European staff of the Education Department consists of a Director and a clerk at headquarters, two Superintendents of Education who are largely engaged in inspection work and are stationed at the two Provincial Headquarters, and a Principal and four assistant teachers at the Jeanes Training Centre.

European Education.

The European population is approximately 1,800 and it is centred chiefly in the districts of Blantyre, Zomba, Cholo and Mlanje in the Southern Province, and of Lilongwe in the Northern Province.

Education is not compulsory, but more than 95 per cent. of children of school age are enrolled in schools or in correspondence classes.

The education system can be divided into two parts; primary education in schools in the Protectorate for children between the ages of 5 and 11 years, and secondary education in Government schools in Southern Rhodesia.

It is highly desirable, for cultural and climatic reasons, to send children of more than 11 years of age to schools outside the Protectorate. For this reason the schools in the Protectorate are intended for children up to the age of 11 only. There are four such schools, two having boarding accommodation. All the schools are under Mission or private managament, and are inspected and aided by Government.

The fees charged range from £5 per annum for tuition in the junior classes, to £42 per annum for board and tuition.

If parents are unable to pay, the fees are remitted wholly or in part and a correspondingly increased grant is made by Government. The Government grant represents about 50 per cent. of the school's revenue. In a few cases parents educate their children through the medium of a correspondence course conducted by the Department of European Education in Southern Rhodesia.

The very great majority of children over the age of 11 are sent to schools in Europe, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. Any parent who is unable to meet the expenditure involved may apply to Government for a bursary which enables the child to be educated in a Government School in Southern Rhodesia. The number of Nyasaland children attending these schools has grown considerably in the past few years. In 1937 the number was 70. Of these, 17 were in receipt of Government bursaries, which amounted in the aggregate to £690. The children generally return to Nyasaland for the holidays; substantially reduced rates are afforded by the Railway, and a lady appointed by the Nyasaland Council of Women travels on the school train to take care of the younger children.

The following table gives details of expenditure on European Education and enrolment in the local schools:—

A. European Education (Primary).

Management.	Number of schools.	Enrolment of pupils.			Average attendance.	Number of Teachers.	Scale of Fees (tuition only per annum).	Expenditure from management funds (including fees) estimated.	Expenditure by Government.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.					Grants.	Administration.	Bursaries to Southern Rhodesia.	Total.
a. Mission ...	2	38	53	91	67	7	£5 in Kindergarten to £12 12s. in Standards.	£1,600	£829	£158	£690	£1,677
b. Private ...	2											

African Education.

With the exception of the Government-controlled Jeanes Training Centre all schools for Africans are conducted by the Missions, and the task of the Education Department is to advise and co-ordinate. Grants are paid to approved Mission schools, and of the total of £18,787 spent on African education in 1937, £11,250 was paid directly in such grants.

All these schools are primary or vocational in character. For the past three or four years the question of the provision of facilities for secondary education has been engaging the attention of the Government and the Missions. The report of the Colonial Office Commission on Higher Education in East Africa is therefore of considerable significance, and there are indications that a considerable scheme of secondary education for Africans, which may well envisage close co-operation with Northern and Southern Rhodesia, will shortly be framed.

Enthusiasm for education continues and increases. Statistics for the year again show a considerable increase in enrolment and, what is more significant, a marked improvement in average attendance. Of an African population of 1,600,000, nearly 200,000 are enrolled in schools.

In the report for 1936 reference was made to an experiment in local compulsory education. The experiment has been a great success, and other Native Authorities are now considering compulsory education in areas where their people show marked enthusiasm.

In addition to its regular course for training supervisors and community workers the Government Jeanes Training Centre conducted its annual course for Native Authorities, and this course is in no small way responsible for awakening the interest of the Chiefs in education. The course includes lectures of all the departments which deal directly with Africans.

Statistics relating to pupils, schools and expenditure on African education are appended.

B. Native Education (Primary and Vocational).

Management.	Primary Schools.			Vocational Schools.			Number of European Teachers.	Scale of Fees per annum.	Mission Expenditure.	Government Expenditure.		
	Number of Schools.	Enrolment.		Number of Schools.	Enrolment.					Grants.	Administration and Government Schools.	Total.
		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
a. Government	—	—	—	†1	24	24	5	—	—	—		
b. Mission	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Church of Scotland Mission, Livingstonia.	392	17,377	8,389	8	121	12	16	6d. to 50s.	5,850 2 9	1,928 0 0		
Church of Scotland Mission, Blantyre.	281	12,471	4,812	5	55	68	14	3d. to £3	6,753 1 5	1,454 0 0		
Universities Mission to Central Africa.	150	4,271	2,695	4	45	56	11	6d. to £1	3,084 3 5	969 3 0		
White Fathers Mission ...	775	17,948	18,434	8	197	226	21	No regular fees.	7,724 3 7	1,109 0 3		
Montfort Marist Mission ...	990	23,453	18,159	3	164	224	54	Nil	7,898 13 6	1,093 2 0		
South East African Mission of 7th Day Adventists.	158	6,117	2,428	5	112	152	14	3d. to 8s.	11,013 0 0	999 13 9		
Churches of Christ Mission	41	1,076	859	2	20	30	2	1d. to 6s.	832 0 0	404 7 0		
Nyasa Mission	104	3,299	1,204	1	19	—	1	—	1,441 19 3	487 2 6		
Zambezi Industrial Mission	108	2,484	2,017	1	30	—	4	6d. to 2s.	1,074 15 0	406 16 6		
Dutch Reformed Church Mission.	1,001	22,214	21,572	7	14	159	18	3d. to 6s.	11,464 4 3	1,529 0 0		
South African General Mission.	98	2,692	1,893	1	—	37	4	1d. to 2s. 6d.	745 9 6	—		
African Methodist Episcopal Church.	2	80	51	—	—	—	—	2s. to £3	*24 12 0	15 15 0		
Providence Industrial Mission.	4	171	69	—	—	—	—	—	*228 1 0	8 0 0		
African Church of Christ...	1	62	30	—	—	—	—	—	*64 9 0	6 0 0		
African Presbyterian Church	7	337	161	—	—	—	—	—	*17 16 0	6 0 0		
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 0 0		
Totals	4,112	114,052	82,773	46	801	988	164		58,216 13 8	11,250 0 0	7,536 19 2	18,786 19 2

† Jeanes Training Centre. * Estimated.

Indian Education.

The Asiatic population of the Protectorate is approximately 1,500, the proportion of males to females being four to one. It is estimated that there are about 120 Asiatic children of school age. There may be an equal number of half-caste children of varying extraction.

The Indians, as traders, are found all over the country, but about 50 per cent. live in the districts of Blantyre and Zomba. Most Missions admit Asiatics and half-castes into their African schools. There are two schools for Asiatic and half-caste children: these are situated in Limbe and Zomba, and are aided by Government. The Limbe school, which has accommodation for boarders, is conducted by the wife of an Indian doctor: the school in Zomba is managed by a committee of local Indians, and the master is a trained teacher imported from India. The Limbe school has 24 pupils and the Zomba school 18.

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Except for the steamers of the British India Line, which maintain a regular mail service, there are no fixed dates of sailings from Beira to England, although the intermediate vessels of the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company call frequently at Beira. The sea voyage from England to Beira takes about 30 days by these steamers, and from five to six weeks by other vessels.

Prior to the opening of the Trans-Zambezia Railway in 1922, the main means of communication with the sea was by the Shire and Zambezi Rivers to Chinde; but since then river transport has declined and is now restricted to a small traffic, mainly in sugar and salt, between Zambezi ports and Port Herald on the Shire. Water transport is now, therefore, mainly confined to Lake Nyasa, and this avenue may be expected to become of increasing importance now that the northern extension of the railway has been completed.

For many years the Government Marine Transport Department operated a monthly sailing of the s.s. *Guendolen* from Fort Johnston, carrying goods and passengers to various ports on the Lake. The round trip took fifteen days, and calls were made at a number of small ports, the principal being Domira Bay, Kota Kota, Nkata Bay, Florence Bay, Karonga, and Mwaya in Tanganyika. There are also in commission on the Lake two vessels belonging to the Universities Mission to Central Africa, and one privately-owned steamer.

In 1936 the Nyasaland Railways took over the existing Lake service from Government and inaugurated an auxiliary service, for which purpose a new motor-driven vessel, the M.V. *Mpasa*, was put into commission. This vessel was transported in sections to the Lake shore, where it was erected and successfully launched on the 20th of December, 1935. The deadweight cargo capacity is 250 tons and sleeping accommodation for four European passengers is provided.

Railways.

Communication with the sea is effected by the Nyasaland Railways and the Central Africa Railway running to the north bank of the Zambezi River and the Trans-Zambezia Railway which runs from the south bank to Beira. The river termini of these railways were situated at Chindio and Murraça respectively and were connected between these two points by a steamer ferry. The difficulties and delays in transhipping heavy goods traffic by means of this ferry service were enormous, and in 1930 the project of providing a bridge over the Zambezi River between Sena on the south and Dona Anna on the north bank, about 26 miles upstream from Murraça, was put into effect. Rapid progress was made, and, on the 1st of March, 1935, the first passenger and mail trains crossed the Zambezi Bridge, thus establishing through communication between Nyasaland and the port of Beira and completing the project of giving Nyasaland reliable and unbroken access to the seaboard. The bridge has a total length of 12,064 feet, or 2·285 miles, and approximately 17,000 tons of steelwork were used in its construction. It is the longest railway bridge in the world.

In 1934 an extension of the Nyasaland Railways from Blantyre to Salima, a distance of 160 miles, was opened for traffic.

Nyasaland now possesses a continuous transportation system extending from her most northerly boundary to the final outlet at Beira, the third most important port in the South African sub-continent.

Of the Nyasaland Railways and Central Africa Railway, 289 miles lie within the Protectorate and 24 miles in Portuguese Territory, while the entire 182 miles of the Trans-Zambezia Railway lie in Portuguese Territory. All these railways are of 3 feet 6 inch gauge and are fully equipped for the conveyance of goods and passengers. They are under one combined management locally, and share a common office and management in London.

Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., was registered in October, 1930, to acquire the debenture stock and shares of the Shire Highlands Railway, Nyasaland, Ltd., which had previously owned and operated the line between Blantyre and Port Herald, and

also the greater part of the issued share capital of the Central Africa Railway Company, Ltd., which owns the line from Port Herald to Dona Anna on the north bank of the river. The Trans-Zambezia Railway Company, Ltd., was registered in 1919 to construct and work in the territory of, and under concession from, the Companhia de Mocambique, 156 miles of railway from Murraça (since extended to Sena, a further 25 miles) on the southern bank of the Zambezi River to Dondo on the Beira Junction Railway, 18 miles from Beira, the Company to have running rights over these 18 miles of Beira line, with terminal and other facilities.

Roads.

The total mileage of main roads, exclusive of those in townships, is 1,873, classified as follows:—

	Aggregate Length. Miles.
Class I.—Paved surface.	
(*a*) Full width	4
(*b*) Tracks or strips	2
Class II.—Improved surface.	
(*a*) Water-bound macadam	112
(*b*) Gravel, laterite, etc....	7
Class III.—Natural surface.	
(*a*) All-weather	804
(*b*) Seasonal	944
Total	1,873

In the category " Principal District Roads " are 578 miles, of which 241 are normally useable throughout the year and 337 in the dry season only. Other District Roads total 1,305 miles of which 682 miles are suitable in the dry weather for light lorries and 623 miles for passenger cars only. The total mileage of roads maintained by the Government is 3,756.

The road system reaches all areas of production not directly served by rail or lake steamer and gives access by motor-car (in a few cases during the dry season only) to all administrative stations.

Road traffic between Nyasaland and neighbouring countries is increasing yearly. The following are the number of vehicles recorded as crossing the border during 1937 on the routes mentioned:—

Blantyre-Mwanza-Tete-Salisbury (Portuguese East Africa and Southern Rhodesia) 988 lorries and 572 cars.

Mlanje-Quelimane and Pebane (Portuguese East Africa) 257 lorries and 888 cars.

Lilongwe-Fort Manning-Fort Jameson-Lusaka (Northern Rhodesia) 726 lorries and 647 cars.

Mzimba-Fort Hill-Tunduma-Mbeya and Abercorn (Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia). Passage of vehicles not recorded.

The first three routes mentioned are used throughout the year, but the last is normally closed to traffic from the end of December to the middle of May. This route, which is the shortest between South Africa and Kenya, is used to an increasing extent by travellers on both business and also pleasure. There is an insistent and growing demand that this road, which also has strategic importance, shall be open through the year, and improvements are in progress. These and other items of road construction are described in Chapter XII.

Air.

There was no large increase in the number of passengers travelling by air in 1937, but a very much larger quantity of mails and goods was carried, owing partly to the inauguration of the Empire air mail service.

The twice-weekly services between Nyasaland, Salisbury and Beira were maintained with commendable regularity by Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways, Limited.

The aircraft belonging to the Nyasaland Aero Club and its members were constantly in use for the training of pilots and other duties. On five occasions these machines were used, in emergency, to convey doctors, nurses and patients to and from remote districts. The ease and rapidity, as well as the increasing use, of this method of transporting doctors and sick persons suggest that in the near future a properly equipped ambulance machine may prove not only a necessity but also an economy.

The scheme of training pilots for defence purposes, which was begun by the Aero Club in 1936, was continued in 1937. Pilots passed in the previous year were given refresher courses and more advanced flying training, while four more pilots were trained to " A " standard and two others to the stage where they made their first solo flights. These efforts of the club were subsidized by Government to the extent of £200 during 1937, and a more ambitious scheme of training is now under official consideration. This scheme, if adopted, will enable the Aero Club to acquire an additional machine and treble the output of trained pilots.

The limited resources of the Protectorate make the construction and maintenance of proper aerodromes and landing-grounds a matter of some difficulty. Nevertheless, progress has been maintained, and in spite of the inadequacy of the sums which it was possible to allocate for the purpose, most of the existing grounds have been considerably improved.

Motor Transport.

The following table gives statistics of the motor transport in use in Nyasaland during the past ten years:—

Type of Vehicle.	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*
Cars and lorries	1,044	1,096	1,267	1,255	1,315	1,263	1,217	1,286	1,331	1,406
Agricultural Tractors.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Trailers ...	105	98	104	102	103	97	106	93	90	84
Motor bicycles and side-cars.	1,139	1,187	1,211	866	908	783	0	630	561	529
Totals.	2,288	2,381	2,582	2,223	2,326	2,143	2,023	2,009	1,982	2,033
Percentage increase.	20·6	4·1	11·85	—	4·63	—	—	—	—	2·57
Percentage decrease.	—	—	—	14·17	—	7·88	5·59	·69	1·56	—

Of the 2,033 motor vehicles in Nyasaland, 1,575 are owned by Europeans, 253 by Asiatics and 205 by Africans. These figures represent a ratio of one vehicle to 1·16, 6·15 and 7,900·14 of the European, Asiatic and African populations respectively, or one to 798·29 of the total population.

Light saloon cars of from 7 H.P. to 14 H.P. are the most popular models for private use. Light trucks of the Ford V8 and Chevrolet 6 types are very popular with residents living in country districts.

Transporters appear to favour the medium fast lorry of 50/65 cwt. pay load capacity. At present there are 14 heavy Diesel lorries in the Protectorate: the use of this type is steadily increasing.

The number of motor cycles is decreasing each year, because light cars, which afford protection from sun and rain, are found to be more suitable for long-distance runs. Of the African-owned motor vehicles, 85·36 per cent. are second-hand motor cycles.

Postal.

There are 45 post offices in the Protectorate and one office which transacts telegraph business only. These offices are spread throughout the whole country from Karonga in the north, approximately 18 miles from the Tanganyika border, to Port Herald in the south, 16 miles from the Portuguese border. They are connected by mail services varying in frequency from once daily to once weekly.

A new post office was opened in June at Salima, the northern terminus of the Nyasaland Railway.

Mails are forwarded by air, rail, motor lorry, lake vessel, bicycle and mail carrier. The mail for the most northerly offices is conveyed from the railhead at Salima to Mzimba by lorry and beyond that point is forwarded by mail carriers. Mails for Ncheu, Mlangeni, Dedza and Mkhoma are off-loaded at Balaka station and conveyed to their destination by motor lorry. Those for other northern offices are conveyed from Blantyre to Salima by rail and thence to Dowa and Lilongwe by motor lorry. A further motor service operates to the border station of Fort Manning and continues thence to Fort Jameson in Northern Rhodesia.

The old mail carrier service between Blantyre and Zomba has been replaced by a cycle service. The mail carrier services are maintained during all weathers, and carriers are provided with shot-guns for protection against wild animals.

From Karonga the carrier service is continued west to Abercorn and Fife in Northern Rhodesia, and north to Tukuyu in Tanganyika Territory. Other branch carrier services connect the lake stations to the main route.

Once every two weeks, letter mails for the lake stations and parcel mails for all stations north of Mzimba are forwarded by rail to Chipoka, on the northern extension of the Railway, for transfer to the s.s. *Guendolen* or M.V. *Mpasa* which, after a round trip of Lake Nyasa, return 15 days later with outgoing mails.

Following the inauguration of the Empire Air Mail scheme in June, all letter mails to and from countries participating in the scheme are now despatched and received by air through Chileka Airport—11 miles from Blantyre. These countries include Great Britain, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, South Africa, Tanganyika and Kenya. The Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways Limited operate a feeder service to conduct with the Imperial Airways main route at Beira, once weekly direct to and from Beira and once weekly through Salisbury. In addition there is a third service to and from Salisbury. The twice-weekly letter mail to and from England, taking approximately a week in each direction, is a great boon to Nyasaland.

Surface mails are despatched to, and received from, South Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa by rail twice weekly. Overseas surface mails are despatched and received once weekly, and are conveyed by rail to and from Capetown via Beira and Salisbury, and by Union Castle steamer between Capetown and Southampton. The time taken from Blantyre to Southampton is 22 days, and in the reverse direction 21¼ days. Overseas parcel mails are railed to and from Beira and carried by steamer between that port and London. The time occupied in transit is approximately 41 days.

Surface mails circulating to and from external countries are dealt with by the travelling post office which operates between Blantyre and Sena (Portuguese East Africa) twice weekly in both directions.

Telegraphs.

The main telegraph system was originally constructed by the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company, whose driving force, the late Cecil Rhodes, conceived the idea of linking up by telegraph the distant countries under British control north of the Zambezi, with a view to the establishment of an Empire Cape to Cairo telegraph route. He thus hoped to secure an alternative and cheaper route between South Africa and Great Britain than that provided by the submarine cable from Capetown, on which the charge was then 11s. a word.

The line was built from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, via Tete in Portuguese territory, to Blantyre, in 1896. From Blantyre the construction proceeded northwards along the Lake shore to Karonga, in the extreme north of the Protectorate, where it branched north-west of Fife and Abercorn and, crossing the then German East Africa border, proceeded northwards through Bismarcksburg (now Kasanga) to Ujiji on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika.

Ujiji was reached in 1902, the year in which Cecil Rhodes died, and with his death the construction ceased. The dream of linking up the south by direct telegraph line with the north never matured. The advent, since those days, of railways, motor roads, and wireless telegraphy, including beam working, has helped to achieve in other ways the objects for which the line was built. Cable rates by beam wireless from Southern Rhodesia to Great Britain are now 1s. 2d. and 7d. a word. From Nyasaland the charges are 1s. 7d. and 9½d. A branch line was constructed by the African Transcontinental Telegraphy Company from Domira Bay to Fort Jameson, where a telegraph office was opened in 1898. In 1936 the rise in the Lake submerged the Domira Bay office and the line to Fort Jameson now branches off at Salima.

In 1925 the Company went into liquidation and its immovable assets, represented by over 1,000 miles of well-built telegraph line and numerous telegraph offices in Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika, were taken over by the respective Governments at a purchase price of £12,500, the Nyasaland share being £10,750. The section running through Portuguese territory was purchased for £2,000, and the Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia Governments shared the cost on the basis of line mileage each side of the Zambezi.

Since that date new lines have been built by Government and additional offices opened. The total number of offices is

now 27, excluding 17 public telegraph offices operated by Nyasaland Railways, Limited.

The continued rise in the level of Lake Nyasa gives cause for anxiety and several deviations from the former line had to be made during the year.

Telephones.

There are nine post office telephone exchanges, and three railway and eighteen post office public call offices, providing telephone intercommunication between all important centres south of the Lake. The total number of telephones in use is now 347.

Wireless.

There are no wireless transmitting stations operating in the Protectorate either for commercial or broadcasting purposes.

The number of wireless receiving sets used by private persons continues to increase and during the year 16 new sets were licensed. Of the 276 sets at present in use, 200 are of British make, 48 American, 19 Dutch and the remainder the product of various other countries.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

In the Protectorate budget for 1937 the provision made for public works amounted to about 8 per cent. of the total ordinary expenditure. The actual recorded expenditure, compared with that of the previous year, was as follows:—

	1936. £	1937. £
Public Works Department	23,415	24,175
Public Works Recurrent	13,959	15,315
Public Works Extraordinary	10,645	16,364*
Loan Expenditure (Roads)	1,020	9,309
Colonial Development Fund	1,439	355
	£50,478	£65,518

* Includes £5,404 charged to Colonial Development Fund in previous years and now transferred.

The design, construction and maintenance of all public works, with the exception of municipal undertakings in the townships of Blantyre and Limbe, and of village water-supplies under the control of the Geological Survey Department, are in charge of the Public Works Department.

The maintenance of district roads, which aggregate 1,305 miles in length, is undertaken by the District Administration with funds allocated for the purpose by the Department. The mileage of roads maintained by the Public Works Department,

comprising the main and principal distinct roads, is 2,451. In 1937 the cost of maintenance of the road system, aggregating 3,756 miles, was £9,976, representing an average expenditure of £2 13s. 1d. per mile.

The transfer to Native Authorities of responsibility for the upkeep of certain district roads is considered desirable, but has not up to the present taken place to any considerable extent.

The total capital value of Government buildings is assessed at £236,590 and the cost of their maintenance in 1937 was £3,478, or 1·47 per cent. of their value.

In Zomba, Blantyre, Limbe, Mlanje, Fort Johnston, Lilongwe and Mzimba building repairs are under direct supervision by the Public Works Department. At the other stations technical supervision is only occasionally available and the District Administration undertakes the ordinary upkeep of the buildings with a portion of the funds provided, the remainder being used for major repairs which are carried out by travelling gangs of the Public Works Department.

In the past, the standard of Government buildings, particularly at out-stations, was low, owing mainly to the inadequacy of the funds available for capital expenditure. It follows that these buildings cannot be satisfactorily maintained at a reasonable expenditure and many are in a more or less dilapidated condition. It is much to be hoped that expanding revenues will permit of the replacement, in the near future, of more of the older buildings.

Besides roads and buildings, the Public Works Department maintains pipe-borne water supplies at Zomba, Lilongwe and Mlanje, and various wells at other stations. It also operates, on a profitable basis, the hydro-electric undertaking in Zomba, which in 1937 showed an excess of revenue over expenditure of £413. Amongst its minor activities may be mentioned the supply and upkeep of furniture, etc., in Government offices and quarters. Most of this furniture is manufactured in the workshops in Zomba where, apart from the diverse requirements of the Public Works Department itself, numerous articles in great variety are also made for other Departments. Similarly, the stores branch of the Department not only imports and issues the materials, etc., required for its own purposes, but it also stocks various items in constant use by other Departments.

The principle upon which the Department is organized has been to provide a permanent establishment adequate to carry out efficiently the work provided for in the annually recurrent votes, together with such capital works as may be expected, under normal conditions, to be financed by votes under Public Works Extraordinary. The establishment is at present below strength in the supervisory grades.

At the opening of the year several extraordinary items of building construction were in progress which had been commenced late in 1936.

In the course of the year the more important items completed were various.

An extension was made to the Printing Office at Zomba. At Blantyre a hostel for repatriated native labourers was built. At Lilongwe houses for an Agricultural Officer, a Superintendent of Education and a Postal Surveyor were built, together with a District Prison and an office and laboratory for the Veterinary Officer.

A Post Office was completed at Salima with quarters for an Asiatic customs clerk and quarters for the postal and customs native staff.

Officials' houses at Kota Kota were mosquito proofed.

At Port Herald the Customs officer's house was rebuilt. At the Jeanes Training Centre, near Zomba, houses were completed for an Agricultural Instructor and an Assistant Mistress. These were financed by the Colonial Development Fund. At Zomba itself the building of an upper storey to one of the main blocks of the Central Prison was continued, since shortage of roofing iron had precluded its completion in 1936.

The sanitation scheme for Zomba was continued and completed, except for certain public latrines for natives.

Among the more important of the additional extraordinary works financed in 1937 the Administrative Offices at Mlanje were partially roofed by the end of the year while the Court House foundations were completed, with ant-proof course.

Detention cells at the Police Office were built at Limbe and at Lilongwe a house for the Police Superintendent was begun together with quarters for a super-grade native clerk. These were built to roof level by the end of the year.

The extension to the Post Office at the same place was also ready for roofing at the end of the year.

With regard to capital improvement of the road system, the year commenced with the completion and opening, in January, of a new high-level bridge across the Shire River at Kambalame, on the Blantyre-Tete-Salisbury road. It concluded with the commencement of construction of a new high-level bridge across the same river near the Murchison Falls, on the main road from Blantyre to the north. In both cases the construction of high-level bridges in substitution for the former low-level crossings has been necessitated by the progressively increasing flow in the river which, after a lapse of many years, is resuming its function of discharging from Lake Nyasa into the Zambezi the surplus water representing the difference between influx and evaporation.

At the third crossing of the Shire by a main road, on the road from Zomba to the north and to Fort Johnston, the Liwonde bridge was partially demolished in 1936 by the pressure and scouring resulting from accumulations of floating *sudd* (a fate which has subsequently befallen the railway bridge lower down). In that emergency a small pontoon was delivered by road and installed as a ferry for light traffic. Early in 1937 it was found possible to navigate a 20 ton barge from Fort Johnston to Liwonde, where it was suitably equipped to provide a service for heavy traffic. It was used successfully for the transport of several hundred tons of air-cured tobacco in the ensuing season and has been used since then to carry the whole of the railway traffic diverted from the Northern Extension by the failure of the railway bridge. So far as can at present be foreseen, the ferry service must be premanently retained since there is no suitable site for the construction of a new bridge except at prohibitive cost.

Considerable improvements were carried out on the main roads in the north. By substitution of permanent reinforced concrete bridging for temporary timber structures, re-alignment to avoid swampy places, additional drainage and culvert installations, the road to Livingstonia has been made passable throughout the year, and it is now suitable for light lorries in the dry season. Considerable progress on a programme of similar works was made also on the inter-territorial road to Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia via Fort Hill, the ultimate object being, by progressive improvement, to raise this road to all-weather standard.

Several new roads required for agricultural development were constructed from Loan funds.

The Likwenu-Kawinga-Namwera road (18 miles of new construction) begun at the end of 1936 was completed and opened in time for the 1937 tobacco crop, despite the seasonal shortage of labour.

The Midima Hill-Mlomba Hill-Palombe road (27 miles) was completed. The work included the construction of a bridge of two spans of 30 feet and 15 feet respectively, and of other bridges with spans of 27 feet, 24 feet and 12 feet.

The Chonde-Chikuli-Tuchila road (6 miles) and the Palombe-Sombani road (21 miles) were completed except for the superstructure of some bridges. They are to be ready for the 1938 crops.

On the Chambi's Cross-Chitakali road permanent bridges were built in substitution for timber structures.

In the Cholo tea-planting area, where the heaviest traffic occurs in the wet season, 6½ miles of the Chiromo road were laid with water-bound macadam, and on the Limbe-Cholo-

Luchenza road 9 miles were surfaced either with macadam or laterite. The metalling of these roads is being continued so that by the end of 1938 all the heavily trafficked main roads serving tea estates will be passable without interruption under all conditions.

An experiment was conducted in the treatment of the surface of the main road in Zomba with a mixture of molasses, water, lime and charcoal, to ascertain to what extent this could take the place of bitumen as a binder and sealing-coat. The conclusion is that, while it serves a useful purpose in dust prevention and as a binder under dry-weather conditions, it does not successfully withstand the rains. Its use is therefore an economical proposition only if, through the establishment of a local sugar industry, it can be procured at a very low cost. In that event it is probable that the whole available output of molasses could be utilized with advantage.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The courts of the Protectorate consist of the High Court, with jurisdiction over all persons and over all matters in the Protectorate, and courts subordinate thereto. There are also native courts, which are supervised by the Provincial Commissioners.

Subordinate courts are nominally of the first, second and third class with differentiated powers of trial of natives and non-natives, the trial of non-natives being reserved in certain matters to courts of the first and second classes.

There is, however, at present no court of the first class, as Provincial Commissioners do not hold warrants as Magistrates and the former court of the first class presided over by a Town Magistrate no longer sits, as the post was abolished for reasons of economy. The second and third class courts are presided over by the District and Assistant District Commissioners of each district.

The Criminal Procedure Code confers a limited jurisdiction on first and second class courts over Europeans and non-natives, the sentences which may be imposed upon these two classes by a court of the second class being limited to six months.

The graver crimes are tried by the High Court after a preliminary inquiry before a court of the second or third class.

Subordinate courts of the first and second class may try natives for any offence under the Penal Code or any other law, other than treason or misprision of treason, but any sentence of more than six months' imprisonment is subject to confirmation by the High Court.

Subordinate courts have the power to commit serious cases for trial to the High Court, and this is being done to an increasing extent in the case of murder.

In murder and manslaughter cases tried by Magistrates, the procedure laid down in section 202 of the Procedure Code may be adopted. The Magistrate sits with three native assessors and a preliminary inquiry is generally dispensed with. Before the accused can be found guilty or not guilty the Magistrate must forward a copy of the proceedings to the Attorney-General with a memorandum setting forth the opinions of the assessors and his conclusions. The Attorney-General may direct that further evidence be taken or that the case be transferred to the High Court for trial. If satisfied with the trial in the subordinate court he submits a copy of the record to the High Court together with a memorandum of his conclusions. The High Court can then give such directions as it considers necessary and finally if it is " satisfied that the evidence so permits shall direct the Magistrate to enter a finding of not guilty and to discharge the accused from custody or to enter a finding of guilty and pass sentence accordingly ". Every such sentence is subject to confirmation by the Judge. When sentence of death is passed the accused must be informed of his right to appeal to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa within 30 days.

Consideration is now being given to the repeal of this procedure. When the repeal has been passed, all murder and manslaughter cases will be tried by the High Court after preliminary inquiry.

In civil matters, courts of the first, second and third class have jurisdiction over Europeans and Asiatics in all matters in which the amount or value in dispute does not exceed £100, £50 or £25 respectively. " Courts of the first and second class may subject to the provisions of article 20 of the British Central Africa Order-in-Council, 1902, try any native civil case and courts of the third class may subject as above and subject to the provisions of section 13 (of the Courts Ordinance—Cap. 3 R.L.N.) try any such case ". Section 13 reserves certain cases " of such importance as not to fall under the head of mere district discipline " to courts of the first or second class or the High Court, unless the Governor shall otherwise direct.

Native courts were established in 1933 to exercise over natives such jurisdiction as the Governor may by warrant under his hand authorize a Provincial Commissioner by his warrant to confer upon the court. Certain territorial limits are set by the Ordinance and certain subjects are reserved to other courts. For offences against native law and custom they may impose a fine or may order imprisonment or corporal punishment " or may inflict any punishment authorized by native law or custom,

provided that such punishment is not repugnant to natural justice and humanity and the fine or other punishment shall in no case be excessive but shall always be proportioned to the nature and circumstances of the case."

The High Court may call for the records of all courts subordinate to itself to satisfy itself as to the legality and propriety of the proceedings and sentence.

Records of the native courts are similarly dealt with by District Commissioners. Native courts are not under the supervision of the High Court but of the Provincial Commissioners.

Appeals lie from subordinate courts to the High Court (except in cases tried under the provisions of section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code when the appeal is to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa).

Appeals from native courts lie to the District Commissioners, Provincial Commissioners and ultimately to the Judge of the High Court.

The Judge arranges circuits at convenient times and so far as is possible fixes the venue in or near the district in which the alleged crime has been committed. He also inspects the court books and files of subordinate courts and discusses points of law arising out of the cases tried by Magistrates. He is *ex officio* Visiting Justice of the Central and District prisons of the Protectorate.

Police.

The Nyasaland Police Force consists of eleven Officers, two Inspectors, one Assistant Inspector, three Asian Sub-Inspectors and 499 African ranks.

Although essentially a civil force, all the rank and file are armed with S.M.L.E. rifles, and in case of war the force is liable to be called up to serve the regular troops.

The Headquarters in Zomba comprise a Training Depot, Criminal Investigation Department, Finger Print Bureau, Immigration Department, Passport Office and Central Registries of Motor Vehicles, Firearms and Pedal Bicycles.

Owing to the limited European staff, professional police officers are in charge of units in the more settled areas of the Southern Province only. In other areas the District Commissioners are in command of the police posts in their respective districts. It is proposed to extend the former system to the Northern Province in 1938.

In areas where police officers are in charge, statistics of crime are recorded in detail. During 1937 the number of cases dealt with by the police in such areas was 2,961 as against 2,864 in the previous year, an increase of 97. Offences against the person numbered 245 or 8·27 per cent. of the total number of cases reported, while offences against property were 881 or 29·75 per cent.

Property reported stolen was valued at £1,618 8s. 0d. Of this, property to the value of £829 13s. 6d. was recovered, representing 51·26 per cent.

The number of true cases of murder was ten as against 14 during the previous year.

Prisons.

The established prisons comprise a Central Prison at Zomba, 19 district prisons situated respectively at the headquarters of each administrative district, a district prison at Limbe, and temporary prisons at Chileka aerodrome in the Blantyre District at Mkulas in the Upper Shire District. The Central Prison is for the reception of Europeans, Asiatics, long-sentence Africans and recidivists. The other prisons are for short-sentence non-recidivist Africans.

All prisons are under the general control of the Chief Inspector of Prisons who is also Commissioner of Police. The Central Prison is supervised by an European Superintendent assisted by a Deputy Superintendent and a gaoler. The warder staff is recruited from Africans. The European accommodation consists of a section of five single cells. The non-European section consists of two blocks, one of which contains 28 wards, 12 to accommodate eight prisoners each and 16 with a capacity for 12 convicts each. The second block has hitherto never been completed according to plan and, containing only 50 single cells, provided insufficient accommodation. Additions and improvements were put in hand during the year and, although not quite completed at the end of 1937, this enlarged block then provided four single cells for Asiatics, 58 single cells for African males, six association wards for eight prisoners each, and four wards for ten prisoners each.

Within the main walls there is a hospital section. Outside the walls there are isolated sections consisting of one association ward with four cells for venereal cases, one association ward with four cells for lepers, and two association wards with four cells for infectious cases. In addition there are two wards for newly arrived prisoners. The female section contains one ward and four cells. Male adult prisoners are classified as follows:—

Section I.—Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of three years and upwards.

Section II.—Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of less than three years.

Prisoners in each section are graded as follows according to their character and antecedents so far as can be ascertained:—

Grade A.—Not previously convicted for serious crime and not habitually criminal.

Grade B.—Previously so convicted or habitually criminal and of corrupt habits (recidivist grade).

The additional accommodation provided by the completion of the main blocks in the prison will now permit of the segregation of prisoners in A and B grades.

Technical training is given in the prison workshops. Trades include carpentry, tinsmithing, tailoring, weaving, etc.

District prisons of the older type mostly consist of association wards but all new constructions are being put up according to a standard plan on modern lines. These prisons are under the supervision of Administrative or Police Officers with staffs of African warders or policemen.

The number of admissions to prisons during 1937, compared with that for 1936, was:—

	1936.	1937.
European males	5	2
Asiatic males	2	3
Coloured males	6	—
African males	4,810	4,523
African females	82	78
	4,905	4,606

The daily average number of persons in all prisons during 1937 was 853·11 as against 901·47 for the previous year.

The general health of the prisoners has been very good. The number of admissions to hospital was 404 as against 622 during 1936. The daily average on the sick list was 42·88. The number of deaths was eight compared with 14 in the previous year. The death rate per thousand of the total prison population was 1·70. Seven executions were carried out in 1937.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following is a résumé of the more important legislation enacted during the year 1937:—

No. 1. *The Lunacy (Amendment) Ordinance,* 1937, empowers the Governor to order the removal abroad of non-native lunatics if proper facilities for their care cannot be provided within the Protectorate.

No. 2. *The Mining Ordinance,* 1937, provides for the amendment and consolidation of the law as to mines and minerals.

No. 5. *The Fugitive Offenders (Pursuit) Ordinance,* 1937, authorizes the police of adjoining Territories which make reciprocal arrangements to pursue and arrest within certain areas of the Protectorate fugitives from such Territories.

No. 6. *The Bills of Sale Registration (Amendment) Ordinance,* 1937, extends the time for the filing and registration of Bills of Sale from seven to 14 days of the making and execution respectively.

No. 25/26. *The King's African Rifles Ordinance,* 1936, did not receive the Governor's assent until 5th June, 1937. It was introduced to ensure uniformity in the establishment and government of the King's African Rifles throughout the territories where the force is serving.

No. 11. *The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance,* 1937, enlarges the scope of the Income Tax Ordinance to provide for taxation of that portion of the ultimate profits, on sales outside the Protectorate, which is regarded as attributable to the processes applied, within the Protectorate, to tobacco leaf, seed cotton and other commodities.

No. 15. *The King's African Rifles (Amendment) Ordinance,* 1937, grants to a holder of the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal or to his next-of-kin a gratuity of £5.

No. 16. *The Tobacco (Amendment) Ordinance,* 1937, incorporates the Native Tobacco Board and enables it to hold property in its own name and do all such acts as bodies corporate may by law perform.

No. 17. *The Tobacco Marketing Ordinance,* 1937, provides for the establishment of a Tobacco Control Board, the licensing of Auction Floors, and the control of the sale and export of tobacco. The essential provisions of the Flue-cured Tobacco Marketing Ordinance, 1936, are incorporated in this Ordinance and that Ordinance is repealed.

The Criminal Procedure Code (Government Notice No. 8 of 1937) appoints certain native police officers to be Public Prosecutors in some instances before subordinate courts.

The Nyasaland Protectorate (Mineral Rights) Order in Council, 1936 (Government Notice No. 9 of 1937) relates to the surrender by the British South Africa Company of mineral rights in some parts of the Protectorate.

The Air Navigation Directions, 1937 (Government Notices Nos. 14 and 74 of 1937) make rules regarding the registration of aircraft, licensing of personnel and aerodromes and relevant matters.

The Licensing Ordinance (Government Notice No. 34 of 1937) makes rules including a ban on hawking within three miles of a township.

The Mining Regulations, 1937 (Government Notice No. 38 of 1937) are issued in accordance with section 127 of the Mining Ordinance, 1937, and regulate the rights of prospectors and indicate the necessary formalities.

The Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937 (Government Notice No. 65 of 1937) are issued in accordance with section 13 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance and prescribe certain forms to be used with respect to the importation of narcotic drugs.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, maintain branches at Blantyre, Limbe, Lilongwe and Zomba, while Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) has branches at Blantyre and Limbe.

The Post Office Savings Bank conducts business at the twenty-three more important offices. A feature of the past year was the increase in the number of native depositors from 1,907 to 2,246. The total number of open accounts rose from 2,366 in 1936 to 2,738 in 1937, while the total amount on deposit advanced from £48,550 to £51,680.

Currency.

English gold, silver and copper coins are legal tender in the Protectorate. The gold standard was abandoned with effect from the 12th of October, 1931, and the English sovereign is now at a premium of 11s. Bank notes issued by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) in the territory of Southern Rhodesia are legal tender in Nyasaland. Silver coins of the denominations half-crown, florin, shilling, sixpence and threepence and cupro-nickel coins issued by the Government of Southern Rhodesia are current in the Protectorate and are legal tender for any amount not exceeding £2.

Weights and Measures.

Imperial weights and measures are in standard use throughout the Protectorate.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure for the past three years was as follows:—

	Revenue	*Expenditure*
	£	£
1935	648,844	622,874
1936	798,426	754,217
1937	1,029,933	1,002,548

Loans in aid of the Trans-Zambezia Railway Annuities, and grants from the Colonial Development Fund are included under revenue, while under expenditure are also included disbursements in respect of the same services.

Public Debt.

The public debt of the Protectorate on 31st December, 1937, amounted to £5,264,100 made up as follows:—

	£
Redemption of Railway Subsidy Lands	14,761
East Africa Protectorates Loan, 1915–1920	35,778
Trans-Zambezia Railway Guarantee and Annuities ...	1,543,561
Nyasaland 4½ per cent. Guaranteed Loan	2,000,000
Nyasaland 3 per cent. Guaranteed Loan	1,570,000
Total	£5,264,100

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation, together with their yields, were:—

	£
Customs and Road and River Dues ...	172,702
Hut Taxes	132,121
Income Tax	34,795
Non-Native Poll Tax	4,190
Licences	28,941

Hut Tax.

A hut tax of 6s., if paid before the end of September in each year, and 9s., if paid thereafter, is payable by every adult native owning or occupying a hut. The tax is payable in respect of each hut owned. Exemption is granted in respect of widows and any other person who on account of age, disease or other physical disability is unable to find the means wherewith to pay the tax. District Commissioners may also, subject to the general or special directions of the Governor, exempt from the payment of the whole or any part of the tax any person who produces satisfactory evidence that owing to economic conditions he is unable to pay.

Every adult male native who is not liable to pay hut tax must pay a poll tax equivalent to the tax on one hut.

Employers of natives who have entered the Protectorate from other territories are required to pay tax on behalf of such natives at the rate of one-twelfth of the total tax a month, and may recover the sums thus paid from their employees.

Native visitors who do not obtain employment are exempt from poll tax.

Income Tax.

Every non-native adult male is required to pay income tax as imposed by the Income Tax Ordinance, 1925, as amended, subject to certain abatements and allowances.

No tax is payable on incomes of £300 and under and, in the case of a married man, on £600 and under. There are also

allowances for children and insurance. Companies are taxed at the rate of 2s. 6d. in the pound, subject to relief in respect of double Empire tax.

A poll tax of £2 is imposed on every adult non-native male by the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance of 1928.

Licences.

These are imposed under various ordinances and consist of the following, the collection during 1937 being shown against each:—

	£
Arms and Ammunition	841
Bankers	120
Bicycles	2,205
Bonded warehouse	50
Game	490
Hawkers	45
Liquor	694
Miscellaneous	504
Tobacco	1,000
Trading	12,455
Dog	130
Trout	33
Motor Vehicles	6,340

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands and Survey.

The Nyasaland Protectorate (Native Trust Land) Order-in-Council, 1936, divides the land of the Protectorate into three classes—Crown Lands, Reserved Lands and Native Trust Land.

Crown Lands are defined as being all lands and interests in land acquired or occupied by or on behalf of His Majesty: Reserved Lands include land in townships, reserves at Government stations, forest reserves and all land alienated prior to the enactment of the Order-in-Council; Native Trust Land is all the land in the Protectorate other than Crown and Reserved Lands.

In Native Trust Land the Governor may grant rights of occupancy for any term not exceeding 99 years.

During the year 1937 five leases of Reserved Lands with a total acreage of 2,136 acres were registered, and four leases totalling 2,004 acres were renewed. Three leases totalling 1,052 acres were converted from short-term leases under the old Crown Lands Ordinance to long-term leases under the present Ordinance.

In Native Trust Land seven rights of occupancy with a total acreage of 6,978 acres were granted.

Eight leases totalling 2,223 acres were formally surrendered, four of them being in connection with conversions to long-term leases and the other four to enable an exchange of freeholds to be effected.

Three leases aggregating 725 acres were determined by re-entry and seven leases totalling 2,290 acres by expiry or on conversion, the whole of the latter acreage being released to the former lessees.

One hundred and nine yearly tenancies, the majority for trading plots, were issued, and 92 tenancies were cancelled, 63 of these being of plots taken up for the purchase of native-grown tobacco, which were no longer required under the altered system of tobacco marketing.

Twelve surveys, covering 5,469 acres, were completed during the year.

Mining.

The Mining Ordinance, 1937, came into force on the 30th April and the Mining Regulations on the 18th June. The Ordinance provides for all forms of prospecting and mining and the regulations deal with the procedure to be followed and the rents and royalties to be paid.

Prospecting is considerably cheapened and simplified, as a prospector can now obtain for ten shillings a right which authorizes him to prospect over all the Crown mineral areas of the Protectorate for a period of one year, whereas formerly a prospecting licence for a period of six months cost £1 and covered the Crown mineral areas of one Administrative District only.

Activity in prospecting for gold has completely died away and at present only one prospecting right is extant. The reduction in prospecting naturally led to a diminution of the quantity of native gold handled by the local banks and during the year only 2·2 ounces were exported. No discoveries of precious metals or of other minerals of any importance have been reported.

Immigration.

The Commissioner of Police is the Principal Immigration Officer. He is assisted by all other Officers and Inspectors of Police, as well as by certain District Commissioners and Customs Officers.

The ports of entry are Port Herald, Chileka, Fort Manning, Fort Johnston, Karonga, Mzimba, Dedza, Ncheu, Chikwawa and Mlanje.

All persons arriving in the Protectorate must report to an immigration officer and satisfy him that they are not prohibited immigrants. They should be in possession of passports or other documentary evidence of identity and nationality.

Entry is restricted in the case of persons convicted of serious crime; those suffering from infectious, contagious or mental disease; those likely to be dangerous to peace and good order; and those likely to become a burden upon public funds.

Persons in the following categories, if known to an immigration officer or if their identity is otherwise established, are allowed to proceed without further formality:—

Members of His Majesty's regular naval or military forces; persons accredited to the Protectorate by or under the authority of the Imperial or of any foreign Goverment; persons domiciled in the Protectorate and not otherwise prohibited from entry; and the wives and children of such persons.

Other non-native immigrants must be prepared to make a deposit of £100 or to produce some other acceptable security. This policy is strictly followed when dealing with persons who appear to be in an impecunious condition and who may be liable to become a public charge. Visitors who arrive for a temporary stay are not put to any inconvenience.

The number of non-native persons, including returning residents and persons in transit, who entered the Protectorate during each of the past five years, is set out as follows:—

	1933.	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*
Europeans ...	3,507	3,478	3,980	3,759	4,643
Asiatics... ...	1,295	1,342	1,084	1,013	1,228

During 1937 the methods of transport adopted by immigrants arriving in the Protectorate were:—

	Air.	*Rail.*	*Road.*	*Water.*
Europeans ...	352	1,061	3,218	12
Asiatics ...	—	503	725	—

The Native Welfare Committee.

In the report for 1936 mention was made of the appointment and work of the Native Welfare Committee. It was explained that the purposes of the Committee was to co-ordinate efforts to promote the general natural development of the African along political, social and economic lines.

During 1937 the Committee was strengthened by the appointment of two new members, and it now includes the Provincial Commissioners, the Directors of Medical Services, Agriculture and Education, the Conservator of Forests, the Chief Veterinary Officer and an officer co-opted from the District Administration.

In political development the Committee has been active in recommendations concerning the transfer of services from Government departments to Native Authorities. In this connexion it must be noted that many Native Authorities desire to establish rural dispensaries, and principles and procedure to admit of this laudable practice have been established. Other interesting developments fathered by the Committee have been experiments in Rural Development and Health.

On the social side the Committee has advised on many educational issues, dealing for example with secondary education, and the training of agricultural demonstrators and foresters as

well as of maternity and infant welfare workers. Nutrition and health services have also received considerable attention.

In the economic sphere the greatest advance made on the recommendation of the Committee has been the appointment of an Agronomic Development Sub-Committee to determine the general principles of co-ordinated planning in rural economy and agronomic development. The Committee consists of the Director of Agriculture, the Conservator of Forests, the Chief Veterinary Officer, the Soil Erosion Officer and a representative from the District Administration. One of its first actions was to prepare for the Soil Erosion Officer a programme of work which was subsequently approved by Government.

The main Committee has also advised Government on a multitude of matters including communal marketing and co-operative movements, milk production, marketing of hides, milk and ghee.

APPENDIX

Government Publications.

Title of Publication.	*Published Price.*	*Cost of Postage to U.K.*	*Where obtainable.*
Nyasaland Government Gazette.			
(Subscription to the Government Gazette includes the free issue of all legislation enacted during the year.)	7s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London; or Government Printer, Zomba.
Blue Book...	5s. od.	10d.	do.
Handbook of Nyasaland, 1932	5s. od.	10d.	do.
Legislation.			
Revised Laws of Nyasaland to 1933 (3 vols.).	£1 per vol.	1s. 6d. per vol.	do.
Orders in Council, Proclamations and Government Legislative Measures. Annual 1934.	7s. 6d.	9d.	do.
Ditto, 1935	5s. od.	6d.	do.
Ditto, 1936	7s. 6d.	6d.	do.
Ditto, 1937	7s. 6d.	6d.	do.
Comprehensive Index to Laws in force on 31st December, 1937.	3s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Law Reports, Vol. III.	3s. 6d.	3d.	do.

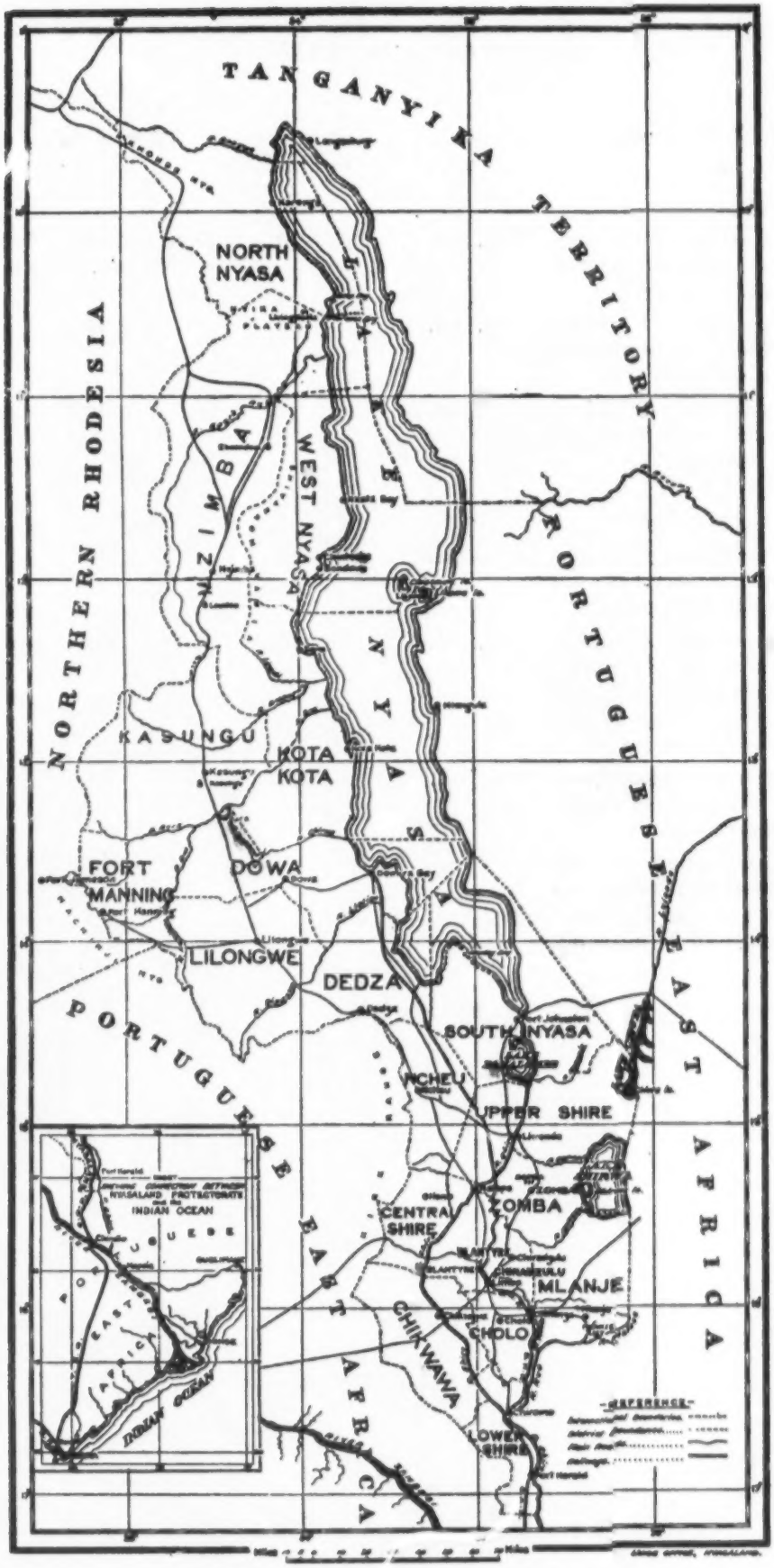
Title of Publication.	*Published Price.*	*Cost of Postage to U.K.*	*Where obtainable.*
Annual Departmental Reports.			
Agriculture	2s. 6d.	2d.	Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London; or Government Printer, Zomba.
Audit	1s. 0d.	2d.	
Education	2s. 6d.	2d.	
Financial	2s. 6d.	2d.	
Forestry	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Geological Survey ...	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Medical...	4s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Native Affairs	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Native Welfare ...	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Police	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Posts and Telegraphs...	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Prisons	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Public Works	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Trade, External ...	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Veterinary	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Water Supply Investigations Progress Report No. 6.	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Miscellaneous Publications.			
Nyasaland Annual Report.	2s. 0d.	2d.	H.M. Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London.
Census Reports, 1911, 1921, 1926, 1931.	5s. 0d.	–	Government Printer, Zomba.
Native Education Conference Report, 1937.	3s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Finance Commission Report, 1924.	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Road Guide, 1932.	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Emigrant Labour Report, 1935.	5s. 0d.	4d.	Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London: or Government Printer, Zomba.
Land Bank Report, 1936.	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Post Office Guide and Directory, 1937.	2s. 0d.	3d.	Postmaster-General, Zomba,
Telephone Directory, 1937.	6d.	1d.	do.
Agriculture.			
Tobacco Culture (Hornby) 1926	3s. 6d.	3d.	Director of Agriculture, Zomba.
Handbook on Cotton and Tobacco Cultivation in Nyasaland (McCall) 1920	5s. 0d.	3d.	Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank London.
Report on Tea Cultivation and its Development in Nyasaland (Mann) 1933	2s. 6d.	2d.	Government Printer, Zomba.

Title of Publication.	*Published Price.*	*Cost of Postage to U.K.*	*Where obtainable.*
Native Agricultural Committee Report, 1930.	6d.	2d.	Government Printer, Zomba.
Bulletins — Agronomic Series.			
No. 1—Tobacco Culture	3s. 6d.	—	Director of Agriculture, Zomba.
No. 2—Types of Nyasaland-Grown Tobacco.	1s. 0d.	—	do.
Bulletins — Entomological Series.	Limited Circulation.	No Charge.	
No. 1—First Report on Pests and Diseases of Tea in Nyasaland.			do.
No. 4—Tea Mosquito Bug in Nyasaland.			do.
No. 6—Locusts and their destruction.			do.
Bulletins (New Series).			
*No. 7—Proceedings of the First and Second Meetings of the Fertilizers Sub-Committee of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association.			do.
No. 8—Citrus Fruit Prospects in Nyasaland.			do.
No. 9—Climate of Central Nyasaland.			do.
No. 10—Proceedings of the Third Meeting of the Board of Agriculture.			do.
No. 11—Denudation and Soil Erosion in Nyasaland.			do.
No. 12—The Rices of Northern Nyasaland.			do.
No. 13—A Short History of Tea Planting in Nyasaland.			do.
No. 14—Tea Seed Management.			do.
Geology.			
The Physiography, Geology and Mineral Resources of Nyasaland.	1s. 0d.	2d.	Director of Geological Survey, Zomba.

* Bulletins for local issue only.

Title of Publication.	*Published Price.*	*Cost of Postage to U.K.*	*Where obtainable.*
Bulletins.			
No. 3—The Limestone Resources of Nyasaland.	2s. 6d.	3d.	Director of Geological Survey, Zomba.
No. 4—The Portland Cement clays of Lake Malombe.	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
No. 5—The Chilwa Series of Southern Nyasaland.	5s. 0d.	3d.	do.
Water-Supply Papers.			
No. 3—Weirs, Dams, and Reservoirs for Estate Purposes.	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
No. 4—Water - Supply Conditions of country traversed by proposed Railway Extension to Lake Nyasa (1929).	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
A Practical Handbook of Water Supply (Dixey).	21s. 0d.	6d.	do
Various papers on the Geology, Mineral Resources, and Water Supply of Nyasaland.			do.

All Publications Post Free in Nyasaland.



(14240—48) Wt. 3047—4172 750 1/39 P. St. G. 377/8

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

CONFERENCE OF COLONIAL DIRECTORS OF AGRICULTURE, JULY, 1938

Report and Proceedings [Colonial No. 136] 2s. (2s. 2d.)

THE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC POSITION OF NORTHERN RHODESIA

Report of the Commission [Colonial No. 145] 7s. (7s. 6d.)

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN NORTHERN RHODESIA

Report by Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, O.B.E. [Colonial No. 150] 2s. (2s. 3d.)

NYASALAND. FINANCIAL POSITION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

Report of Commission [Colonial No. 152] 10s. (10s. 6d.)

PITCAIRN ISLAND

Reports by Mr. J. S. Neill and Dur[illegible]n Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H. [Colonial No. 155] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE SYSTEM OF APPOINTMENT IN THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND THE COLONIAL SERVICES

Report of Committee [Cmd. 3554 (1930)] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS FOR THE COLONIAL SERVICE

Report of Committee [Cmd. 4750 (1934)] 9d. (10d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS

Report of Committee [Cmd. 5219] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

Lists are issued showing schedules of Offices in the following Colonial Services with the names and brief biographical records of the holders. Each list includes the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State relating to the Service concerned :—

Colonial Administrative Service List	[Colonial No. 147] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)
Colonial Agricultural Service List	[Colonial No. 151] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)
Colonial Forest Service List	[Colonial No. 122] 6d. (7d.)
Colonial Legal Service List	[Colonial No. 138] 9d. (10d.)
Colonial Medical Service List	[Colonial No. [illegible] 3d. (4d.)
Colonial Veterinary Service List	[Colonial No. 132] 6d. (7d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2 : York House, Kingsway
EDINBURGH 2 : 120, George Street MANCHESTER 1 : 26, York Street
CARDIFF : 1, St. Andrew's Crescent BELFAST : 80, Chichester Street
or through any bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

BAHAMAS
BARBADOS
BERMUDA
BRITISH GUIANA
BRITISH HONDURAS
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)
CEYLON
CYPRUS
FALKLAND ISLANDS
FEDERATED MALAY STATES
FIJI
THE GAMBIA
GIBRALTAR
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS
GOLD COAST
GRENADA
HONG KONG
JAMAICA
JOHORE
KEDAH
KELANTAN
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE
LEEWARD ISLANDS
MAURITIUS
NEW HEBRIDES
NIGERIA
NORTHERN RHODESIA
NYASALAND
PERLIS
ST. HELENA
ST. LUCIA
ST. VINCENT
SEYCHELLES
SIERRA LEONE
SOMALILAND
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE
TRENGGANU
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
UGANDA
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

BASUTOLAND
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE
SWAZILAND

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
CAMEROONS under British Mandate
TOGOLAND under British Mandate

Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable from the Sale Offices of

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

S.O. Code No. 58-1883

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1902

Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of

NYASALAND, 1938

(For Report for 1936 see No. 1824 (Price 2s. 6d.) and for Report for 1937 see No. 1885 (Price 1s. 3d.).)

Crown Copyright Reserved

LONDON
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller
1939
Price 1s. 3d. net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1938-39

Statement to accompany the Estimates for Colonial and Middle Eastern Services, 1939 [Cmd. 6023] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

NUTRITION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Economic Advisory Council. Report of Committee.

1st Report—Part I. [Cmd. 6050] 3s. (3s. 4d.)

1st Report—Part II. Summary of Information regarding Nutrition in the Colonial Empire [Cmd. 6051] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A comprehensive Survey, including Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the individual Dependencies and on the Products of the Colonial Empire

Survey for 1936 [Colonial No. 149] £1 7s. 6d. (£1 8s. 2d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1938, to 31st March, 1939 [Cmd. 6062] 9d. (10d.)

LOCAL LEGISLATURES IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Return showing the composition, etc. [H. of C. 169, 1937/38] 6d. (7d.

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies [Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

HIGHER EDUCATION IN EAST AFRICA

Report of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies [Colonial No. 142] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

THE INTRODUCTION OF PLANTS INTO THE COLONIAL DEPENDENCIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

A Summary of Legislation as at the end of December, 1936 [Colonial No. 141] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Survey [Colonial No. 124] 6d. (7d.)

EAST AFRICAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION, AMANI

Eleventh Annual Report [Colonial No. 167] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: York House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

Continued on page 3 of cover

JV33
.G7A4

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NYASALAND FOR THE YEAR 1938

CONTENTS

Chapter		Page
I.	Geography, Climate and History	2
II.	Government	5
III.	Population	7
IV.	Health	7
V.	Sanitation and Housing	12
VI.	Natural Resources	13
VII.	Commerce	29
VIII.	Labour	35
IX.	Wages and Cost of Living	37
X.	Education and Welfare Institutions	38
XI.	Communications and Transport	44
XII.	Public Works	52
XIII.	Justice, Police, and Prisons	54
XIV.	Legislation	58
XV.	Banking, Currency, and Weights and Measures ...	59
XVI.	Public Finance and Taxation	59
XVII.	Miscellaneous	61
	Appendix. Government Publications	64
	Map	68

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
OCT 7 1940
DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Nyasaland Protectorate consists of a strip of land some 520 miles in length and varying from 50 to 100 miles in width, bounded on the east by Lake Nyasa, on the south by Portuguese East Africa, on the west by North-Eastern Rhodesia and on the north by the Tanganyika Territory. It lies approximately between 9° 45′ and 17° 16′ south latitude and 33° and 36° east longitude and is roughly 37,000 square miles in area, or nearly three-quarters the area of England. Its most southerly portion is approximately 130 miles from the sea.

The Protectorate consists of two distinct natural divisions: first, the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating the lake from the basin of the Luangwa river in Northern Rhodesia; and secondly, the region which includes the Shire Highlands, Mlanje mountain, and a small portion of the south-eastern coast of Lake Nyasa, and which is bounded on the west by the watershed between the Zambezi and Shire rivers, and on the east by Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and by the Ruo river, a tributary of the Shire.

Lake Nyasa, the third largest lake in Africa, is a deep trough 360 miles in length and from 10 to 55 miles wide, lying at a height of 1,555 ft. above sea-level. Its greatest depth is 386 fathoms. It is subject to sudden and violent storms which occur principally during the period from April to October.

The only river of any importance is the Shire, which flows out of the south end of the lake and runs for 250 miles in a general southerly direction to its confluence with the Zambezi. During the rains, steamers are able to navigate on the lower part of the Shire, between the Zambezi and Chikwawa.

The chief towns in the Protectorate are Zomba, the seat of the Government; Blantyre, the commercial capital, which has about 250 European inhabitants; and Limbe.

Climate.

The climate of Nyasaland is not markedly dissimilar from that of the East African dependencies. A strong contrast exists between the comparatively equable and healthy climate of the highlands, where at an altitude of 3,000 feet or more extreme heat is unknown, and conditions in the Shire valley, where temperatures rising to 115° Fahrenheit are recorded in October and November. The climate of the Lake littoral is again distinct; for the proximity of the Lake and the comparatively heavy rainfall combine to promote a degree of humidity which, though the temperature seldom rises above 95° Fahrenheit, is particularly trying to Europeans.

The monsoon begins to blow strongly in September, and the first rains may be expected at any time after the middle of October: and from their beginning until the end of December it is usual to experience violent thunder and rain storms, interspersed with varying periods of considerable heat. After December the thunderstorms diminish in frequency and intensity and are replaced by steady rain, January, February and March being the wettest months of the year. From May to September the weather is cooler, the climate of the highlands especially being quite cold at night; while throughout the country the air is comparatively dry.

History.

Little is known of the history, prior to 1850 or so, of the region now called Nyasaland. It is said that the first European to visit Nyasaland was one Jasper Bocarro, a Portuguese who travelled early in the 17th century from the Zambezi to the confluence of the Ruo and Shire rivers, and thence *via* the Shire Highlands and the Lujenda river to the coast at Mikindani.

The modern history of Nyasaland begins with the advent of Dr. Livingstone, who, after experiencing considerable difficulty in ascending the River Shire, discovered Lakes Chilwa and Pamalombe, and on the 16th of September, 1859, reached the southern shore of Lake Nyasa. Livingstone was closely followed by a Mission under Bishop Mackenzie, sent out by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The Mission settled in the Shier Highlands; but on account of the loss of many of its members by sickness and other causes. it withdrew in 1862. It was re-established in 1881 on Lake Nyasa, with headquarters on the island of Likoma, where it still remains.

In 1875 the Livingstonia Mission, named in honour of the great explorer and founded by the Free Church of Scotland in the previous year, sent out its first party to Nyasaland. They were joined in 1876 by the pioneers of the Church of Scotland Mission, who chose the site of the present town of Blantyre and established themselves in the Shire Highlands, while the Free Church applied itself to the evangelization of the inhabitants of the shores of Lake Nyasa.

The Missions were followed by the African Lakes Corporation; and in 1883 Captain Foote, R.N., was appointed first British Consul, resident at Blantyre, for the territories north of the Zambezi.

It was not long before trouble arose with the Arab slave traders who had settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa. At the time of Livingstone's first visit he had found the Arabs established in a few places on what is now the Portuguese shore of the Lake, and at Kota Kota on the western side. Arab caravans, trading with the tribes in and beyond the valley of the Luangwa, were in the habit of crossing the Lake on their way to and from the sea coast. The opposition of the newcomers to the slave trade carried on by coastal Arabs and natives alike resulted in a conflict both with the Arab traders who had settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa under Mlozi and also with the Yao Chiefs under their influence.

In the summer of 1889, Mr. Johnston (afterwards Sir H. H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.), arrived at Mozambique as His Britannic Majesty's Consul and proceeded to travel in the interior to enquire into the trouble with the Arabs.

After treaties had been concluded with the remaining Makololo Chiefs and with the Yaos around Blantyre, Mr. Johnston proceeded up Lake Nyasa, leaving in charge Mr. John Buchanan, Acting Consul. This officer, after receiving news of a conflict between a well-armed Portuguese expedition commanded by Major Serpa Pinto and Mlauri, a powerful Makololo Chief on the Lower Shire, proclaimed a British Protectorate over the Shire province on the 21st of September, 1889.

In 1891, an Anglo-Portuguese Convention ratified the work of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sharpe (later Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.), and other pioneers of British Central Africa; and in the following spring a British Protectorate was proclaimed over the countries adjoining Lake Nyasa. The Protectorate of Nyasaland, under the administration of a Commissioner, was confined to the regions adjoining the Shire and Lake Nyasa, the remainder of the territory under British influence north of the Zambesi being placed, subject to certain conditions, under the British South Africa Company.

On the 22nd of February, 1893, the name of the Protectorate was changed to "The British Central Africa Protectorate"; but the old name "Nyasaland Protectorate" was revived in October, 1907, by the Order in Council which amended the Constitution.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Central Government.

The Protectorate is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council composed of the Chief Secretary, the Treasurer and the Attorney-General *ex-officio* and, at present, the Senior Provincial Commissioner. The laws of the Protectorate are made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council constituted by the Nyasaland Order in Council, 1907. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor, five official members including the three *ex-officio* members of the Executive Council, and five unofficial members. The unofficial members, who are nominated by the Governor without regard to any specific representation, are selected as being those most likely to be of assistance to him in the discharge of his responsibilities, and hold office for a period of three years. In addition to indirect representation by at least one of the unofficial members, who for many years has been selected from one of the Missionary Societies, native interests are the direct concern of the Senior Provincial Commissioner, the Chief Secretary and the Governor himself.

Departments of Government.

The principal departments of Government whose headquarters are in Zomba are those dealing with Finance, Legal Affairs, Medical and Sanitary Services, Agriculture, Public Works,

Education, Police, Prisons and Lunatic Asylum, Geological Survey, Veterinary Services, Forests, Mechanical Transport and Posts and Telegraphs. The High Court and the Lands Office, which latter includes the offices of Surveys and Mines, are in Blantyre; and the headquarters of the Customs Department is at Limbe.

Provincial Administration.

For administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into two provinces, each in charge of a Provincial Commissioner who is responsible to the Governor for the administration of his province. The provinces are divided into districts in charge of District Commissioners, who are responsible to the Provincial Commissioner. The provinces of the Protectorate are as follows:—

Province.	*Districts.*	*Land area. Square miles.*	*Population.*	*Head-quarters.*
Southern	Lower Shire, Chikwawa, Central Shire, Cholo, Mlanje, Blantyre, Chiradzulu, Zomba, Upper Shire, South Nyasa.	12,114	791,111	Blantyre
Northern	Ncheu, Dedza, Fort Manning, Lilongwe, Dowa, Kota Kota, Kasungu, Mzimba, West Nyasa, North Nyasa.	25,260	831,815	Lilongwe

In 1933 a system of indirect rule or, to give it the proper title, native local self-government, was introduced. The hereditary chiefs, with their customary councillors and advisers, have been recognized as Native Authorities and, while they are of course concerned primarily with purely native affairs and are subject to close supervision by the Administrative staff, are given an increasing share of the general administrative and judicial work of their areas.

The Report* of the Commission appointed to enquire into the financial position and further development of Nyasaland was published in October, 1938, and its recommendations have been receiving the consideration of the Government.

The Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the desirability and feasibility of closer co-operation or association between Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, visited the Protectorate from the 17th June to the 7th July.

* Col. No. 152.

Evidence was taken from Government officials and from representatives of the European, Asiatic and Native communities, and the Commission visited a number of estates, native villages, and missions. Its report† was presented to Parliament on the 21st March, 1939.

III.—POPULATION.

Nyasaland has a population of 1,894 Europeans, 1,631 Asiatics, and 1,635,804 natives, divided between the two Provinces in the following proportions:—

	Europeans.		*Asiatics.*		*Natives.*	
	Males.	*Females.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Males.*	*Females.*
Northern Province	279	184	222	42	370,237	420,557
Southern Province	847	584	1,077	294	388,475	456,535

The following table records the births and deaths of Europeans and Asiatics during the past three years:—

	1936.		*1937.*		*1938.*	
	Births.	*Deaths.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*
Europeans ...	35	18	29	18	34	13
Asiatics ...	71	18	83	19	93	14

Although Europeans are resident in every district of the Protectorate, 76 per cent. of the European population is contained in the following five districts:—

Blantyre	681
Zomba	251
Cholo	184
Mlanje	170
Lilongwe	162

The native population is also very unevenly distributed. For instance, in the Southern Province the number of persons to the square mile varies from 557 on fertile land near the townships to 13·9 in the more arid areas of the Shire Valley.

Marriages.—Eleven marriages were registered under the British Central Africa Marriage Ordinance No. 3 of 1902, as against 15 in the preceding year.

Under the Native Marriage (Christian Rites) Registration Ordinance, 1923, 3,416 marriages were celebrated, compared with 3,803 in the preceding year.

IV.—HEALTH.

The European medical staff consists of a Director of Medical Services, two Senior Medical Officers, a Pathologist, a Medical Entomologist and 14 Medical Officers; while the nursing personnel comprises a Matron and 11 Nursing Sisters.

† Cmd. 5949.

In addition there are 10 Asiatic Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 16 African Hospital Assistants, 104 male African Dressers and 35 female African Nurses.

Two European Health Inspectors, 19 African Inspectors and 36 Vaccinators or Rural Sanitary Inspectors are employed solely on sanitary duties.

One Senior Medical Officer was seconded during the later part of the year to the Nutrition Survey organized by the Colonial Office.

The care of the small and scattered European population occupies the full time of two Medical Officers, half the time of two other Medical Officers, and part of that of the remaining Medical Officers. At present, only two European Nursing Sisters are engaged in native work; the remainder are employed at the European Hospitals. The degree of attention which can be given to Africans is limited accordingly.

Government has only recently made a beginning with the training of African subordinate staff in medical work. The majority of dressers, sanitary inspectors, vaccinators and rural inspectors so far employed have only an elementary knowledge of preventive or curative medicine. The tuition of African hospital assistants is in the hands of the Scots Mission at Blantyre, where shortage of medical staff precludes any attempt at an ambitious standard of training.

The Health Inspectors are attached to the townships of Zomba and Blantyre and are wholly employed in superintending the sanitary routine in these towns.

The European Community.

The majority of Europeans live in the southern highlands or in the Angoni highlands in the Northern Province. These areas are comparatively healthy, and the members of the European community, who are usually well housed and who normally take proper precautions against disease, generally remain in good health. Malaria does occur; but thanks to the almost universal practice of taking quinine as a prophylactic, complications are usually rare.

The Government maintains hospitals for Europeans at Blantyre and Zomba. In addition, there is a small European hospital at Malamulo near Cholo, provided by the Seventh-Day Adventist Mission; while a cottage hospital, supported by funds received from voluntary subscription, is in course of erection in Lilongwe.

Admissions to the two Government hospitals numbered 232, of which 25 were for confinements, 10 for amoebic dysentery, 17 for appendicitis and 49 for malaria. European out-patients are seen and treated at all district hospitals.

The Asiatic Community.

This community is scattered throughout the territory, is mainly engaged in native trade and, as a rule, lives under conditions not conducive to the maintenance of robust health. Many of the Asiatic trading stores are in rural areas, and the storekeepers are the paid employees of firms with headquarters in the larger towns. The salaries paid to this class of employee are small; the houses which they occupy are usually inadequate and insanitary.

The main hospital for Asiatics is at Blantyre, and is provided by the Scots Mission under subsidy from the Government. Asiatics can also obtain treatment at most of the Government African hospitals, but advantage of this facility is seldom taken, except at Zomba.

The African Community.

The Medical Department has not yet been able to make contact with the native population in the full measure which is necessary to gain the confidence of these people.

The Government maintains 15 hospitals for Africans; one of these has 140 beds, 6 have 50 beds and 8 have 30 beds. In addition, 94 dispensaries are provided, 3 of which have some accommodation for in-patients. The hospitals are well constructed buildings and are provided with equipment for giving effective treatment; but the majority are staffed with sub-assistant surgeons and hospital assistants, and have only a limited number of African subordinate staff. The dispensaries are staffed with dressers competent to deal only with very minor ailments.

The total number of admissions to the Government hospitals during the year was 11,383, an average of only 17 patients per bed provided. As the majority of patients admitted suffer from minor complaints, and are thus seldom detained for long periods, hospital beds are frequently vacant.

The rural dispensaries during the year attended to 332,015 cases, 105,580 being male and 126,435 being female. The average number of daily attendances at each dispensary was under 10.

Progress in gaining the confidence of the native cannot be expected until the Government finds it possible first, to provide Medical Officers for all districts, and to make sure that the treatment given at hospitals is of a high standard; secondly, to provide, at all the large native hospital units, European Nursing Sisters to assist the Medical Officer in developing antenatal and child welfare clinics throughout the district; thirdly, to undertake the medical training of African subordinate staff who will be able to assist in the care of patients in the hospitals,

and to administer the dispensary units with sufficient skill, thereby gaining and retaining the confidence of the rural population; and fourthly, to provide funds for the regular inspection of dispensary units by Medical Officers and Nursing Sisters, and for the touring of native areas by these officers.

While the general standard of African housing in the Protectorate remains very low, it is increasingly evident from the number of better quality houses now being built that the rural native is anxious to improve his present housing conditions.

The water supplies in many areas have been improved by the provision of bore-holes and wells. Many villages, however, still depend for their supplies on shallow water-holes liable to serious pollution.

A large percentage of the population is affected with the ankylostome and bilharzia worms, and defective nutrition plays a not unimportant part in their state of health.

Venereal Diseases.

Such evidence as is available indicates that venereal disease is spreading; and as the rural dispensaries are not competent to deal with such disease, it is probable that only a small percentage of the cases which occur come to the knowledge of the Medical Department. The Public Health Ordinance includes clauses providing for the compulsory treatment of venereal disease; but they are of little practical value, for on the one hand the penalties can seldom be enforced; and on the other a large majority of the reported cases are those who have voluntarily submitted to treatment. There is evidence that the natives have their own treatments for venereal disease, but it is feared that these remedial measures are inefficient. A certain number of cases are treated in the hospitals, and the number of applications for treatment has increased during the year.

Special venereal disease clinics have been inaugurated, and most of the hospitals have one special ward for the accommodation of venereal cases.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

There is only one Government ante-natal and child welfare centre for Africans. This is maintained at Zomba, and during the year 246 mothers brought their children to the centre, each attending on the average six times. The number of pregnant women confined in the hospital was 72. This institution has now functioned for four years, and attendence has shown a steady increase.

There is considerable scope for this work, and it is hoped that before long it will be possible to arrange for active ante-natal and child welfare centres not only at district hospitals, but also in connection with each one of the rural dispensaries. This, however, cannot be attempted without an increased European nursing staff and a larger number of trained African midwives.

The work of training African midwives has begun; it is undertaken by the Scots Mission at Blantyre, and by the Dutch Reformed Church Mission at Mlanda. The numbers in training, however, are still small.

Child welfare work is undertaken by various missions, and the Government subsidises that done by the Scots Mission at Blantyre and Livingstonia. A similar subsidy is to be given in 1939 to the Dutch Reformed Church Mission at Mlanda.

At the Jeanes School the wives of teachers and community workers are given some tuition in both maternity and child welfare.

Leprosy.

The leprosy settlements are under the charge of missions, which are subsidised by the Government, payment being graduated to the number of cases treated. There are to-day 11 recognised leper centres. A total of 691 lepers received treatment during the year: this figure does not, of course, represent the total number of lepers in the country.

Mission Medical Work.

Medical work is undertaken at many of the mission centres; at four of these qualified medical practitioners are available, while at many others there are trained nurses.

The most important of the mission medical activities are centred at Blantyre, where the Scots Church maintains a large hospital. No Government African hospital has been provided in this area, and the mission admits patients sent by Government Medical Officers. The unit is subsidised by Government to the extent of £600 per annum.

Lunacy.

There is one Central Lunatic Asylum in the Protectorate, and this is situated at Zomba. The Commissioner of Police is *ex officio* Chief Inspector of the Asylum. The European executive staff consists of one Superintendent and one Deputy Superintendent, and there is an African staff of both male and female attendants. The Medical Officer at the African Hospital is in medical charge.

In the Asylum there is accommodation for one European, one Asiatic and 84 African males. The African male section

consists of 58 single rooms, one association ward for six patients, an observation yard containing nine single rooms, a hospital with 10 separate rooms and one reception room.

The female section is entirely separate and contains 20 single rooms.

A new and improved Mental Hospital is in course of erection.

During 1938 five African males and one African female were admitted. One European female was transferred to the Zomba European hospital. Three African males and one African female were released and placed in the care of their relatives.

Four African males died during the year, from cerebral syphilis, cardiac failure, miliary tuberculosis and pellagra respectively.

At the end of 1938 there remained in the Asylum 76 African males and 17 African females. The daily average population was 93·42.

The general health of the patients has been good. The daily average number in hospital was 3·74.

Religious services are held from time to time for the benefit of the Christian patients.

Patients are encouraged to work as gardeners, string makers and mat makers. The value of labour performed during the year, with that of the produce from gardens and plantations, amounted to £125 11s. 8d.

V.—SANITATION AND HOUSING.

In many areas conditions are still primitive: and the Government, which fully appreciates the need for improved sanitation and housing, is hampered in its efforts towards progress by lack of funds. Provision has, however, been made for the improvement of quarters occupied by Government African employees.

The housing and sanitary facilities provided for labourers on estates in European ownership are seldom of a high standard. There is evidence, however, that owing partly to difficulties in obtaining labour, and partly to a genuine desire for improved conditions, a change may be expected in the near future. Some employers have indeed already begun to provide better housing for their African employees.

Native villages are in many cases badly planned; and although, as has already been pointed out, some improvement in the villagers' houses has been seen, little real progress can be expected until such time as it is possible to train an African staff capable of suggesting and directing the measures necessary for improvement.

NUTRITION.

A nutrition Survey of the natives of certain areas of the Protectorate was begun in August. The personnel of the survey party includes Officers seconded from the Medical and Agricultural Departments, a nutrition investigator engaged by the Government, and an Anthropologist lent by the African Institute. The Survey is being directed by an Officer appointed by the Medical Research Council.

While no report can be expected until the survey is completed, there is already evidence to show that the information gained will prove of great value to the Government in the direction of its future policy.

VI.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

Agriculture.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Weather conditions during the 1937-8 season were less satisfactory than those of the previous year, particularly in the Southern Province where the rainfall in January and March was excessive.

The rainfall figures for the season are given in the following table:—

Stations.	*Zone.*	*Total rainfall 1 Nov., 1937, to 30 April, 1938. Inches.*	*Normal for six wet months. Inches.*	*Total rainfall 1 May to 31 Oct., 1938. Inches.*	*Normal for six dry months. Inches.*
Port Herald ...	A	34·49	29·1	3·11	3·6
Port Herald Experimental Station.		31·29	28·8	8·39	3·2
Chikwawa		24·32	29·7	2·00	2·3
Cholo	B	49·98	48·8	7·67	8·1
Makwasa		37·15	46·8	5·08	4·4
Nsikisi		No record		—	—
Lipumulo		43·21	—	9·22	—
Mikundi		46·51	—	8·47	—
Upper Mboma ...		48·07	—	·76	—
Masambanjati ...		50·71	—	10·94	—
Mlanje	C	58·37	66·6	9·91	14·
Chitakali		67·89	65·6	15·88	12·1
Thornwood... ...		49·52	67·8	10·35	11·6
Ruo...		44·36	53·7	6·66	6·3
Glenorchy		46·61	56·2	9·75	10·1
Sayama		No record		—	—
Lujeri		72·15	76·3	13·07	14·3
Chisambo		70·34	—	14·66	—
Nalipiri	D	50·12	51·9	11·76	11·0
Blantyre	E	42·17	39·9	2·03	3·3

Stations.	Zone.	Total rainfall 1 Nov., 1937, to 30 April, 1938. Inches.	Normal for six wet months. Inches.	Total rainfall 1 May to 31 Oct., 1938. Inches.	Normal for six dry months. Inches.
Limbe Catholic Mission.		43·11	--	4·82	—
Chingaluwe ...		40·68	42·8	5·37	3·3
Nyambadwe ...		36·63	39·0	1·62	2·9
Chiradzulu Boma ...		37·38	40·0	2·66	2·5
Nyungwe		37·48	—	·95	—
Michiru	F				
Namalanga... ...	G	29·19	29·9	2·08	1·0
Nasonia		38·72	36·9	7·16	1·9
Zomba Experimental Station.	H	63·47	46·8	2·35	4·6
Zomba Plateau ...		77·45	—	5·32	—
Likwenu		53·02	—	·31	—
Police Headquarters		61·65	41·9	2·29	1·8
Domasi		57·58	52·7	·56	—
Nankunda		66·78	—	3·00	—
Malosa		46·56	—	—	—
Mbidi	I	42·34	35·8	—	1·5
Makwapala Experimental Station.		27·77	34·0	—	1·5
Mwanza	K	35·23	37·2	3·18	·6
Liwonde	L	38·81	31·7	·28	1·1
Bilila		—	28·0	—	·7
Mandimba	M	—		—	
Namwera		42·85	42·2	·73	·3
Chipunga		34·85	35·0	1·29	·8
Fort Johnston ...	N	30·97	29·4	1·39	1·2
Monkey Bay ...		30·68	29·2	—	·9
Malindi		31·89	—	3·45	—
Golomoti		—	29·5	—	·1
Ncheu	P	43·88	37·0	1·08	·9
Likuni	S	36·07	32·9	1·18	1·5
Chimvua		39·21	—	·70	—
Lilongwe		41·89	32·7	2·25	·8
Nathenje		37·88	—	·82	—
Mpali	T	33·60	—	·48	—
Dowa		34·97	33·1	·35	·7
Fort Manning ...		42·27	39·8	—	2·5
Domira Bay ...	U	27·36	31·0	—	·1
Dedza	V	39·88	39·7	1·10	2·2
Kasungu	X	23·88	29·1	—	·3
Mzimba		35·19	31·7	—	·2
Kota Kota... ...	Y	35·68	48·2	·56	2·0
Chinteche	Z	43·95	62·9	8·05	5·1
Livingstonia ...		43·77	57·5	11·29	6·2
Karonga		40·10	52·3	1·32	2·8
Salima		28·02	—	·30	—
Glengarry		52·63	—	2·90	—

A résumé of weather conditions in areas growing tobacco is given on page 18.

Economic Conditions.

The amounts and local values to the nearest £ of agricultural exports for 1937 and 1938 are set out below:—

	1937.		1938.	
	Amount.	*Value.* £	*Amount.*	*Value.* £
Chillies and capsicums lb.	3,077	38	9,091	114
Coffee ... ... cwt.	908	2,051	251	587
Maize and maize flour lb.	1,171,005	1,307	161,041	180
Rice ... ... ,,	1,235	6	115,801	517
Tobacco:—				
leaf dark-fired ... ,,	7,013,224	204,552	6,130,539	178,802
,, flue-cured ... ,,	1,230,824	35,899	1,241,972	36,224
,, air-cured ... ,,	746,274	21,766	1,858,129	54,195
strips dark fired ... ,,	4,384,886	127,893	3,051,770	89,010
,, flue-cured ... ,,	646,081	18,844	506,715	14,779
,, air-cured ... ,,	515,644	15,040	674,518	19,673
Tea ... ... ,,	8,816,788	326,048	10,218,821	448,477
Grape Fruit ... ... ,,	—	—	38,438	323
Beeswax ... ... ,,	35,805	1,492	14,625	609
Cotton (lint) ... ... tons	2,066	105,722	3,060	99,953
Cotton seed ... ... ,,	895	2,440	675	1,688
Fibre of all kinds ... lb.	1,968,345	12,900	293,953	1,575
Groundnuts ... ... tons	—	—	278	1,724
Potatoes ... ... lb.	39,588	159	50,063	201
Soya beans ... ... ,,	—	—	476,956	806
Rubber ... ... ,,	203,175	3,449	159,165	3,316
Strophanthus... ... ,,	24,674	2,467	20,825	2,082

The most notable increases in exports during 1938 were in air-cured tobacco, tea, rice, soya beans and cotton.

The decline in exports of other types of tobacco was due partly to the unfavourable weather conditions and consequent short crop in the Southern Province, and partly to the fall in registrations of Native Trust Land growers, which decreased by 4·8 per cent. in the Southern Province and 31·3 per cent. in the Northern Province.

The larger exports of tea were due to the fact that additional areas came into full production during the year. Yields were satisfactory.

The increase in exports of rice resulted from increased planting and more efficient systems of marketing.

Cotton production improved considerably; for in addition to the 3,060 tons of lint shown as having been exported, it is estimated that the equivalent of 750 tons of lint was sold by natives outside the Protectorate.

Locusts.

The only species of locust observed in the Protectorate was the red locust (*Nomadacris Septemfasciata, Serv.*).

Adult swarms of the 11th generation appeared to leave the country almost completely during December, 1937, and with the exception of small areas on the southern boundary and in the

eastern part of the Upper Shire district no egg-laying took place. The resulting small and scattered hopper bands were mainly destroyed in the south though some escapes occurred in the Upper Shire district. Consequently from March to July very few adult swarms of the 12th generation were recorded throughout the Protectorate; but at the end of this period renewed activity began and several swarms entered the southern districts. By the end of the year swarms had penetrated all districts as far north as the southern end of the Dedza district; but that part of the Protectorate lying north of Lat. 14° S. remained free. Egg-laying took place in many districts during December, and some hopper bands of the 13th generation had hatched by the end of the month.

In the absence of hopper bands and adult swarms the crops of 1937-8 were not affected; but damage by adults of the 12th generation to early food crops of the 1938-9 season was reported from a few districts.

Advisory Bodies and Policy.

The Agricultural Advisory Board did not meet in 1938, and a recommendation by the Financial Commissioner that it should be abolished was accepted by the Government.

The Native Welfare Committee continued to consider and advise on various matters affecting the welfare of Africans. Its activities are described in Part XVII of this report.

The Agronomic Sub-Committee of the Native Welfare Committee, which was appointed in 1937, held seven meetings during the year. This Committee was concerned mainly with measures to counteract soil erosion and with proposals for the improved usage of land. The Soil Erosion Officer worked in close contact with, and under the general directions of, this Committee.

In September the report of the Commission appointed to Enquire into the Financial Position and Further Development of Nyasaland was published. In the main, its recommendations visualize further progress in directions in which work is already proceeding, and on lines along which development has started. Most of the recommendations, in so far as they concern agriculture and kindred subjects, have been approved, and are being implemented as promptly as circumstances permit.

The Agricultural Department and the Natives Tobacco Board continued, and slightly extended, the experimental and investigational work in progress at the Experimental Stations. Agricultural and Native Tobacco Board Supervisors, Agricultural Officers and their native staffs endeavoured to encourage better methods of producing crops both for sale and for food: and efforts were made to instil into the minds of cultivators a proper appreciation of the need for improved technique, particularly in relation to the prevention of soil erosion. This work,

which for some time has been intensively carried on in areas which produce native tobacco, is slowly spreading, especially in sectors where the Native Authorities take a personal interest. There is a distinct increase in the number of gardens planted in ridges across the slope, instead of in small mounds; and a considerable amount of contour ridging has been carried out with the assistance of the Agricultural staff.

Owing to a change in the demands of the tobacco market, which now requires a shorter and lighter dark fired leaf, composting, which was necessary to produce the long, heavy wrapper previously required, has lost ground.

Although there are many areas of the Protectorate which may well be termed congested, and in which cultivation is practised on undesirably steep slopes, yet in these areas as well as in less populous districts it is not easy, owing to the absence abroad of a large proportion of the able bodied males, to ensure adequate cultivation. Much of the work which would normally be done by the men is perforce left to women and children, who are incapable of the heavy labour so often necessary; and in such circumstances, improvement in methods is difficult, if not impossible, to achieve.

During the year under review the functions and work of the Native Tobacco Board were extended. The Board undertook to purchase all Native Trust Land tobacco, to pack it and to deliver it for sale on the newly established auction floors. The establishment and staffing of buying stations to purchase an estimated crop of 10,000,000 lb. involving perhaps, 300,000 separate valuations and purchases, as well as the estimation of prices to be paid for different grades so that there should be no appreciable profit or loss on the whole transaction, required no little organisation, but was nevertheless carried through to a successful conclusion. The question whether it should be made obligatory for all dark fired tobacco to be sold on the auction floors has been exercising the minds of all concerned. A Commission of Enquiry was appointed in December to investigate and report on this and on other matters connected with the tobacco industry.

The staff of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in the Protectorate was increased during the year by one Entomologist posted for the purpose of intensive work on the life history of the red bollworm, with a view to the improvement of means of controlling this pest. Close contact was maintained between the staffs of the Corporation and of the Agricultural Department throughout the year, and mutual assistance was given in the improvement of cotton production in the Protectorate. The Corporation staff take a wide view of their functions and, without in any way neglecting work on the cotton crop in all its

aspects of local importance, did much useful investigational work on crops other than cotton which are, or may be, advantageously grown in rotation with it.

Contact was maintained with the Jeanes School, where lectures were given by Native Tobacco Board staff. Some community workers trained at the school have now been posted to the districts, where they have been assisted by Agricultural Officers and Supervisors in the establishment of model holdings. These men, working in close touch with the Agricultural Department on the one side and with the Native Authorities on the other, should form an important link in the chain of measures for the improvement of native agricultural and general welfare.

Tobacco.

The weather during the dry period in which young plants were being raised for transplanting was conducive to good growth, and little disease was seen. A few plantings were made in November, but most of the southern areas were planted in December and the bulk of the northern plantings took place early in January.

Rainfall was unusually heavy during December, 1937, and January, 1938, and unfortunately was excessive throughout the Southern Province during the remainder of the season. In the Northern Province, however, favourable growing conditions prevailed during February and March. The results were, in the Southern Province, a crop of low yield and quality; and in the Northern Province, thanks to the good conditions during the critical period, a very good crop indeed. The air and sun-cured tobacco of Ncheu also benefited by satisfactory weather conditions, and a good crop was obtained.

The total amounts of different types exported were:—

	lb.
Dark-fired...	9,182,129
Flue-cured	1,748,687
Air-cured...	2,532,647

The average amount produced by growers on Native Trust Lands was 177 lb. in the Northern Province and 159 lb. in the Southern Province.

The amounts of dark tobacco purchased from growers on Native Trust Lands and Private Estates respectively are shown in the following table:—

	Northern Province. *lb.*	*Southern Province.* *lb.*
Native Trust Land	7,168,139	1,892,242
Private Estates	4,658,081	1,293,881
Total	11,826,220	3,186,123

The total production of dark tobacco was 12,476,566 lb., and of air-cured 2,535,777 lb.

At the end of 1938, stocks of Nyasaland tobacco in the United Kingdom stood at 32,282,916 lb., slightly over two and a half years' supply on the usual basis. Consumption of Nyasa tobacco during 1938 amounted to 12,555,390 lb.; this was an increase of 32,214 lb. on that of the previous years, and represented 23·4 per cent. of all Empire tobacco consumed, compared with 24·0 per cent. in 1937.

COTTON.

The 1938 season was an improvement on the two previous seasons as far as production was concerned; but prices were disappointing.

The amount of seed cotton produced from Native Trust Lands and sold in the country amounted to 5,574 tons which, with 1,591 tons produced on Private Estates, gave a total of 7,165 tons, an increase of 7·98 per cent. on the previous year's figures. It is conservatively estimated that in addition from 2,000 to 2,500 tons were, by reason of the higher price offered over the border, taken across the Shire river from the Lower Shire district and sold outside Nyasaland.

There was an increase in production in the main cotton-growing areas of the Lower River, where 3,260 tons *plus* the amount sold over the border were produced, as against 3,002 tons in the previous year; but production decreased in the central part of the Southern Province, with 666 tons against 857 in 1937, and in the southern part of the Northern Province where only 1,345 tons were produced as against 1,659 tons in the previous year.

Prices also were lower, averaging ·821d. for No. 1, ·586d. for No. 2, and ·203d. for No. 3. The corresponding prices in 1937 were 1·039d., ·285d., and ·203d.

The total sum paid to Native Trust Land growers for cotton was £39,629, together with the unknown sum realized for sales outside the Protectorate, as against £49,199 in 1937. 87·60 per cent. of the crop was bought as No. 1, as against 83·91 per cent. in 1937.

A new system of marketing was introduced during 1938. This consisted of selling by auction, before the markets opened, the right and the obligation to purchase all cotton brought to the particular market. On the whole the system worked well, though detailed improvement is still indicated. Marketing was simplified, the quality of lint exported was improved, and the seller received a better price in comparison with the market value of the cotton than in previous years.

The incidence of red bollworm remained high; but the loss of crop from this pest was less than in the previous year, owing

partly to the more complete destruction of cotton plants which was effected at the end of 1937. Further improvement in this respect is still needed.

Tea.

The tea industry continued to increase its output as further areas came to maturity. The International Tea Restriction Scheme, to which Nyasaland is a party, limited the maximum acreage to be planted in the Protectorate to 17,700 acres. Only 588 acres of this quota remained to be planted at the beginning of 1938 and 191 acres at the end of the year. The first period of restriction under the scheme came to an end during the year and in December a further grant of 2,500 acres was made to Nyasaland. The new allocation was not distributed by the end of the year. This allocation is subject to certain conditions of which the more important are that the maximum of the cess on tea exported was raised from 1s. to 2s. per 100 lb., and that the quota for export during the second restriction period of five years was decided.

Production declined from 14,466,592 lb. in 1937 to 10,858,176 lb. in 1938, but exports rose from 8,816,788 lb., valued at £326,038 in 1937 to 10,218,821 lb., valued at £448,477 in 1938.

The Agricultural Department's tea experimental station at Mlanje continued the investigation of problems affecting tea production, particularly fertilizers, pruning methods, methods of preventing erosion, effects of varying intensities of plucking and *Armillaria* root disease.

Native Food Crops.

In the Southern Province maize, the main native food crop, gave on the whole poor yields. After promising extremely well in January, both growth and productivity were checked by the continuous and excessive rain. In the North conditions were more satisfactory, and a fair crop was reaped. Owing to floods on the Shire and the high level of the lake, considerable areas in which food crops are normally planted were inundated. In such areas, however, increased plantings of emergency crops such as sweet potatoes and cassava were fairly general, and there was no serious shortage of food.

The planting of groundnuts increased, particularly in the Ncheu-Dedza areas; but owing to dissatisfaction with the price offered the bulk of the crop was not sold, and much of it must have been consumed by the growers. Soya beans and millets yielded fairly well: and bean crops were satisfactory.

Rice production in the Kota Kota district increased. The installation of a rice mill enabled a considerable quantity of *Faya* rice to be treated, and the resulting product met with a ready sale.

While the supply of native food crops was generally adequate for requirements there was no surplus; and as usual there was a general scarcity in the month or two before harvest. Until the native becomes more provident and makes sure of adequate food supplies before selling or converting into beer what he considers may be surplus, such shortages must recur.

Other Crops.

Sisal estates, which reopened in 1936, continued to cut, but exports decreased from 1,968,345 lb., valued at £12,900 in 1937, to 293,953 lb., valued at £1,575 in 1938.

The acreage of tung oil planted by Europeans again increased from 1,677 acres in 1937 to 2,067¾ acres in 1938. The bulk of the plantings have been of *Aleurites montana*, which in most areas is much easier to establish and grows more rapidly than *A. fordii*. A number of the trees are now in bearing, but the fruit produced has mostly been used as seed and no crushing has taken place in the territory. Trial shipments of nuts have been sent to England for analysis.

There was a further decrease in the area under coffee, from 566 acres in 1937 to 373¼ acres in 1938. The causes of this decline have been noted in previous reports.

FORESTRY.

General.

The aim of Government is to assist in, and stimulate, both the provision of adequate supplies of all classes of forest produce required by the community, and also the preservation of a cover of forest or natural vegetation in catchment areas and on lands particularly liable to erosion or desiccation. The policy by which this aim is being achieved is outlined below under three main headings:—

A.—*Preservation of demarcated forests and woodland.*

This is effected in three categories, for which there is legal provision:—

(1) Forest Reserves. (State forests under the control and management of the central Government.)

(2) Native Authority forests. (Government forests under the control and management of the native authorities.)

(3) Village forest areas. (Communal forests under the control and management of village headmen.)

B.—*Control of the felling of trees and cultivation on certain categories of land.*

Under this heading the main measures, for which legal powers are provided, are:—

(1) Control of the felling of trees and the cultivation of land on stream banks.

(2) Control of the felling, cutting and removal of forest produce on the tops and slopes of any hills specified by a competent officer.

(3) Limitation and definition of rights to forest produce on State lands.

C.—*Supplementary measures.*

(1) The provision by the Crown Lands Ordinance of afforestation covenants which automatically apply to all Government leases unless especially exempted.

(2) Government assistance in the management of both native authority and village forests.

(3) Education and advice to the public on forestry generally.

(4) Experiments and research in the silvicultural treatment and economic working of the forests.

(5) Encouragement of the most economical utilization of timber and other forest products.

(6) Co-operation with the administration and with technical departments in schemes of land-planning for the well-being of the rural population.

The great local importance of forest conservation for protective purposes, i.e., in the interests of water supply and agriculture, has been stressed in previous reports; fortunately protection can usually go hand in hand with production. Present forest policy is considered to be adequate, provided there is reasonable progress in modifying native methods of agriculture and in a better economic use of the land for various purposes.

Forest Resources.

The forests of the Protectorate are mainly woodland and savanna types rather than closed forest, and the majority are composed of small trees of which only a very few species provide durable timber. Trees of dimensions and quality suitable for conversion into sawn timber are confined chiefly to a few small mountain coniferous forests, to stream banks in some regions, and to a sparse distribution in certain types of woodland and savanna. The total area of forest and good quality savanna is estimated to be less than 4,000 square miles, or about 10 per cent. of the land area of the territory. Investigation of the forests has, in the main, been completed on a broad basis and forest policy has evolved accordingly. Reservations of forest have so far fitted in admirably with the concept of regional planning for better land utilization.

No new State forest reserves were constituted during 1938; their number remains at 48 with a total area of 2,623 square miles, which is just over seven per cent. of the land area. The majority are primarily protective, as they comprise main watersheds and catchment areas. All reserves are free from rights

of user of any kind. During the year, 397 new village forests areas with an acreage of 19,018 were registered; the total at the end of the year was 4,359 areas with an acreage of 213,946. No Native Authority forests were constituted under the recently approved scheme, but a considerable amount of preliminary work was done and at the end of the year proposals for the classification of a few areas were in the final stages of preparation.

The main forest reconnaissances of the year were carried out in the North Nyasa district, and resulted in preliminary recommendations for the constitution of both State forest reserves and Native Authority forests. The reports on the reconnaissances contained much information on local land usage and its effects, as well as on topography, vegetation and soils. The reports discuss in some detail the difficult problems which exist in the Misuku region, where nearly all the land consists of steep slopes, and where over-population, immigration, over-grazing, and destructive methods of growing finger-millet contribute to a serious state of affairs which urgently needs joint consultation and action on the part of all departments concerned and which is at present receiving the consideration of the Agronomic Sub-Committee of the Native Welfare Committee.

Largely because of the comparative scarcity of major timber, the great bulk of the wood used by the native population in constructional work is in the form of short poles. A vast quantity of wood is needed because, owing to the ravages of termites, borers and fungi, huts have to be renewed every two or three years. Much wood is destroyed in the periodical clearing of land for agriculture. There is a small but growing demand by natives for sawn or squared timber for making doors, window frames and rough furniture.

The native population is allowed free access to forest produce from native trust lands, subject to certain restrictions; but in the case of demarcated forests this concession is subject to the special regulations for these forests. Whereas in the past the natives relied almost solely upon undemarcated woodlands for their supplies, they are now making increasing use of the demarcated village forest area, particularly in the more densely populated regions.

As the total number of Europeans and Asiatics in the Protectorate is less than 4,000, and as there are no major industries other than agriculture, their timber requirements are small compared with those of the native population. However, they demand a far better quality; and although it is estimated that the total consumption of sawn timber in the Protectorate rarely reaches 200,000 cubic feet in a year, by far the greater part of

this is accounted for by Government and non-natives. Imports of unmanufactured timber have remained at a low figure for many years, but there has recently been a somewhat rapid increase in imports of plywood for tea chests. The possibility of substituting a local product for plywood has been explored, but without success. Firewood is the general fuel for domestic use, and considerable quantities are consumed in tobacco-curing, tea factories, brick-making, lime-burning, water transport, and on the railway north of Blantyre. Only an insignificant amount of charcoal is manufactured.

The need for maintaining concentrated supplies of timber conveniently close at hand has led to the establishment of forest plantations, both by private enterprise and by Government. The development of an export trade in timber is out of the question; even if resources were greater, high transport cost to the coast would prove an unsurmountable obstacle.

Forest Management.

The state forest reserves are under the control of the central government; the degree of intensity of their management is governed entirely by local markets. In Mlanje district two mountain reserves contain very small patches of valuable coniferous forest (*Widdringtonia whytei*), and are under comparatively intensive management although they are situated at some distance from markets. The whole of the output from these forests is converted to sawn timber under the agency of the Forestry Department. Regeneration of the forests is mainly by planting, although a small amount of natural regeneration is obtained and fostered. In two forest reserves, near Zomba and Limbe, planting of conifers has been carried out for the production of major timber, and there is now a steadily increasing output; the great demand for the timber from the Zomba plantations is ample evidence of their success. Other forest reserves, situated near townships, are under intensive management mainly for the production of poles and firewood. An important feature of these reserves is the sale of produce at very cheap rates to urban natives.

There are three vital factors governing the possibility of extending utilization, with more intensive production, to other forest reserves. There are, first, the great paucity of major timber resources in the forests, and their sporadic occurrence; secondly, the distance of most reserves from markets and main lines of transport; and thirdly, the public preference for softwood timber. Because of these factors, the output of major timber from forest reserves is almost entirely confined to coniferous softwood timber produced in natural forest and plantations; the output of hardwood sawn timber from broad-leaved forest is quite insignificant. It is evident that any considerable

increase in the demand, by non-natives, for major timber can best be met by further concentrated planting of conifers, in forest reserves suitably situated as regards the distribution and transport of timber. The successful establishment of exotic pines, following the introduction into the Protectorate of the mycorrhiza necessary for their root growth, has greatly improved the outlook.

The management of a Native Authority forest will be undertaken by the Forestry Department until such time as the Native Authority is prepared to assume charge. All the revenue derived from the area will be paid to the Native Treasury to meet, in whole or in part, necessary expenditure on protection and management. The training of a staff for the subsequent control and management of a forest by the Native Authority itself, when the time is ripe for assuming charge, will be carried out by the Forestry Department.

The village communal forests are under the control and management of village headmen. In areas in which protective measures have been carried out for a few years, the great increase in regeneration and the rate of growth has been remarkable, exceeding the expectations of the natives. The development of dense thickets automatically suppresses or eliminates the coarser grasses, and so progressively reduces the hazard of fire. Progress is being made in teaching and demonstrating silvicultural treatment for improving the growing stocks.

In the management of the village forest areas a probable future change in village needs will have to be anticipated. Whereas at present only poles are required for constructional purposes, a demand for better houses, and for carts, etc., will in time develop and sawn timber will be needed; and this will necessitate a considerable lengthening of the rotation for the forest areas.

The gr ving scarcity, in districts where water transport is common, of trees suitable for making canoes, led to the introduction in 1936 of a scheme whereby the Native Authorities concerned make quinquennial counts of the suitable trees in their areas, and thereafter fix an annual quota of such trees which may be felled. To ensure complete control, all canoes are registered and marked.

Estate plantations of exotic trees (mainly *Eucalyptus* species) have generally been disappointing except as regards the supply of poles and firewood. In converting eucalyptus trees to sawn timber, loss by splitting and warping is very high and invariably exceeds 80 per cent. of the round volume even when some air-seasoning and other precautions have been taken. Whether such wastage could be much reduced by means of kiln-seasoning is doubtful; in any case the area of eucalyptus plantation

on most estates is too small to justify the cost of an up-to-date seasoning-kiln. Trials on estates, of species other than eucalyptus are being advocated by Government.

Advice on forestry matters was given to the public whenever it was asked for, and in a few cases visits to private estates were made by forest officers in an advisory capacity. Lectures were given by forest officers at the Jeanes' Training Centre and elsewhere; a paper on " Land Use ", written by the Conservator of Forests, was published in Chinyanja and widely distributed to educational institutions and Government Departments. Contributions on the subject of forestry and land matters were made to the local native newspaper. Forestry exhibits were staked at agricultural shows at Limbe and Lilongwe. Tree seeds and nursery plants were issued free to natives, and on payment to non-natives.

Revisional courses for African foresters were held as usual; forest policy and all branches of the work were reviewed, and new developments were fully discussed. Much of the practical work was linked up with that of previous years' courses, so that the foresters were able to appreciate the progressive and contrasting results of different silvicultural systems. At both courses stress was laid on the need for plans of rural development, and on the future duties of the forest staff in reciprocal work with the Department of Agriculture. The Soil Erosion Officer held a special course of instruction for the new Soil Erosion Rangers.

It is a part of the Government policy that land conservation programmes are to be a most important part of the duties of officers of the Agricultural, Forestry and Veterinary Departments, whether or not the immediate task is one which would formerly have been considered outside the range of responsibility of the department of the officer concerned. The statement of policy repeats Sir Frank Stockdale's dictum: " In any district the District Officer should be the estate agent, with the technical officers' experience and assistance to help him in his work. His first consideration should be the prosperity of the people, the proper use of their land, and the welfare of their stock." A standard minimum programme of soil conservation work, which District Officers are required to initiate in all parts of the Protectorate, has been published. A rapid extension of reciprocity between departments is probable in relation to this programme, and in some areas a practical beginning has already been made.

Much of the year's work of the soil erosion branch consisted of a survey of the causes of erosion in a number of specific regions. Study was made of the means necessary to control erosion and, in some localities, a small amount of field work was carried out to determine not only the technical efficiency

of control, but also the reaction of the people to suggested remedies. As a result of these studies there is reason for considerable optimism as regards the control, by simple measures, of erosion in cultivated lands. There can be no rapid solution of difficulties where the prime cause of erosion is grazing.

LIVESTOCK.

The year 1938 was a profitable one so far as native livestock was concerned. The outbreak of East Coast fever in the Southern Province was completely eradicated, and restrictions were removed. Repairs to the railway bridge over the Shire River restored communications with the North, and it was again possible to bring down cattle for slaughter in the Southern Province. By the end of the year natives had become familiar with the transport of cattle by rail and the system is now firmly established.

In the North Nyasa district, where during the previous year trypanosomiasis had necessitated the prohibition of all cattle movements, the disease was eradicated by treatment and quarantine measures; and by September conditions were normal, and the cattle trade with Tanganyika was renewed.

During the first half of the year the Veterinary Officer in charge of native and stock farms in the Mzimba district was absent from the Protectorate, and no relief was available. The officer returned in June; and from that time onwards considerable progress was made with the manufacture of ghee, the final output being more than twice that of 1937. The demonstration stock farm so much impressed the natives, that requests for similar institutions were received from all over the district; it was not found possible, however, to start more than one additional farm.

Although little progress was made during the year in the curing and export of hides, there were signs that considerable improvement in this direction may be hoped for in the near future.

The native milk trade maintained the progress made in the previous year.

A considerable number of horses was imported. In previous years horses have been used principally for equitation; but during 1938 one firm at least imported horses for farm work. The experiment has proved successful.

Horse sickness was not widely prevalent, though some cases, which proved fatal, occurred. It is confidently expected that the local and recently-discovered " Blantyre virus " will be

included in the next consignment of vaccine, when deaths from horse-sickness shoud be very considerably reduced.

Minerals.

The following minerals are known to occur in the Protectorate:—Gold, in small amounts in the Lisungwe Valley, Blantyre district; bauxite, in the Mlanje Mountains; iron-ores, ilmenite and rutile in the Port Herald hills; corundum and zircon at Tambani Hill, Central Shire district; asbestos, kyanite, and iron-ore in the Ncheu district; iron-manganese ore on Chilwa Island; graphite and mica in the Dowa and Ncheu districts; massive garnet in the South Nyasa district; galena in the Dowa district; coal in the Lower Shire and North Nyasa districts; and cement materials at Lake Malombe and in the North Nyasa district. Mica and graphite were worked during the European War and shortly afterwards, and gold is worked from time to time on a small scale. The Ncheu kyanite deposits were examined during 1938 by a mining company, with a view to their exploitation; and the examination of the Mlanje bauxite deposits by another mining company was still in progress at the end of the year.

Aided by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund, an investigation of the mineral resources of the country is in progress. During the year the staff examined parts of the Lower Shire, Central Shire, West Nyasa and Mzimba districts.

The British South Africa Company continued the geological and mineralogical examination of the areas over which it holds the mineral rights.

Water Supply.

The activities of the Geological Survey Department were devoted in part during 1938 to the continued improvement and extension of village water supplies with the aid of grants from the Colonial Development Fund.

By the end of the year, 457 wells and bore-holes had been constructed, giving a minimum daily yield of 2,448,029 gallons and serving a population of at least 93,000 natives and non-natives. By their construction about 725 square miles of unoccupied or sparsely populated country have been opened up for further settlement.

These water supply activities, which it is proposed to continue until 1940, were carried out in the Lake Shore area of the South Nyasa district, and in the highlands in the Dowa and Lilongwe districts. They greatly stimulated agricultural production in these areas and thus materially assisted in the economic development of the country. Moreover, by providing

andronicus pu
666 FIFTH AVE

new land for native settlement, they relieved congestion in a number of overcrowded areas. Many wells and bore-holes were provided for native hospitals, dispensaries, markets and rest-houses.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Since Nyasaland is primarily an agricultural country, its prosperity and the volume of its trade are chiefly dependent upon the yields and market prices of its exportable products. These products, of which the most important are tea, tobacco, cotton, and sisal, are sold principally in Great Britain, though in the cases of tobacco and cotton there has of recent years been a marked increase in trade with other countries.

The tobacco crop was adversely affected by climatic conditions and decreased by 7·4 per cent.; but the loss in quantity suffered by producers was more than offset by the better prices paid as a result of the new auction system of marketing. Both tea and cotton showed increased yields of 15·9 per cent. and 48 per cent. respectively. Besides these staple products larger harvests of soya beans, rice and groundnuts combined to produce a record total weight of domestic produce exports.

The value of imports increased by £76,867 (10·72 per cent.). Of this sum Great Britain obtained £57,051, representing 74·2 per cent. of the increase, and her share of Nyasaland's total imports advanced from 40·8 per cent. in 1937, to 44·1 per cent. in 1938. Imports from Japan increased from £207,349 in 1937, to £225,060 in 1938, owing to a general expansion of trade and to the fact that merchants took advantage of falling market prices to lay in stocks far in excess of their normal requirements.

With the improvement in the average prices paid for flue-cured tobacco, European producers contributed to the general prosperity; and larger importations of machinery, iron and steel, and wines and spirits were recorded. Although there was a decrease in the actual number of motor cars and motor lorries imported, sales from local stocks increased.

An expansion of bazaar trade indicated an increase in the spending capacity of the native. The actual prices paid for cotton were lower than in the previous year, but the quantity produced was considerably greater, and the total of payments made showed an increase. The current year's cash disbursements were further augmented by monies brought back by natives repatriated from South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, together with remittances sent home by emigrants working in those territories.

lishing company, inc.
, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019 · (212) 245-8498

The total number of bicycles imported during the year amounted to 8,232, which represents an increase of 66·7 per cent. While this improvement may be principally attributed to large importations by repatriated natives, it is also due partly to the additional earnings of native producers. Further evidence of native prosperity lies both in the greater demand for articles of a semi-luxurious nature such as second-hand clothing, beads, crockery, and umbrellas, and also the proportionate increase in the importation of piece goods of durable quality.

Cotton piece goods represented 24·2 per cent. of trade imports and maintained their position as the largest class of merchandise imported. Japanese manufactures, with 93·75 per cent. of the total quantity, maintained their lead in this market. Similar imports from the United Kingdom declined by 1·76 per cent. to 4·34 per cent., probably because British manufactures are unable to compete economically with the cheaper and popular piece goods manufactured in Japan.

Nyasaland, being within the region covered by the Congo Basin Treaties and the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, 1919, may not grant preferential treatment to any country, and its Customs tariff applies equally to imports from all nations.

Total values of imports, domestic exports and re-exports for the last five years:—

Year.	*Imports.*	*Domestic Exports.*	*Re-exports.*
	£	£	£
1934	518,146	753,369	18,621
1935	628,499	736,312	18,512
1936	673,528	796,627	9,457
1937	746,575	887,058	14,867
1938	833,324	959,810	14,919

Percentage of total value of imports (including Government) from the Empire and foreign countries and principal supplying countries for the last five years:—

Year.	Percentage from the Empire.	Percentage from Foreign Countries.	Principal Supplying Countries.	
			Empire.	Foreign.
1934 ...	55·3	44·3	United Kingdom (48·3), India, South Africa, Canada.	Japan (23·8), Germany, U.S.A.
1935 ...	50·6	49·4	United Kingdom (44·5), India, South Africa, Canada.	Japan (29·4), Germany, U.S.A.
1936 ...	53·3	46·7	United Kingdom (46·2), India, South Africa, Canada.	Japan (25·1), Germany, U.S.A.
1937 ...	48·9	51·1	United Kingdom (42·0), India, South Africa, Canada.	Japan (29·0), Germany, U.S.A.
1938 ...	51·6	48·4	United Kingdom (45·7), India, South Africa, Canada.	Japan (28·3), Germany, U.S.A.

Percentage of total value of domestic exports sent to the Empire and foreign countries and principal countries of destination for the last five years:—

Year.	Percentage to the Empire.	Percentage to Foreign Countries.	Principal Countries of Destination.	
			Empire.	Foreign.
1934 ...	97·2	2·8	United Kingdom (94·7), S. Rhodesia.	Belgium.
1935 ...	94·7	5·3	United Kingdom (88·9), S. Rhodesia.	Belgium and Holland.
1936 ...	93·9	6·1	United Kingdom (91·3), S. Rhodesia.	Belgium and Germany.
1937 ...	94·7	5·3	United Kingdom (91·2), S. Rhodesia.	Belgium, Holland and Netherlands East Indies.
1938 ...	94·0	6·0	United Kingdom (90·6), S. Rhodesia.	Poland and Portugal, Belgium and Portugal.

Quantities and values of principal imports (including Government) for the years 1937 and 1938, indicating the principal source of supply:—

Articles.	*Unit of Quantity.*	*1937.*		*1938.*		*Principal sources. of supply.*
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	
			£		£	
Provisions, preserved, tinned or bottled, fruits, meat, fish, etc.	Cwt.	3,887	13,520	5,467	17,236	United Kingdom.
Spirits	Pf. and Imp. gallons.	6,596	10,142	7,110	11,106	United Kingdom.
Iron and steel manufactures.	Cwt.	27,527	44,294	34,269	60,242	United Kingdom, Germany, Japan.
Machinery and implements.	Cwt.	13,271	45,795	16,901	59,272	United Kingdom, Germany, U.S.A.
Cotton piece goods...	Lin. yards.	11,901,891	173,985	12,812,164	193,238	United Kingdom, Japan (93·75 per cent.), Germany.
Blankets	Number	89,024	8,373	119,298	10,888	Belgium, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Japan.
Shirts and singlets...	Doz.	25,501	11,691	36,454	12,780	Japan, United Kingdom.
Motor spirit ...	Gal.	551,196	41,902	383,364	42,115	Iran. Netherlands East Indies, U.S.A.
Vehicles and parts...	—	—	81,634	—	97,022	United Kingdom, Canada, U.S.A.
Fertilizers	Tons	2,255	21,662	2,270	22,434	United Kingdom, Holland.

Quantities and values of principal domestic exports and re-exports for the years 1937 and 1938:—

Articles.	*Unit of Quantity.*	*1937.*		*1938.*	
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
			£		£
(*a*) Domestic Exports:—					
Maize and maize flour	lb.	1,171,005	1,307	161,041	180
Tobacco	,,	14,536,933	423,994	13,463,463	392,683
Tea	,,	8,816,788	326,038	10,218,821	448,477
Cotton	,,	4,628,821	105,721	6,853,894	99,953
Cotton seed ...	,,	2,004,734	2,439	1,512,883	1,688
Fibre (sisal) ...	,,	1,968,345	12,900	293,953	1,575
(*b*) Re-exports:—					
Cotton manufactures	,,	29,609	2,403	32,637	2,358
Iron and Steel manufactures ...	,,	504,084	1,223	684,354	1,890
Vehicles and parts	,,	19,158	1,631	29,452	2,964

Particulars of the imports and exports of coin for the last five years:—

Year.	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Bronze and Nickel.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
(*a*) Imports:—				
1934	—	1,398	—	1,398
1935	—	26,446	1,800	28,246
1936	—	116,211	4,350	120,561
1937	—	115,242	1,650	116,892
1938	—	—	500	500
(*b*) Exports:—				
1934	10,870	4,350	18	15,238
1935	3,356	11,582	4	14,942
1936	1,960	9,622	3	11,585
1937	1,118	13,585	37	14,740
1938	592	27,261	93	27,946

Customs.

Duties under the Customs Ordinance, 1906, were distributed during 1938 as under:—

Import Duty:—

Table 1.—Specified duty on motor vehicles: matches, cement, wines and spirits, soap, ales, beers, tobacco, umbrellas, cotton piece goods, etc.

Table 2.—33 per cent. ad valorem on second-hand clothing and perfumed spirits.

Table 3.—28 per cent. on luxury articles, e.g., firearms, jewellery, silks, etc.

Table 4.—13 per cent. ad valorem on necessities and articles of common use, e.g., provisions, etc.

Table 5.—20 per cent. ad valorem on articles not otherwise specifically charged under other tables.

Table 6.—3 per cent. ad valorem on articles of an industrial nature, e.g., machinery, packing materials, etc.

Publicity and Tourist Traffic.

The Publicity Committee is appointed by the Governor and consists of an official Director and eight voluntary unofficial members.

The sum normally voted for publicity purposes is £800 a year; but this has proved inadequate for anything but the most elementary schemes of advertising. An attractive Publicity Bureau has now been erected at Blantyre, and it is hoped that it may become possible to appoint a whole-time Publicity Officer.

The outstanding feature of the year's tourist campaign has been closer co-operation with neighbouring territories, particularly Southern and Northern Rhodesia, as a result of which overlapping of publicity measures will be avoided and each country will benefit from the attractions of its neighbours.

The Bureau is now provided with comprehensive literature for free distribution to intending visitors. During the year an additional illustrated folder was published for mass distribution at tourist agencies, shipping and railway offices, exhibitions, etc., and arrangements were made for the issue of photographic publicity postcards early in 1939.

An increasing number of inquiries and requests for literature and maps was received and dealt with during the year. Other activities included the publication of illustrated articles in the South African, Southern Rhodesian and Beira newspapers, and in the "South African" annual. A standing advertisement was also inserted in "East Africa and Rhodesia".

The Rest Houses provided by Government at Kasungu, Mzimba, Njakwa and Fort Hill on the Great North Road continued to prove very useful and were much appreciated by visitors. It is intended to improve these houses considerably during 1939. Various schemes are also under consideration for improving the accommodation at hotels on the Lake Shore and in the more northerly parts of the Protectorate.

The number of European visitors to Nyasaland during the last five years is as follows:—

1934	1,537
1935	1,929
1936	1,624
1937	2,026
1938	2,298

VIII.—LABOUR.

The 1938 population survey afforded figures to show that, of the 424,000 adult males who were fit to work for wages, approximately 113,500 were at work in other territories, while 156,000 were earning their living in Nyasaland by or in connection with the production of economic crops. The remaining balance of 154,000 is more than sufficient to meet internal labour requirements, which may be put at approximately 63,500 men.

Generally speaking, labour is plentiful; though in certain areas, such as the heavily cultivated tea region, a shortage of labour is sometimes experienced, particularly in the plucking and curing seasons. There are no mines in Nyasaland, and labour is employed chiefly in agriculture; in tea, cotton, tobacco, soap, sisal and rubber factories; by commercial firms, railways and Government Departments; and in domestic service.

European farmers employ practically no contract labour, and depend for their requirements either on resident native tenants or on casual labour. These employees work on a month-to-month basis, and 26 working days entitle them to a month's wages. The " ticket " system, whereby each native employee is issued with a ticket on the day he commences to work, and the 26 working days have to be completed within a total period of 42 days, is in almost universal use.

Employees of commercial firms, factories, railways and Government also work on the month-to-month basis, the definition of a month being " a calendar month " which, except in the case of contracts of service by domestic or personal servants, shall include 26 working days.

All labour, both inside and outside the Protectorate, is subject to the general supervision of the labour branch of the Provincial Administration. The branch at present consists of a Labour Commissioner, who is stationed at Blantyre, and a Labour Officer posted at Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia; while a second Labour Officer is to take up duty at Johannesburg in 1939. The Labour Commissioner is in general control of all labour affairs which affect or may affect the Protectorate, and is the adviser of Government on all matters connected with the well-being of Nyasaland native labour. During the year he attended, as the Nyasaland representative, two meetings of the Standing Committee on Migrant Native Labour, held at Salisbury in March and at Lusaka in August; while he was also present at inter-territorial labour conferences held at Dar es Salaam in April and at Cape Town in September. During August he visited both Johannesburg and Pretoria in connection with labour affairs. The Labour Commissioner works in close liaison with Provincial and District Commissioners and with employers of labour in the Protectorate. In the Northern Province he carried out tours in March and again in June; visits

were made to farms, estates, and factories, and meetings were held with Native Authorities and European planters. General conditions were found to be satisfactory.

In the Southern Province, besides periodic visits similar to those made in the north, the Labour Commissioner acted as Chairman of the Advisory Committee for the engagement of native labour for service outside the Protectorate.

The Nyasaland Labour Officer at Salisbury works directly under the Labour Commissioner, and is primarily concerned with the well-being of all Nyasaland natives working in or passing through Southern Rhodesia. He is able to assist the Rhodesian Government by advice on conditions, native custom, etc., in Nyasaland; and he is the intermediary between the Labour Officer at Blantyre and Rhodesian planters desirous of engaging Nyasaland labour. As regards local conditions, he is assisted by the reports of the six itinerant Compound Inspectors appointed by the Southern Rhodesian Government.

The identification certificates mentioned in the 1937 report have been of use in assessing, and to some extent controlling the flow of Nyasaland labour to other countries. Over 45,000 certificates were issued during the year: of these more than 37,000 were endorsed for passage to Southern Rhodesia, while rather more than 5,000 were made valid for the Union of South Africa.

Of the 113,500 Nyasaland natives believed to be employed in other territories, from 72,000 to 75,000 are working in Southern Rhodesia; 27,000 in the Union of South Africa; 4,000 in Northern Rhodesia; and 7,000 in the Tanganyika Territory. Efforts have been made to encourage natives to go to work under contract; the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association engaged 4,000 during the year, while probably another 3,000 were similarly engaged by firms and estates in Southern Rhodesia. By far the majority of emigrant labourers still prefer, however, to travel under their own arrangements.

Labour legislation passed during the year included the Hours of Employment of Women Ordinance, 1938, the Factories Ordinance, and the Employment of Natives (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938. These Ordinances are referred to in Chapter XIV below. The first is designed to regulate the employment of women during the night; the second is intended to provide for the health and safety of all persons employed in factories; while the third regulates the issue of certificates of identity.

Further legislation, dealing with the employment of women, young persons, and children; minimum wages; compensation for accidents; and the establishment of conciliation machinery for settling or avoiding disputes between employers and their work-people, was the subject of consideration during the year.

Prosecutions for offences against the labour laws numbered 142. There were 136 convictions.

A full account of all matters affecting labour is contained in the annual report of the Labour Branch for 1938.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

European.

Although there has been for the last five years some slight improvement in economic conditions in Nyasaland, the supply of candidates for unskilled occupations still exceeds the demand. The expansion of certain Government departments has fortunately enabled a number of Europeans to obtain employment; but the number of unemployed remaining in the Protectorate makes it necessary to place some degree of restriction on the immigration of persons who wish to enter the country solely in search of work.

Average wages of Europeans vary from £6 a month, for domestic servants, to £35 and £45 for those employed in agriculture, commerce, and Government service. Average living expenses, for those resident outside townships, are approximately £25 a month for a single man and £37 for a married couple.

Asiatic.

Asiatic wages range from £2 or £3 a month in the case of traders' assistants to £20 a month for those in railway and Government service. Living expenses may be taken as £2 to £3 a month.

African.

Rates of pay for unskilled labour vary from 6s. to 8s. a month in the Northern Province, and from 6s. to 10s. in the Southern Province. Housing, firewood and food or food allowance are provided in addition. Drugs for the treatment of the more common complaints are stocked for free issue by employers, and free treatment is given in Government dispensaries. The more serious cases of illness are sent to the nearest hospital, usually at the expense of the employer. The average day's work for unskilled labour varies from four to eight hours; its length is dependent on whether it is task or time work, and on the energy of the worker himself.

Skilled labour is paid according to qualifications and efficiency, at rates varying from 15s. to 120s. a month.

The rates of pay of the Native Civil Service, which includes artisans as well as clerks, may be said to be similar to those paid by commercial firms, and are as follows:—

Grade III.—£17 per annum by increments not exceeding £2 per annum.

Grade II.—£30 to £45 per annum by increments not exceeding £5 per annum.

Grade I.—£50 to £200 per annum by increments varying from £4 to £12 10s.

The wages paid to domestic servants range from 6s. a month for a pantry or kitchen boy to £2 a month for a cook, plus food allowance.

The marked differences in the mode of life of different sections of the African population make it impossible to furnish any accurate general statement as to the cost of living in their case.

The majority, however, and particularly those in the more highly paid posts, live to the limit of their resources.

The staple food of the country people is a kind of porridge made from maize flour or cassava; this is supplemented by fish and other relishes according to the means and taste of the individual. Villagers can live almost entirely, and extremely cheaply, on the produce of their gardens, while those in townships can feed themselves at a cost of from 3d. to 1s. 6d. per diem according to the standard which they maintain.

X.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The European staff of the Education Department consists of a Director and a clerk at headquarters, two Superintendents of Education who are largely engaged in inspection work and are stationed at the two Provincial Headquarters, and a Principal and four assistant teachers at the Jeanes Training Centre.

With the exception of this Centre, the Government conducts no schools. All schools for Africans, and three out of the four elementary schools for Europeans, are maintained by the Missions. The role of the Department is to advise and co-ordinate.

European Education.

The European population is approximately 1,800; 76 per cent. live in the districts of Blantyre, Zomba, Cholo and Mlanje in the Southern Province, and of Lilongwe in the Northern Province.

Education is not compulsory nor is it free: but it is estimated that 95 per cent. of European children of school age are being educated in schools or through the medium of correspondence courses. In necessitous cases fees, cost of tuition, and boarding are remitted in whole or part.

Cultural and climatic conditions render it unwise to keep children in Nyasaland after the age of 11 years. For this reason the policy of the Government is to provide facilities in the Protectorate for the education of children up to that age, and, when necessary, to assist parents to send their children to schools

outside the country to complete their education. There are four schools in the Protectorate for elementary education. During the year one of these, the private school at Blantyre, was closed, and its place taken by a school conducted by the Church of Scotland Mission. A loan of £2,500 was made by the Government to the Mission to meet the cost of erecting and equipping a block of classrooms and a teacher's house. The loan is to be repaid with interest over a period of years. No boarding accommodation was available at this new school in 1938 but a small hostel will be opened in 1939.

The increasing efficiency of the bursary system is evinced by the fact that, for the first time since schools were opened for European children, there was in 1938 not one child enrolled in the schools above the age of 13 years. More detailed statistics have been obtained than in previous years: they indicate that, on the basis of the standard adopted by Southern Rhodesia, there is very little retardation in the Nyasaland schools. Fifty per cent. of the pupils are in the normal age grade, 33 per cent. are advanced and 17 per cent. retarded. In no case is a child retarded more than one year. This satisfactory state of affairs is due directly to three causes: firstly, that remission of fees has been in operation for six years with the result that the age of entry to the schools is now down to six years; secondly, that owing to the small enrolment at the schools the proportion of teachers to pupils is very high, averaging one to 14; thirdly, that all the teachers, save one, have teaching certificates or diplomas and all have had considerable teaching experience.

Medical inspection has indicated that the standard of health among the school children is very satisfactory.

The tables which are appended give details of enrolment and attendance in the Protectorate schools, and of expenditure on European education:—

A. European Education (Primary).

Management.	Number of schools.	Enrolment of pupils.			Average attendance.	Number of Teachers.	Scale of Fees (tuition only per annum).	Expenditure from management funds (including fees) estimated.	Expenditure by Government.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.					Grants.	Administration.	Bursaries to Southern Rhodesia.	Total.
a. Mission ...	2	41	60	101	88	8	£5 in Kindergarten to £12 12s. in Standards.	£1,600	£1,174	£163	£783	£2,120
b. Private ...	3											

African Education.

All primary schools are maintained by the Missions, and fall into three categories, (*a*) the village school, (*b*) the central school, and (*c*) the station school. The village school course is of four years duration: instruction is given entirely in the vernacular in the three R's, hygiene, history, geography, nature study and handwork. Religious instruction is of course prominent in the time-table. Schools which follow this course and have a certificated teacher are inspected and assisted by Government. In addition to these schools there are large numbers of " bush " or ungraded schools, which in some Missions are really only catechumenical centres though in others they are as efficient as the assisted village schools. The enrolment in these schools represents over 12 per cent. of the total African population and probably 66 per cent. of the children between the ages of five and 15 years. The great majority never complete the four years course, wastage and retardation being very high. But literacy in the vernacular is widely spread. For example, figures supplied by the Commissioner of Police show that during the last three years the percentage of literates among the African recruits enlisted was respectively 55 per cent., 57 per cent. and 68 per cent. Having completed the elementary vernacular course the pupil moves to a central school in which the course lasts for three years: English is introduced as a subject in the first year of this course. All these schools are assisted by Government. The final stage in the primary system is the three years course at the station school where English is the medium of instruction. It is only at such schools that European teachers are found. The tables appended indicate how small is the number who reach the end of the primary course. That number is however adequate to justify the institution of secondary schools, and concrete proposals for the inauguration of such schools have been drawn up and submitted to the Secretary of State.

In the elementary classes the enrolment of girls is almost as high as that of boys; but subsequent wastage and retardation are much higher subsequently than among the boys. One reason is the absence of women teachers, 90 per cent. of the teachers being men. During the past 10 years, increasing attention has been paid to the education of women and girls, and there are now a score of special boarding schools for girls and women, in most of which women teachers are being trained.

Several Missions have technical institutes for the training of African hospital assistants, dressers and dispensers, and of artisans in the building, printing and other trades.

The movement for compulsory education is growing in certain areas: on the whole, Native Authorities are taking a greater

ublishing company, inc.

interest in education and are using their influence to improve attendance in the schools. In a number of cases this interest has been aroused by attendance at a special course for Chiefs at the Government Training Centre. An annual course for six Chiefs and their wives is held from May to August. The Centre also conducts courses, lasting two years, for training school supervisors and community workers. The first community workers' courses ended in August, 1938, and the results of this experiment are being watched with great interest.

B. Native Education (Primary and Vocational).

Management.	Primary Schools.			Vocational Schools.			Number of European Teachers.	Scale of Fees per annum.	Mission Expenditure.*	Government Expenditure.		
	Number of Schools.	Enrolment.		Number of Schools.	Enrolment.					Grants.	Administration and Government Schools.	Total.
		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
a. Government	1	28	27	1	47	47	5	—	—	—		
b. Mission	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
African Church of Christ...	1	62	30	—	—	—	—	—	60 14 6	22 15 0		
African Presbyterian Church	6	305	160	—	—	—	—	—	14 14 6	12 0 0		
African Methodist Episcopal Church.	2	80	51	—	—	—	—	—	21 0 0	21 0 0		
Churches of Christ Mission	45	1,102	804	1	24	—	2	6d. to 6s.	887 0 0	404 7 0		
Church of Scotland Mission, Blantyre.	280	13,179	4,914	8	115	40	13	3d. to £3	8,604 0 0	1,470 0 0		
Church of Scotland Mission, Livingstonia.	401	18,875	9,075	12	236	66	19	6d. to 50s.	10,786 12 3	1,943 0 0		
Dutch Reformed Church Mission.	1,053	23,574	22,655	3	27	27	10	3d. to 6s.	11,020 12 3	1,529 0 0		
Montfort Marist Mission ...	948	23,185	19,348	3	150	220	39	Nil	7,265 18 0	1,903 0 0	7,875 18 5	19,187 13 5
Nyasa Mission	93	2,990	1,262	1	26	—	1	—	1,467 0 0	487 2 6		
Providence Industrial Mission.	11	415	242	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
South African General Mission.	93	2,445	1,877	—	—	—	2	1d. to 2s. 6d.	816 15 3	32 0 0		
South East African Mission of 7th Day Adventists.	150	5,574	1,998	3	124	4	11	3d. to 8s.	7,329 6 9	998 13 9		
Universities Mission to Central Africa.	159	4,517	3,108	4	75	57	8	6d. to £1	4,113 19 4	972 0 0		
White Fathers Mission ...	825	20,656	19,337	10	351	266	10	No regular fees.	7,662 16 0	1,109 0 0		
Zambezi Industrial Mission	103	2,641	1,741	1	30	—	6	6d. to 2s.	1,085 9 9	406 16 6		
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Totals	4,171	119,628	86,629	47	1,205	727	126		61,135 18 7	11,311 15 0		

* Estimated.

Indian Education.

The Asiatic community numbers some 1,600. The great majority are British Indians almost all of whom are occupied in trade. Over 50 per cent. live in the four townships of Limbe, Blantyre, Zomba and Lilongwe.

It is unfortunate that differences of creed and caste make it impossible for them to co-operate in education.

It is estimated that there are 150 Asiatic children of school age. Less than 50 are enrolled in the two schools at Limbe and Zomba. These schools are inspected and assisted by Government but are poorly supported by the parents. Some 10 coloured children whose parents object to sending them to the African schools are also enrolled in these schools.

General.

During the year the Government decided to appoint two Committees under a single Chairman to survey the educational systems in force and to make recommendations for their improvement. One Committee will carry out the survey in the Southern Province and the other in the Northern Province. The surveys will be made in 1939.

The Report of the Finance Committee, published in 1938, contained the following recommendations on education:—

(*a*) That further expenditure on primary education for Africans is essential.

(*b*) That secondary education must be provided for Africans.

(*c*) That an additional Superintendent of Education should be appointed to permit of more effective supervision of schools.

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Except for the steamers of the British India Line, which maintain a regular mail service, there are no fixed dates of sailings from Beira to England, although the intermediate vessels of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company call frequently at Beira.

Prior to the opening of the Trans-Zambezia Railway in 1922, the main means of communication with the sea was by the Shire and Zambezi Rivers to Chinde; but since then river transport has declined and is now restricted to a small traffic, mainly in sugar and salt, between Zambezi ports and Port Herald on the Shire. Water transport is now mainly confined to Lake Nyasa, and this avenue may be expected to become of increasing importance now that the northern extension of the railway has been completed.

For many years the Government Marine Transport Department operated a monthly service of the s.s. *Guendolen* from Fort Johnston, carrying goods and passengers to various ports on the Lake. The round trip took 15 days, and calls were made at a number of small ports, the principal being Domira Bay, Kota Kota, Nkata Bay, Florence Bay, Karonga and Mwaya in Tanganyika.

In 1936 the Nyasaland Railways took over the existing Lake service from Government and inaugurated an auxiliary service, for which purpose a new motor-driven vessel, the M.V. *Mpasa*, was put into commission. This vessel was transported in sections to the Lake shore, where it was erected and successfully launched on the 20th of December, 1935. The deadweight cargo capacity is 250 tons, and sleeping accommodation for four European passengers is provided.

In 1938 the Diesel-engined tug *Nsipa* was put into service. It is hoped that funds for the provision of a new and faster steamer will shortly be available. There are also in commission on the Lake two vessels belonging to the Universities Mission to Central Africa, and one privately-owned steamer.

Efforts are being made to foster the construction, by natives, of clinker-built boats as a substitute for dug-out canoes; but little success has yet been achieved.

Railways.

Communication with the sea is effected by the Nyasaland Railways and the Central Africa Railway running to the north bank of the Zambezi River and the Trans-Zambezia Railway which runs from the south bank to Beira. The river termini of these railways were formerly situated at Chindio and Murraca respectively and were connected between these two points by a steamer ferry. The difficulties and delays in transhipping heavy goods traffic by means of this ferry service were enormous, and in 1930 the project of providing a bridge over the Zambezi River between Sena on the south and Donna Anna on the north bank, about 26 miles upstream from Murraca, was undertaken. On the 1st March, 1935, the first passenger and mail trains crossed the Zambezi Bridge, thus establishing through communication between Nyasaland and the port of Beira and giving Nyasaland reliable and unbroken access to the seaboard. The bridge has a total length of 12,064 feet, or 2·285 miles, and approximately 17,000 tons of steelwork were used in its construction. It is the longest railway bridge in the world.

In 1934 an extension of the Nyasaland Railways from Blantyre to Salima, a distance of 160 miles, was opened for traffic.

Nyasaland now possesses a continuous transportation system extending from her most northerly boundary to the final outlet at Beira, the third most important port in the South African sub-continent.

Of the Nyasaland Railways and Central Africa Railway, 289 miles lie within the Protectorate and 24 miles in Portuguese Territory, while the entire 182 miles of the Trans-Zambezia Railway lie in Portuguese Territory. All these railways are of 2′ 6″ gauge and are fully equipped for the conveyance of goods and passengers. They are under one combined management locally, and share a common office and management in London.

Nyasaland Railways, Limited, was registered in October, 1930, to acquire the debenture stock and shares of the Shire Highlands Railway, Nyasaland, Limited, which had previously owned and operated the line between Blantyre and Port Herald, and also the greater part of the issued share capital of the Central Africa Railway Company, Limited, which owns the line from Port Herald to Donna Anna on the north bank of the river. The Trans-Zambezia Railway Company, Limited, was registered in 1919 to construct and work in the territory of, and under concession from, the Companhia de Mocambique, 156 miles of railway from Murraca (since extended to Sena, a further 25 miles) on the southern bank of the Zambezi River to Dondo on the Beira Junction Railway, 18 miles from Beira, the Company to have running rights over these 18 miles of Beira line, with terminal and other facilities.

Roads.

The total mileage of main roads, exclusive of those in townships, has been re-classified as follows:—

	Aggregate Length. Miles.
Class I.—Paved surface.	
(*a*) Full width	4
(*b*) Tracks or strips	2
Class II.—Improved surface.	
(*a*) Water-bound macadam ...	112
(*b*) Gravel, laterite, etc. ...	7
Class III.—Natural surface.	
(*a*) All-weather	850
(*b*) Seasonal	877
Total	1,852

In the category " Principal District Roads " are 540 miles, of which 200 miles are normally useable throughout the year and 340 in the dry season only. Other District Roads total 1,392 miles, of which 803 miles are suitable in the dry weather for light lorries and 589 miles for passenger cars only. The total mileage of roads maintained by Government is 3,784.

The road system serves all areas of production not directly served by rail or lake steamer and gives access by motor-car (but in a few cases during the dry season only) to all administrative stations.

The traffic between Nyasaland and neighbouring countries is increasing yearly; the following are the numbers of vehicles recorded as crossing the border:—

Blantyre—Mwanza—Tete—Salisbury (Portuguese East Africa and Southern Rhodesia), 1,135 lorries and 700 cars.

Mlanje—Quelimane and Pebane (Portuguese East Africa), 387 lorries and 1,359 cars.

Lilongwe — Fort Manning — Fort Jameson — Lusaka (Northern Rhodesia), 856 lorries and 712 cars.

Mzimba—Fort Hill—Tunduma—Mbeya and Abercorn (Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia). Passage of vehicles not recorded.

The first three of the routes mentioned are used throughout the year; while the last route, which is known as " the Great North Road," is now impassable to light traffic only for short periods when heavy rain occurs. This road is of increasing importance as the shortest link between Tanganyika and Southern Rhodesia and it is hoped to enhance its usefulness by the construction of a branch from Fort Hill to the Lake at Karonga.

Air.

Air traffic increased during 1938 to an extent which could not have been anticipated from the comparatively slow progress of previous years. The number of aircraft using the three principal aerodromes of the Protectorate rose from 437 in 1937 to 737 in 1938, the number of passengers from 645 to 1,340, and the weight of mails and goods from 64,500 lb. to 104,205 lb.

This development in the more general use of aircraft may be attributed to the successful operation, without incident, of the regular air services, and to their extension during the year to include a twice weekly service between Chileka, Lilongwe, and Fort Jameson in Northern Rhodesia. It is probable that the provision of a wireless station at Chileka during 1939, and the added security to aircraft and passengers which the presence of this station will afford, will lead to a further increase in the use of these regular air services.

The additional regular service via Lilongwe to Fort Jameson, which began in June, 1938, necessitated the provision of improved aerodrome facilities at Lilongwe. The original aerodrome had the disadvantage of being three miles from the township, and could be reached only by a road which might easily become impassable during the rainy season. A new

aerodrome, a thousand yards square, was therefore constructed within the township area, and was opened for the use of aircraft during the year.

Improvements to other landing grounds were carried out by the provision of corner markings and circles, and by extensions to the area. The construction of three new landing grounds was begun, and it is hoped that these will be ready for use early in 1939.

The activities of the Aero Club of Nyasaland were somewhat curtailed during 1938 owing to the absence on leave of the pilot instructor. The annual training of the old pilots was, however, completed, and three more pilots were trained, before work was discontinued in March. The Club purchased a second aircraft for the training of its pupils, and it is anticipated that with the help of this additional machine, and the return to the country of the instructor, considerable progress will be made in 1939.

Motor Transport.

The following table gives the statistics of Motor Transport in use in Nyasaland during the past ten years:—

Type of Vehicle.	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
Cars and lorries	1,096	1,267	1,255	1,315	1,263	1,217	1,286	1,331	1,406	1,454
Agricultural Tractors.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14
Trailers ...	98	104	102	103	97	106	93	90	84	83
Motor bicycles and side-cars.	1,187	1,211	866	908	783	700	630	561	529	504
Totals.	2,381	1,582	2,223	2,326	2,143	1,923	2,009	1,982	2,033	2,055
Percentage increase.	4·1	11·85	—	4·63	—	—	—	—	2·57	1·08
Percentage decrease.	—	—	14·17	—	7·88	5·59	·69	1·36	—	—

Of the 2,055 motor vehicles in Nyasaland, 1,500 are owned by Europeans, 268 by Asiatics, and 287 by Africans. These figures represent a ratio of one vehicle to 1·26, 6·08 and 5,699·66 of the European, Asiatic and African populations respectively, or one to 797·72 of the total population.

The following appear to be the most popular makes of passenger cars registered in the Protectorate during 1938:—Number registered, Standard (27), Hillman (23), Morris (10), Austin (8), Ford (8), Chevrolet (7) and Vauxhall (4). The popular makes of commercial vehicles were: Chevrolet (19), Commer (18), Ford (13), International (9) and Diamond (9).

The box-body type of vehicle is favoured by Government officials who have to travel extensively, and by planters who use their cars for combined pleasure and business purposes.

Transport contractors are in favour of the fast medium diesel lorry with a pay-load of 50-60 cwt. At present there are 32 of this type of vehicle registered, as against 14 for the previous year.

Motor cycles are steadily decreasing in numbers owing to the extended use of light cars. Of the 287 vehicles owned by Africans 80 per cent. are second-hand motor cycles, mostly of an old type.

Posts.

There are forty-five post offices in the Protectorate and one office which transacts telegraph business only. These offices are spread throughout the whole country from Karonga in the north, approximately 18 miles from the Tanganyika border, to Port Herald in the south, 16 miles from the Portuguese border, and are connected by mail services of varying frequency from once daily to once weekly.

Mails are forwarded by air, rail, motor lorry, lake vessel, bicycle and mail carrier. The mail for the most northerly offices is conveyed from the railhead at Salima to Mzimba by lorry, and beyond that point is forwarded by mail carriers. Mails for Ncheu, Mlangeni, Dedza and Mkhoma are off-loaded at Balaka station and conveyed to their destination by motor lorry. Those for other northern offices are conveyed from Blantyre to Salima by rail and thence to Dowa and Lilongwe by motor lorry A further motor service operates to the border station of Fort Manning and continues thence to Fort Jameson in Northern Rhodesia. The mail carrier services are maintained during all weathers and the carriers are provided with shot guns for protection against wild animals.

From Karonga the carrier service is continued west to Abercorn and Fife in Northern Rhodesia, and north to Tukuyu in Tanganyika Territory. Other branch carrier services connect the lake stations to the main route.

The twice weekly experimental air mail service from Blantyre to Lilongwe and Fort Jameson, which is referred to above, was inaugurated in May, and is operated by the Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways Limited.

Once every two weeks, letter mails for the lake stations and parcel mails for all stations north of Mzimba are forwarded by rail to Chipoka, on the northern extension of the railway, for transfer to the S.S. *Guendolen* or M.V. *Mpasa*, which, after a round trip of Lake Nyasa, return 15 days later with outgoing mails.

For the purpose of assisting delivery and postings at outlying villages, certain approved village headmen are issued with a mail bag and an imprest of postage stamps to the value of £1. A messenger supplied by the village headman carries mail to and from the nearest post office. This arrangement has proved increasingly useful and popular and is now operating in 57 villages.

Letter mails to and from countries participating in the Empire air mail scheme are despatched and received by air through Chileka air-port, 11 miles from Blantyre. These countries include Great Britain, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, South Africa, Tanganyika, Kenya, India, Malaya, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia and New Zealand. The Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways, Limited, operate a feeder service twice weekly through Salisbury to connect with Imperial Airways' main route at Beira. The twice weekly letter mail to and from England, taking approximately a week in each direction, is a great boon to Nyasaland.

Surface mails are despatched to and received from South Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa by rail twice a week. Overseas surface mails are despatched and received once weekly and are conveyed by rail to and from Capetown, via Beira and Salisbury, and by Union Castle steamer between Capetown and Southampton. The time taken from Blantyre to Southampton is 22 days, and in the reverse direction 21¼ days. Overseas parcel mails are railed to and from Beira and carried by steamer between that port and London. The time occupied in transit is approximately 41 days.

Surface mails circulating to and from external countries are dealt with by the travelling post office which operates between Blantyre and Sena (Portuguese East Africa) twice weekly in both directions.

Telegraphs.

The main telegraph system was originally constructed by the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company. Cecil Rhodes, who was the driving force behind the company, conceived the idea of linking up by telegraph the distant countries under British control north of the Zambezi, with a view to the establishment of an all-British telegraph route from the Cape to Cairo. He thus hoped to secure an alternative route between South Africa and Great Britain which should be cheaper than that provided by the submarine cable from Capetown, by which the charge was at that time 11s. a word.

The line was built in 1896 from Salisbury via Tete in Portuguese territory to Blantyre. From Blantyre the construction proceeded northwards along the Lake shore to Karonga in the extreme north of the Protectorate, where it branches northwest to Fife and Abercorn and, crossing the then German East

Africa border, proceeded northwards through Bismarcksburg (now Kasanga) to Ujiji on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika. Ujiji was reached in 1902, the year in which Cecil Rhodes died, and with his death the construction ceased. The dream of linking up the south with the north by telegraph never matured.

A branch line was also constructed by the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company from Domira Bay to Fort Jameson where a telegraph office was opened in 1898.

In 1936 the continued rise of Lake Nyasa inundated the office at Domira Bay and the junction point for Fort Jameson was moved to Salima.

In 1925 the Company went into liquidation and its immovable assets, represented by over 1,000 miles of well-built telegraph line and numerous telegraph offices in Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika, were taken over by the respective Governments at a purchase price of £12,500, the Nyasaland share being £10,750. The section running through Portuguese territory was purchased for £2,000, the Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia Governments sharing the cost on the basis of line mileage on each side of the Zambezi.

Since that date new lines have been built by Government and additional offices opened, the total number of the latter now being 27, excluding 17 public telegraph offices which are operated by Nyasaland Railways, Limited.

Fortunately the level of Lake Nyasa did not continue to rise in 1938, and no additional deviations of the northern telegraph line were necessary. The floods had, however, necessitated the deviation of a long stretch of line between Liwonde and Fort Johnston.

Overseas telegraph traffic is sent via the Cable and Wireless beam station at Salisbury. A cheap flat rate for Empire cablegrams was introduced in April 1938. The full rate is 1s. 3d. a word to and from any part of the Empire.

Telephones.

There are in the Protectorate nine post office telephone exchanges, and three railway and eighteen post office public call offices, providing telephonic intercommunication between all important centres south of the Lake. The total number of telephones in use is now 348.

Wireless.

There are no wireless transmitting stations operating in the Protectorate, either for commercial or broadcasting purposes.

The number of wireless receiving sets used by private persons increased by 5. Of the 281 sets at present in use 193 are of British make, 56 American, 24 Dutch and the remainder the product of various other countries.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The actual recorded expenditure of the Public Works Department, compared with that of the previous year, was as follows:—

	1937.	1938.
	£	£
Public Works Department	14,173	23,281
Public Works Recurrent	15,315	15,640
Public Works Extraordinary	16,364*	12,887
Loan Expenditure (Roads)	9,309	5,504
Colonial Development Fund	355	309
	£65,518	£57,621

* Includes £5,404 charged to Colonial Development Fund in previous years and transferred in 1937.

The design, construction and maintenance of all public works, with the exception of municipal undertakings in Blantyre and Limbe and of village water-supplies controlled by the Geological Survey Department, are in charge of the Public Works Department, with headquarters at Zomba where the main offices, workshops and stores are situated.

For executive purposes two divisions, the Southern and Central, are established under Executive Engineers with headquarters at Blantyre and Dedza respectively. The Northern area is in charge of an Assistant Engineer at Mzimba, and the South Nyasa area is under the direct control of headquarters.

The upkeep of district roads, which aggregate 1,392 miles in length, is undertaken by the District Administration with funds allocated by the Public Works Department. The mileage of roads maintained by the Department itself amounts to 2,392: in 1938 the cost of maintainance of the road system, totalling 3,784 miles, was £9,859, representing an average expenditure of £2 12s. 0d. per mile.

The transfer of responsibility for the upkeep of certain district roads to Native Authorities is gradually being extended as their capacity to bear this responsibility develops. The districts in which such transfer has been effected to a certain extent now include Zomba, Chinteche and Mzimba.

Expenditure on the maintenance and improvement of buildings amounted to £3,510, representing 1·48 per cent. of their total capital value.

Considerable progress was made in the improvement of the older quarters and offices, in conformity with modern standards; but far more remains to be done in this direction than can be financed from the ordinary maintenance vote. Besides roads and buildings the Public Works Department maintains pipe-borne water-supplies at Zomba, Lilongwe and Mlanje, and various wells at other stations. It also operates on a profitable basis the hydro-electric undertaking in Zomba which in 1938 showed an excess of revenue over expenditure of £159. The capacity of both the water and electricity supplies in Zomba has been over-taxed, particularly during the dry season, owing chiefly to developments connected with native services; and the time has come for substantial expansion to meet present and future requirements. An increase in the official scale of Government furniture caused a glut of work in the carpenters' shop; and to augment supplies, orders had to be placed with the Scottish Mission, Blantyre.

A number of capital works were executed during the year. In Blantyre, new offices were built for the Provincial Commissioner and Labour Commissioner; two houses were purchased for Government quarters and were thoroughly reconditioned, and a Publicity office was built.

New Administration offices were completed at Mlanje early in the year. These are the first new district offices to be built for many years, and with the new court-house adjoining, show a greatly improved standard of design and construction.

In Zomba, the sanitation scheme as originally approved was completed by the erection of several public latrines. The addition of an upper storey to one of the main blocks of cells at the Central Prison was completed; this provides accommodation for about 100 prisoners. The construction of a mental hospital for Natives near the Central Asylum and of a training centre for native medical staff was begun. Additional quarters for Government employees were built in the native location.

At Lilongwe the extension and improvement of the Post Office was completed, and the European Hospital, towards the cost of which £1,000 was contributed by the local community, had been roofed by the end of the year.

Many capital improvements were effected on the main road system, notably the completion, under difficult conditions, of the new Murchison bridge across the Shire River on the road from Blantyre to the North. The replacement of temporary bridges and culverts on the Great North Road, connecting at Tunduma with the road system of Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia, proceeded; and this road is now passable throughout the year except for short periods following heavy rainfall.

The metalling of roads in the tea growing area of Cholo was continued; and in the neighbouring district of Mlanje various improvements were made with the object of assisting this important industry.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The Courts of the Protectorate consist of the High Court, with jurisdiction over all persons and over all matters in the Protectorate, and courts subordinate thereto. There are also native courts, which are supervised by the Provincial Commissioners.

Subordinate courts are nominally of the first, second and third class with differentiated powers of trial of natives and non-natives, the trial of non-natives in certain matters being reserved to courts of the first and second classes.

There is at present no court of the first class, for Provincial Commissioners do not hold warrants as Magistrates, and the court of the first class in Blantyre, which used to be presided over by a Town Magistrate, no longer sits. The second and third class courts are presided over by the District and Assistant District Commissioners of each district.

The Criminal Procedure Code confers on first and second class courts a limited jurisdiction over Europeans and Non-Natives, the sentences which may be imposed upon these two classes by a court of the second class being limited to six months. The graver crimes are tried by the High Court after a preliminary inquiry before a court of the second or third class.

Subordinate courts of the first and second class may try natives for any offence under the Penal Code or any other law, other than treason, misprision of treason, murder, and manslaughter; but any sentence of more than six months' imprisonment is subject to confirmation by the High Court. Subordinate courts have the power to commit serious cases for trial to the High Court.

In recent years the majority of charges of murder and manslaughter have been tried by the High Court after a preliminary magisterial inquiry. The previous procedure which, under Section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code, enabled subordinate courts to try such charges subject to confirmation of the finding by the High Court, has now been abolished. All charges of murder and manslaughter are now committed for trial before the High Court.

In civil matters, courts of the first, second and third class have jurisdiction over Europeans and Asiatics in all matters in which the amount or value in dispute does not exceed £100, £50 or £25

respectively. " Courts of the first and second class may subject to the provisions of article 20 of the British Central Africa Order in Council, 1902, try any native civil case and courts of the third class may subject as above and subject to the provisions of Section 13 (of the Courts Ordinance—Cap. 3 R.L.N.) try any such case ". Section 13 reserves certain cases " of such importance as not to fall under the head of mere district discipline " to courts of the first or second class or the High Court, unless the Governor shall otherwise direct.

Native courts were established in 1933 to exercise over natives such jurisdiction as the Governor may by warrant under his hand authorize a Provincial Commissioner by his warrant to confer upon the court. Certain territorial limits are set by the Ordinance and certain subjects are reserved to other courts. For offences against native law and custom they may impose a fine or may order imprisonment or corporal punishment " or may inflict any punishment authorized by native law or custom, provided that such punishment is not repugnant to natural justice and humanity, and that the fine or other punishment shall in no case be excessive but shall always be proportioned to the nature and circumstances of the case ".

The High Court may call for the records of all Courts subordinate to itself, to satisfy itself as to the legality and propriety of the proceedings and sentence.

Records of the Native Courts are similarly dealt with by District Commissioners.

Appeals from subordinate courts in civil and criminal matters lie to the High Court.

Appeals from Native Courts lie to the District Commissioners, Provincial Commissioners and ultimately to the Judge of the High Court.

Appeals from the High Court in civil and criminal matters lie to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

The Judge arranges Circuits at convenient times, and so far as is possible fixes the venue in or near the District in which the alleged crime has been committed. He also inspects the court books and files of subordinate courts. He is *ex officio* Visiting Justice of the central and district prisons of the Protectorate.

Police.

The Nyasaland Police Force was reorganized in 1920, and the present establishment consists of nine Officers, two Inspectors, three Assistant Inspectors, three Asian Sub-Inspectors and 499 African ranks.

Although it is essentially a civil Force, all the rank and file are armed with S.M.L.E. rifles and in case of war the Force is liable to be called upon to serve with regular troops.

The Headquarters in Zomba comprise of a Training Depot, a Criminal Investigation Department, a Finger Print Bureau, an Immigration Department, a Passport Office and a Central Registry of Motor Vehicles.

Owing to the limited staff, European police officers are in charge of units in only the more settled areas. During the year, an officer was posted for the first time to the Northern Province, and was stationed at Lilongwe. In other areas the District Commissioners are in command of the Police units in their respective districts.

In areas where police officers are in charge, statistics of crime are recorded in detail. During 1938 the number of cases dealt with by the police in such areas was 3,421 as against 2,961 in the previous year, an increase of 460. Offences against the person numbered 295 or 8·62 per cent. of the total number of cases reported, while offences against property were 1,197 or 34·98 per cent.

Property reported stolen was valued at £1,900 0s. 5d.; of this, property to the value of £555 12s. 1½d. or 19·1 per cent., was recovered.

The number of true cases of murder was 16 as against ten during the previous year.

Prisons.

The established prisons comprise a Central Prison at Zomba, 19 district prisons situated at the headquarters of the administrative districts, a district prison at Limbe and temporary prisons at Chileka Aerodrome in the Blantyre district, at Mkulas in the Upper Shire district and at Mlanje and Cholo. All prisons are under the general control of the Chief Inspector of Prisons who is also Commissioner of Police.

The Central Prison is for the reception of Europeans, Asiatics, long-sentence Africans, coloured persons and recidivists.

Accommodation at the Central Prison for non-Europeans consists of two blocks. One block contains 28 association wards, 12 to accommodate six prisoners each and the remaining 16 eight each. The second block contains 66 single cells, four association cells with a capacity for eight prisoners each and six association wards each of which will accommodate six persons.

Asiatics and coloured persons are accommodated in the single cells.

Within the main walls of the Central Prison are the hospital and some of the workshops. The hospital contains two large wards and a smaller one for serious cases.

A large building contains the shops, in which are employed tailors, leather workers, weavers, mat-makers and tinsmiths. The carpenters' shop is outside the main walls, as are also wards for lepers, for those suffering from venereal and other dangerous diseases, and for the observation of new arrivals.

The female prison is entirely separate and contains one ward and four single cells. This section has a large exercise yard and is surrounded by a wall. Female prisoners are usually employed on garden work.

The European section is also separate and contains five rooms, a store and a bathroom, all surrounded by a large exercise yard.

Recidivists are kept apart from first offenders while young prisoners are separated from the older ones. The younger prisoners are housed in association in " A " block and work apart from the others. Prisoners who have to serve a sentence long enough to make it possible to teach them a trade are put into the workshops. Numbers of prisoners who have been of exemplary character and have proved trustworthy have, on release, been given letters of recommendation by the Superintendent. Many of them have thus been able easily to obtain work as artisans, bricklayers, etc.

During 1938 the value of labour given to various Government Departments amounted to £1,718 5s. 9d.

The numbers of admissions during 1938 compared with those for 1937 were:—

	1937.	*1938.*
European males	2	—
Asiatic males	1	2
Coloured males	2	3
African males	255	231
African females	2	3
	262	239

The average daily number of prisoners in the Central Prison during 1938 was 309·36 compared with 329·50 during 1937.

The general health of the prisoners was excellent. The number of admissions to hospital during 1938 was 169 compared with 221 in 1937. The daily average on the sick list was 15·06. The majority of those who were admitted to hospital were new arrivals suffering from venereal and intestinal diseases. Only two deaths occurred during the year, one from pellagra and the other from acute dilation of the stomach. The death rate per thousand of the total prison population was 3·46. Two executions were carried out.

Frequent services were held for the benefit of those prisoners professing Christianity.

District prisons of the older type mostly consist of association wards, but all new prisons are being built on modern lines and to a standard plan. District prisons are under the supervision of Administrative or Police Officers; and the African staff consists of either African warders or police constables.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following is a résumé of the more important legislation enacted during the year 1938:—

No. 2. The Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.

No. 3. The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.

These two Ordinances are designed to enable the Governor to demonetise old issues of postage and revenue stamps respectively.

No. 5. The King's African Rifles (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938, limits the power of awarding corporal punishment to courts-martial.

No. 14. The Marketing of Native Produce Ordinance, 1938, is designed to control and assist the marketing of native produce, and will be brought into force at some future date when circumstances warrant its introduction.

No. 15. The Licensing (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938, is designed to ensure as far as possible uniformity of policy in the granting of licences, and to prevent overtrading.

No. 18. The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938, provides for the trial of murder and manslaughter cases by the High Court.

No. 20. The Factories Ordinance, 1938, is a measure for the protection of employees in factories.

No. 21. The Police (Amendment) Ordinance.

No. 22. The Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.

No. 23. The Asylums (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938. The primary object of these three Ordinances is to provide for the payment, to dependents of members who die in the service, of such gratuity as the member had already earned by reason of service, or would have received if he had retired on account of ill health.

No. 24. The Dogs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938, provides for the more effective control of native owned dogs, as a measure to guard against the spread of rabies in the Protectorate.

No. 26. The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938, provides for the compulsory insurance of motorists against third party risks. It will be observed that by the new section 161 provided that before the Ordinance is brought into operation, the Governor must be satisfied that it will cause no hardship to motorists.

No. 27. The Employment of Natives (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938, provides for the issue of certificates of identity to all natives who desire to leave the Protectorate.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, maintains branches at Blantyre, Limbe, Lilongwe and Zomba, while Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) has branches at Blantyre and Limbe.

The Post Office Savings Bank conducts business at the 23 more important offices. There was a further increase in the number of native depositors from 2,246 to 2,631. The total number of open accounts rose from 1,738 in 1937 to 3,185 in 1938, while the total amount on deposit advanced from £51,680 to £57,589.

Currency.

English gold, silver and copper coins are legal tender in the Protectorate. The gold standard was abandoned with effect from the 12th October, 1931, and the English sovereign is now at a premium of 13s. 6d. Bank notes issued by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) in the territory of Southern Rhodesia are legal tender in Nyasaland. Silver coins of the denominations half-crown, florin, shilling, sixpence and threepence and cupro-nickel coins issued by the Government of Southern Rhodesia are current in the Protectorate and are legal tender for any amount not exceeding £2.

Weights and Measures.

Imperial weights and measures are in standard use throughout the Protectorate.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure for the past three years was as follows:—

	Revenue	*Expenditure*
	£	£
1936	798,426	754,217
1937	1,029,933	1,002,548
1938	842,626	810,261

Loans in aid of the Trans-Zambezia Railway Annuities, and grants from the Colonial Development Fund are included under revenue, while under expenditure are also included disbursements in respect of the same services.

Public Debt.

The public debt of the Protectorate on 31st December, 1938, amounted to £5,373,820 made up as follows:—

	£
Redemption of Railway Subsidy Lands	110,407
East Africa Protectorates Loan, 1915–1920	34,876
Trans-Zambezia Railway Guarantee and Annuities ...	1,658,537
Nyasaland 4½ per cent. Guaranteed Loan	2,000,000
Nyasaland 3 per cent. Guaranteed Loan	1,570,000
Total	£5,373,820

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation, together with their yields, were:—

	£
Customs and Road and River Dues ...	190,617
Hut Taxes	145,027
Income Tax	42,918
Non-Native Poll Tax	4,212
Licences	31,784

Hut Tax.

A hut tax of 6s., if paid before the end of September in each year, and 9s. if paid thereafter, is payable by every adult native owning or occupying a hut. The tax is payable in respect of each hut owned. Exemption is granted in respect of widows and any other person who on account of age, disease or other physical disability is unable to find the means wherewith to pay the tax. District Commissioners may also, subject to the general or special directions of the Governor, exempt from the payment of the whole or any part of the tax any person who produces satisfactory evidence that owing to economic conditions he is unable to pay.

Every adult male native who is not liable to pay hut tax must pay a poll tax equivalent to the tax on one hut.

Employers of natives who have entered the Protectorate from other territories are required to pay tax on behalf of such natives at the rate of one-twelfth of the total tax a month, and may recover the sums thus paid from their employees.

Native visitors who do not obtain employment are exempt from poll tax.

Income Tax.

Every non-native adult male is required to pay income tax as imposed by the Income Tax Ordinance, 1925, as amended, subject to certain abatements and allowances.

No tax is payable on incomes of £300 and under and, in the case of a married man, on £600 and under. There are also allowances for children and insurance. Companies are taxed at the rate of 2s. 6d. in the pound, subject to relief in respect of double Empire tax.

A poll tax of £2 is imposed on every adult non-native male by the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance of 1928.

Licences.

These are imposed under various ordinance and consist of the following, the collection during 1938 being shown against each:—

	£
Arms and Ammunition	907
Bankers	65
Bicycles	2,894
Bonded warehouse	60
Game	457
Hawkers	38
Liquor	746
Miscellaneous	159
Tobacco	17
Trading	14,026
Dog	162
Trout	42
Motor Vehicles	7,551

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands and Survey.

The Nyasaland Protectorate (Native Trust Land) Order in Council, 1936, divides the land of the Protectorate into three classes—Crown Lands, Reserved Lands and Native Trust Land.

Crown Lands are defined as being all lands and interests in land acquired or occupied by or on behalf of His Majesty. Reserved Lands include land in townships, reserves at Government Stations, forest reserves and all land alienated prior to the enactment of the Order in Council. All the land in the Protectorate other than Crown and Reserved Land is Native Trust Land.

In the Native Trust Land the Governor may grant rights of occupancy for any term not exceeding ninety-nine years.

During the year 1938 eleven leases of Reserved Lands totalling 5,187½ acres and sixteen rights of occupancy of Native Trust Land totalling 2,365 acres were granted.

Six leases of Reserved Lands were converted from short term leases under the old Crown Lands Ordinance into long term leases under the present Ordinance. The areas affected amounted to 4,767 acres.

Sixteen leases totalling 9,000 acres were determined by formal surrender, by expiry, or in connection with the conversions referred to above; but of these, six leases totalling 4,255 acres were re-leased on conversion to the former lessees.

Seventy yearly tenancies, the majority for trading plots, were issued; and forty-six were cancelled.

Thirty surveys, covering 7,880 acres, were completed during the year.

Mining.

Exclusive Prospecting Licences were granted to the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Limited, in respect of the deposits of bauxite on Mlanje Mountain and to the Trans-African Base Metals Corporation, Limited, in respect of deposits of kyanite near Dzonze Hill in the Ncheu District. Samples of both of these minerals have been exported by the prospecting Companies for assay and report as to commercial value.

The interest in prospecting for gold has not revived and no native gold was exported during the year.

No discoveries of precious metals or other minerals of any importance have been reported.

Immigration.

The Commissioner of Police is the Principal Immigration Officer. He is assisted by all other Officers and Inspectors of Police, as well as by certain District Commissioners and Customs Officers.

The ports of entry are Port Herald, Chileka, Fort Manning, Fort Johnston, Karonga, Mzimba, Dedza, Ncheu, Chikwawa and Mlanje.

All persons arriving in the Protectorate must report to an immigration officer and satisfy him that they are not prohibited immigrants. They should be in possession of passports or other documentary evidence of identity and nationality.

Entry is restricted in the case of persons convicted of serious crime; those suffering from infectious, contagious or mental disease; those likely to be dangerous to peace and good order; or those likely to become a burden upon public funds.

Persons in the following categories are allowed, if their identity is established, to proceed without further formalities:—members of His Majesty's regular naval or military forces; persons accredited to the Protectorate by or under the authority of the

Imperial or of any foreign government; persons domiciled in the Protectorate and not otherwise prohibited from entry; and the wives and children of such persons.

Other non-native immigrants must be prepared to make a deposit of £100 or to produce some other acceptable security. This policy is strictly followed when dealing with persons who appear to be in an impecunious condition and who may be liable to become a public charge. Visitors who arrive for a temporary stay are not put to any inconvenience.

The number of non-Native persons, including returning residents and persons in transit, who entered the Protectorate during each of the past five years is set out as follows:—

	1934.	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
Europeans ...	3,478	3,980	3,759	4,643	5,190
Asiatics... ...	1,342	1,084	1,013	1,228	1,395

During 1938 the methods of transport adopted by immigrants (including transmigrants) arriving in the Protectorate were:—

	Air.	*Rail.*	*Road.*	*Water.*
Europeans ...	565	1,072	3,540	13
Asiatics ...	—	593	792	10

The Native Welfare Committee.

The Native Welfare Committee, which now operates under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, continued to advise Government on all matters connected with the well-being of natives in the Protectorate. Among the subjects which came under its consideration, and on which recommendations were submitted to Government were the control of soil erosion, trypanosomiasis, rodents, and rabies; the auction floor system of buying native tobacco; the control of grass fires; the marketing of native produce; the establishment and control of rural dispensaries; rice production; cattle utilization; and co-operative marketing of ghee; boat-building for natives; smallholding schemes; and native charities. The Committee maintained close touch with the personnel of the Nutrition and Fisheries Surveys, and was instrumental in advising on the methods to be adopted in carrying out the Educational Survey.

A memorandum setting out the native policy of the Government was compiled by the Committee and was published during the year.

Co-operative Societies.

Thanks to the generosity of the Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation it was possible to detail an officer to make a study of the co-operative movement in other countries. This officer

returned to the Protectorate in March; and since then it has been possible to start a few local co-operative societies. The movement is as yet, of course, in its infancy; but future prospects are reasonably hopeful.

APPENDIX.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Title of Publication.	Circulation.	Published Price and Subscription Rate.	Cost of Postage to United Kingdom.	Where obtainable and address of London Agent, if any.
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.				
Nyasaland Annual Report		2s.	2d.	His Majesty's Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.
GAZETTE.				
Nyasaland Government Gazette	500 Monthly.	6d. 7s. 6d. per annum.	1s. 6d. per annum	Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1, and Government Printer, Zomba.
do. (bound vol.)		12s. 6d.	1s.	
LEGISLATION, ETC.				
Revised Edition of Ordinances, Orders in Council, Proclamations, Rules and Notices to 1933 (3 vols.)		£1 per vol.	1s. 6d. per vol.	do.
Ordinances, Orders in Council, Proclamations, Rules and Notices—				
1934		7s 6d.	10d.	do.
1935		5s.	6d.	do.
1936		7s. 6d.	6d.	do.
1937		7s. 6d.	6d.	do.
Comprehensive Index to Laws in Force on 31st December, 1937 ...		3s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Law Reports 1927–1933, Vol. III		3s. 6d.	3d.	do.
DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.				
Agriculture		2s.	2d.	do.
Audit		1s.	2d.	do.
Education		2s.	2d.	do.
Financial		2s.	2d.	do.
Forestry		1s.	2d.	do.

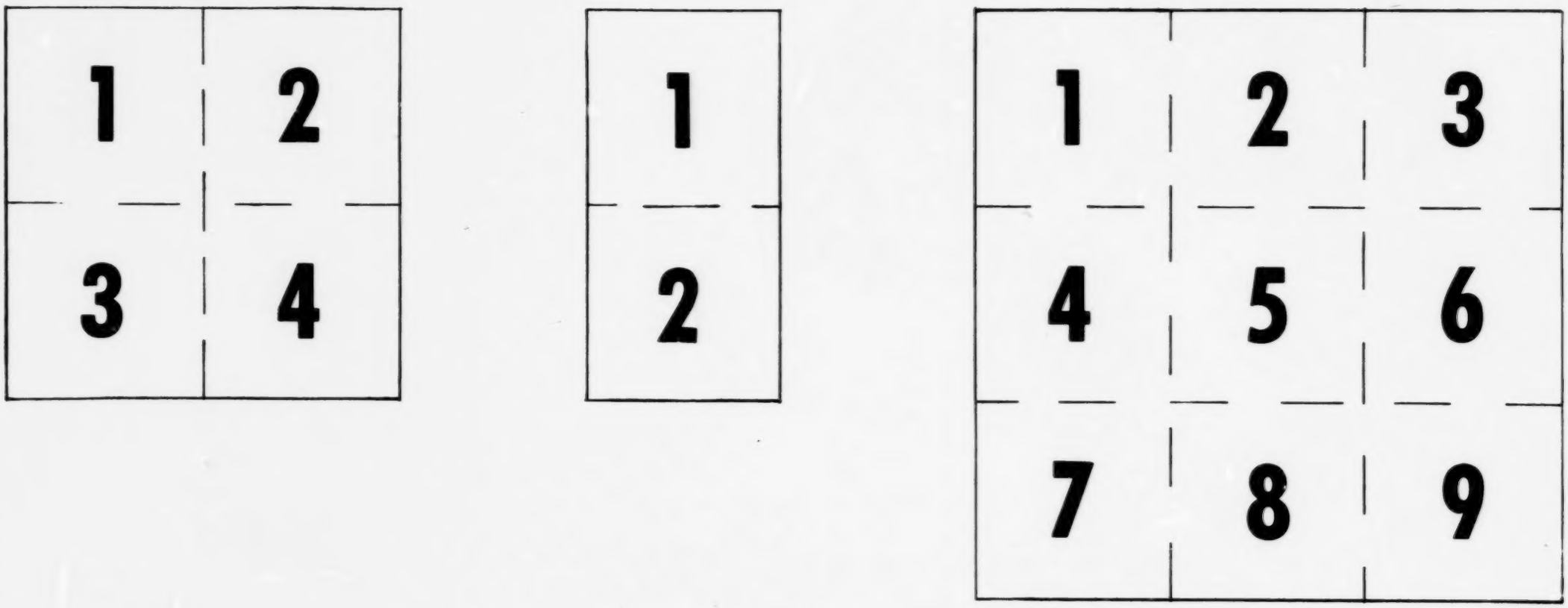
Title of Publication.	Circulation.	Published Price and Subscription Rate.	Cost of Postage to United Kingdom.	Where obtainable and address of London Agent if any.
DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS —*cont.*				
Geological Survey ...		2*s.* 6*d.*	2*d.*	Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1, and Government Printer, Zomba.
Medical		4*s.*	2*d.*	do.
Native Affairs		2*s.* 6*d.*	2*d.*	do.
Native Welfare		2*s.* 6*d.*	2*d.*	do.
Police		1*s.*	2*d.*	do.
Posts and Telegraphs ...		1*s.*	2*d.*	do.
Prisons		1*s.*	2*d.*	do.
Public Works		1*s.*	2*d.*	do.
Trade		2*s.* 6*d.*	2*d.*	do.
Veterinary		1*s.*	2*d.*	do.
Water Supply		2*s.* 6*d.*	2*d.*	do.
OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.				
Handbook of Nyasaland, 1932		5*s.*	6*d.*	do.
Blue Book, 1937		5*s.*	5*d.*	do.
The Census Reports of the Nyasaland Protectorate, 1911, 1921, 1926 and 1931		5*s.* each	2*d.*	Government Printer Zomba.
Handbook on Cotton and Tobacco Cultivation in Nyasaland (McCall), 1920		5*s.*	3*d.*	do.
Native Education Conference Report, 1927 ...		3*s.* 6*d.*	2*d.*	do.
Finance Commission Report, 1924		2*s.* 6*d.*	2*d.*	do.
Road Guide, 1932 ...		1*s.*	2*d.*	do.
Native Agricultural Committee Report, 1930 ...		6*d.*	2*d.*	do.
Report on Tea Cultivation and its Development in Nyasaland (Mann), 1933		2*s.* 6*d.*	2*d.*	do.
Land Bank Report, 1936		1*s.*	1*d.*	do.
Emigrant Labour Report, 1935		5*s.*	4*d.*	do.
Direct Taxation of Natives in the Nyasaland Protectorate (Smith), 1937		1*s.*	2*d.*	do.
Nyasaland Natives in the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia (Abraham), 1937 ...		2*s.* 6*d.*	2*d.*	do.
Nutritional Review of the Natives of Nyasaland, 1938		2*s.* 6*d.*	2*d.*	do.

Title of Publication.	Circulation.	Published Price and Subscription Rate.	Cost of Postage to United Kingdom.	Where obtainable and address of London Agent, if any.
OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS—*cont.*				
Report of the Commission Appointed to Enquire into the Financial Position and Further Development of Nyasaland (Bell), 1938		10*s.*	8*d.*	His Majesty's Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and Government Printer, Zomba.
Post Office Guide and Directory, 1937 ...		2*s.*	4*d.*	Postmaster-General, Zomba.
Telephone Directory ...		6*d.*	1*d.*	do.
AGRICULTURE.				
Bulletins—Agronomic Series.				
No. 1—Tobacco Culture...		3*s.* 6*d.*	1*d.*	Director of Agriculture, Zomba.
No. 2—Types of Nyasaland Grown Tobacco ...		1*s.*	1*d.*	do.
Bulletins—Entomological Series.				
No. 1—First Report on Pests and Diseases of Tea in Nyasaland.	Limited Circulation.	No charge		Director of Agriculture, Zomba.
No. 4—Tea Mosquito Bug in Nyasaland.				
No. 6—Locusts and their destruction.				
Bulletins (*New Series*).				
No. 8—Citrus Fruits Prospects in Nyasaland.				
No. 9—Climate of Central Nyasaland.				
No. 10—Proceedings of the Third Meeting of the Board of Agriculture.				
No. 11—Denudation and Soil Erosion in Nyasaland.				
No. 12—The Rices of Northern Nyasaland.				
No. 13—A short History of Tea Planting in Nysasland.				
No. 14—Tea Seed Management.				

Title of Publication.	Circulation.	Published Price and Subscription Rate.	Cost of Postage to United Kingdom.	Where obtainable and address of London Agent, if any.
FORESTRY.				
"Masamalidwe a Nthaka" (Land Use in Nyasaland)(Clements)—1938		3*d*.	1*d*.	Director of Education, Zomba.
Check List of the Forest Trees and Shrubs of Nyasaland, 1936 ...		4*s*.	6*d*.	Conservator of Forests, Zomba.
GEOLOGY.				
The Physiography, Geology and Mineral Resources of Nyasaland...		1*s*.	2*d*.	Director of Geological Survey, Zomba.
BULLETINS.				
No. 3—The Limestone Resources of Nyasaland		2*s*. 6*d*.	3*d*.	do.
No. 4—The Portland Cement Clays of Lake Malombe...		1*s*.	2*d*.	do.
No. 5—The Chilwa Series of Southern Nyasaland ...		5*s*.	3*d*.	do.
Water Supply Papers.				
No. 3—Weirs, Dams, and Reservoirs for Estate Purposes		1*s*.	2*d*.	do.
No. 4—Water Supply Conditions of country traversed by proposed Railway Extension to Lake Nyasa (1929)		1*s*.	2*d*.	do.
A Practical Handbook of Water Supply (Dixey)		21*s*.	6*d*.	do.
Various papers on the Geology, Mineral Resources, and Water Supply of Nyasaland		—	—	do.
OTHER PUBLICATIONS.				
The Nyasaland Times ...	700 Twice weekly.	3*d*. Thursday 3*d*. Monday, 30*s*. per annum for Nyasaland 30*s*. per annum for other countries.	½*d*. per copy Overseas, ½*d*. per copy local.	Victoria Avenue, Blantyre. London Agents:—Beira News Ltd., 2, Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4.
Nkhani Za Nyasaland ...	3,800 Monthly.	1*d*.	½*d*. per copy.	

(18718—48) Wt, 1824—4319 750 8/39 P. St. G. 377/7

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.



NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 MILES

9°
10°
11°
12°
13°

Songwe
Lufira
KARONGA
NORTH NYASA
North Rukuru
LAKE NYASA
TANGANYIKA
RUYUMA
South Rukuru
MZIMBA
Kaziba
NKATA BAY
WEST NYASA
CHINTECHE
MZIMBA
Chisamula Is.
Likoma Is.
South Rukuru
NORTHERN RHODESIA
PORTUGU
Dwangwa
Bua
KOTA KOTA
KOTA KOTA
Dwangwa
KASUNGU
KASUNGU
Bua

NORTHERN RHODESIA

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

NYASALAND

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

KOTA KOTA

KASUNGU

FORT JAMESON

FORT MANNING

DOWA

NCHISI

Mbenji Is.

DOMIRA BAY

SALIMA

LILONGWE

DEDZA

Ntakataka

Golomoti

Chipoka

Maruli Is.

Mumbo Is.

Domwe Is.

Tumbi Is.W.

Tumbi Is.E.

Boadzulu Is.

FORT JOHNSTON

SOUTH NYASA

Sharpevale

LAKE MALOMBE

LAKE CHIUTA

NCHEU

Faringdon

Balakas

UPPER SHIRE

LIWONDE

Domasi

LAKE Shirwa Is. SHIRWA

ZOMBA

NENO

CENTRAL SHIRE

BLANTYRE

CHIRADZULU

MLANJE

LIMBE

Mikolongwe

CHIKWAWA

CHOLO

Sandama

Tekerani

Sakulani

CHIROMO

LOWER SHIRE

PORT HERALD

Dwangwa

Bua

Rusa

Nambuma

Kasungu

Lilongwe

Lintipe

Diampwe

Kamira

Nkhotakota

Nkhwazi

Rivirivi

Mwanza

Nkombezi wa Fodia

Milole

Lilanje

Topgoti

Shire

Ruo

Malosa

Domasi

Lujenda

Nyamoti

Msanje

Mpimbi

Mwendongole

Lirangwi

Likulu

Namazi

Patuale

Luchenza

Konjeni

Tuchila

Likabula

Mwanza

C.A.R.

REFERENCE.

BOUNDARIES, INTER-NATIONAL .....

" INTER-DISTRICT .....

RAILWAYS .....

ROADS, MAIN & ALL WEATHER .....

TOWNSHIPS .....

ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES .....

ROADS, SEASONAL .....

AERODROMES .....

LANDING GROUNDS .....

13°

14°

15°

16°

17°

33°

34°

35°

36°

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

THE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC POSITION OF NORTHERN RHODESIA

Report of the Commission [Colonial No. 145] 7s. (7s. 6d.)

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN NORTHERN RHODESIA

Report by Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, O.B.E.
[Colonial No. 150] 2s. (2s. 3d.)

NYASALAND. FINANCIAL POSITION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

Report of Commission [Colonial No. 152] 10s. (10s. 6d.)

RHODESIA-NYASALAND ROYAL COMMISSION

Report [Cmd. 5949] 7s. 6d. (7s. 11d.)

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN THE WEST INDIES

Report by Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, O.B.E.
[Cmd. 6070] 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.)

THE SYSTEM OF APPOINTMENT IN THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND THE COLONIAL SERVICES

Report of Committee [Cmd. 3554 (1930)] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS FOR THE COLONIAL SERVICE

Report of Committee [Cmd. 4730 (1934)] 9d. (10d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS

Report of Committee [Cmd. 5219] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

COLONIAL STUDENTS

Report of the Colonial Students Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, December, 1938 [Colonial No. 161] 9d. (10d.)

Lists are issued showing schedules of Offices in the following Colonial Services with the names and brief biographical records of the holders. Each list includes the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State relating to the Service concerned :—

Colonial Administrative Service List	[Colonial No. 147] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)
Colonial Agricultural Service List	[Colonial No. 157] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)
Colonial Audit Service List	[Colonial No. 162] 4d. (5d.)
Colonial Forest Service List	[Colonial No. 163] 6d. (7d.)
Colonial Legal Service List	[Colonial No. 158] 9d. (10d.)
Colonial Medical Service List	[Colonial No. 159] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)
Colonial Police Service List	[Colonial No. 168] 1s. (1s. 2d.)
Colonial Veterinary Service List	[Colonial No. 160] 6d. (7d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2 : York House, Kingsway
EDINBURGH 2 : 120, George Street MANCHESTER 1 : 26, York Street
CARDIFF : 1, St. Andrew's Crescent BELFAST : 80, Chichester Street
or through any bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

ADEN
BAHAMAS
BARBADOS
BERMUDA
BRITISH GUIANA
BRITISH HONDURAS
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)
CEYLON
CYPRUS
FALKLAND ISLANDS
FEDERATED MALAY STATES
FIJI
THE GAMBIA
GIBRALTAR
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS
GOLD COAST
GRENADA
HONG KONG
JAMAICA
JOHORE
KEDAH
KELANTAN
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE
LEEWARD ISLANDS
MAURITIUS
NEW HEBRIDES
NIGERIA
NORTHERN RHODESIA
NYASALAND
PERLIS
ST. HELENA
ST. LUCIA
ST. VINCENT
SEYCHELLES
SIERRA LEONE
SOMALILAND
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE
TRENGGANU
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
UGANDA
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

BASUTOLAND
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE
SWAZILAND

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
CAMEROONS under British Mandate
TOGOLAND under British Mandate

Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable from the Sale Offices of

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

S.O. Code No. 58-1902